

Report
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1348 Fash

(6th October 1938 A.D. to 6th October 1939 A.D.)

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or ^{Land} 52,926,720 acres. The total Diwani area was 31,101,748 ^{Revenue.} acres or 58.76 per cent. of the State. The remaining 21,824,972 acres belong to Sarf-i-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area 23,191,366 acres or 74.53 per cent. was arable, of this 12,747,381 acres were in Marathwada and 10,443,985 acres in Telingana. The area actually cultivated was 21,654,379 acres, 93.15 per cent. of the culturable area. The total occupied area measured 21,654,379 acres in 1348 F. as against 21,666,806 acres in 1347 F., resulting in a net decrease of 12,427 acres. In Telingana the percentage of occupied area was lower than in Marathwada, being 86.50 against 99.06. The higher proportion in Marathwada was due to the fact that there was less wet cultivation in Marathwada than in Telingana. The total number of (registered) occupants or land-holders including pattedars, joint pattedars and shikmidars increased from 1,268,362 in 1347 F. to 1,278,280 in 1348 F. or by 9,918 units. There was an increase of 2,271 land-holders in the Marathwada and of 7,647 in the Telingana. The total ryotwari assessment in 1348 F. was Rs. 3,54,41,177 (Rs. 3,53,91,125), a slight increase of Rs. 50,052 or 0.14 per cent. mainly due to revision of survey operations, conversion of single crop to double crop and transfer of Parampoke to arable. The assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,06,49,507 and on wet lands Rs. 1,47,91,670. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 53,16,715 in Telingana and Rs. 7,35,098 in the Marathwada, totalling Rs. 60,51,813 or 17.08 per cent. of the assessment (17.36), a decrease of 0.28 in percentage.

Cadastral survey operations were undertaken in 72 khalsa and 19 jagir or a total of 91 villages with 77 sub-villages measuring 392,440-4 acres, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,54,807-10-7. Classification was carried out in 132 villages covering an area of 237,201-32 acres at a

Survey and
Settle-
ment.

cost of Rs. 1,22,881-11-2. Revision and Phodi work of 63 khalsa villages comprising 112,471-29 acres was carried out at a total cost of Rs. 40,095-1-3. The total expenditure of the Jagir Branch came to Rs. 93,788-10-4 and the amount recovered from Jagirdars was Rs. 1,04,666-3-9.

**Inam
Settle-
ment.**

Inams assessed at a total revenue of Rs. 44,251-5-6 were continued. 61 Inam certificates were issued as against 63 during the previous year. 387 Atiyat cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 70 pending.

Excise.

The total Government Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,93,25,672 as against Rs. 2,03,02,298 in 1347 F. The total expenditure of the department was 7.4 per cent. of the total revenue. The number of country liquor shops was reduced from 3,488 in 1347 F. to 3,279 or 3.1 per cent. and the consumption decreased from 361,960 proof gallons to 271,872. The number of foreign liquor shops was 104 against 110 of last year. The total number of sendhi shops was reduced from 9,119 to 8,544 and the number of trees tapped throughout the State decreased from 3,302,735 to 2,976,889. The number of opium shops was reduced from 640 to 637, while that of Ganja shops increased from 663 to 670.

Forests.

The total area of the reserved, protected and open forests during the years 1347 F. and 1348 F. was 9,490.35 and 9,516.87 sq. miles respectively. The total length of the external boundary lines newly demarcated during the year was 14,160.97 miles. The total area under the working plans was 5,682.36 sq. miles or 59.71 per cent. of the total area. New roads of a total length of 39 miles were constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,462 in Khammam, Karimnagar, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Medak and Nanded Divisions, and 248½ miles of cart tracks were repaired. Thirteen new wells were also sunk. The total area under fire protection was 895,121 acres, of which 867,835 acres were successfully protected. Out of a total forest area of 9,516.87 sq. miles, 8,225.48 sq. miles were open to grazing. In areas under regeneration, coppice shoots pollarded shoots and seedlings progressed satisfactorily in all the divisions except in Gulbarga. Nurseries were established in almost all the divisions. The area exploited in 1348 F. was 49,840 acres as against 45,455 acres in the previous

year. The total revenue was Rs. 12,96375 as against Rs. 16,11,749 in 1347 F. The decrease is mainly due to the suspension of recovery of grazing fees and low offers in the sale of ebony leaves. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,87,864 as against Rs. 9,02,295 in 1347 Fasli. Total amount of arrears outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,94,799.

The agricultural season of the year was on the whole, poor and the estimated yield of the Kharif and Rabi crops was lower than that of the previous year. Trade recovery was not marked and the prices of agricultural commodities therefore, showed no signs of improvement. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,29,40,766, the decrease being Rs. 6,34,880 or 4.7 per cent. over the previous year. To the total revenue of the year, imports contributed Rs. 71,08,722 or 54.9 per cent. and exports Rs. 58,32,044 or 45.1 per cent. The revenue from rail-borne goods amounted to Rs. 1,02,59,159 or 79.3 per cent. The total value of imports including commodities passed free of duty was Rs. 14,68,67,000 and of exports Rs. 13,58,07,000. The balance of trade was unfavourable to the State. Customs.

The number of Registration Offices was 176, the same as in the previous year. The number of registered documents decreased from 51,233 in the previous year to 41,699 in the year under report which represents a decrease of 18.6 per cent.; while their value decreased from Rs. 4,64,55,424-0-0 to Rs. 3,99,53,495-0-0 which represents a decrease of 13.996 per cent. The income from Registration Office aggregated to Rs. 4,31,324-0-0 as compared to Rs. 4,91,127 in the previous year representing a decrease of 12.18 per cent. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 2,27,794 as compared to Rs. 2,40,839 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 5.41 per cent. The total income of the Stamps Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,07,231. Registration and Stamps.

At the beginning of the year 45 estates were under the supervision of the Court. During the year 3 new estates were taken charge of and 2 estates were released. Thus the total number stood at 46 at the close of the year. The estates which remained under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year comprised 36 Jagirs, 2 Maqtas, 1 Rusum, 5 Pattas and 2 Samasthans. The total number of Jagir villages under supervision was Court of Wards.

613½ at the end of the year. Of these 223½ villages were surveyed and settled and 38½ were under revision. At the commencement of the year the total amount of investments in profitable concerns of the estates amounted to Rs. 39,32,776. During the year under report securities worth Rs. 4,55,434 were purchased and securities worth Rs. 34,000 were withdrawn in various estates. Thus the total invested amount was Rs. 43,54,210 at the end of 1348 F. The expenditure on Public Works and general improvements amounted to Rs. 3.98 lakhs. The total number of wards receiving education was 38.

Agricul-
tural
Indebted-
ness etc.

The three Debt Relief Regulations, viz., the Land Alienation Regulation, the Debt Conciliation Regulation and the Money-lenders' Regulation remained in force. As it was the first year of the working of these measures, Government watched with anxiety their effect on rural credit. The sowcars who were from the very beginning antagonistic towards these measures, had to a considerable extent stopped lending money, with the result that agriculturists were put to much inconvenience. Government tried as best as it could to help the poorest agriculturists in tiding over a difficult year by special taccavi grants. By an unhappy coincidence severe scarcity conditions occurred in some parts of the Dominions. It was natural that credit should shrink as a direct result of the Debt Relief measures and as a matter of fact Government consider such shrinkage to be in the long run in the best interests of the agriculturists as it will, of necessity, promote thrift and self-help and greater independence among them which is undoubtedly the avowed object of these measures. One important fact which emerged was that no land was relinquished for want of credit. No protests against the continuance of the measures came from the protected classes and agriculturists generally appear to appreciate that they operate in their favour and are beneficial to their class. Government has approved the scheme for starting a Land Mortgage Bank in the Dominions and the Land Mortgage Bank Bill which was drafted by the Revenue Secretary was submitted to the Legislative Council and the latter has referred it to the Select Committee for scrutiny and report. The Bhagela Regulation was not very effective in its existing form, and therefore the Additional Revenue Secretary has drafted the Bhagela Agreements Bill which is a great improvement on the

regulation. During the year under report the Record of Rights was promulgated in Aurangabad, Vijapur and Gangapur taluqas and the work was started in the remaining taluqas of Aurangabad and Bir Districts.

PROTECTION.

The following Acts were passed during the year under report:—

Legislative
Depart-
ment.

(1) The Medical Practitioners' Registration Act; (2) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (3) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (4) The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act; (5) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (6) The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act; (7) The Electricity Act; (8) The Cinematograph Act; (9) The City Police Act; (10) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (11) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (12) The Public Security Act; (13) The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act; (14) The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act; (15) The Co-operative Credit Societies (Amendment) Act.

The number of both civil and criminal disposable cases was 212,867 as against 219,814 in the previous year. On the civil side, the average duration of regular original cases had been 105 days as against 122 days in the previous year, showing a decrease of 17 days or of 14 per cent., while the average duration of original criminal Cases was 20 days as against 22 days in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 9 per cent. The average duration of cases in Jagir Courts in 1348 F. was 171 days as against 160 days in the previous year, showing an increase of 11 days or nearly 7 per cent. The total valuation of suits in 1348 F. was Rs. 1,29,75,189 as against Rs. 2,23,72,949 in 1347 F. The total number of Civil original cases, including those which reinstituted was 30,095 as against 35,175 in 1347 F. In Jagirs, the number of original regular suits and miscellaneous proceedings was 4,223 and 2,557 respectively, as against 4,189 and 2,617 in 1347 F. In the territories of Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak the number of District Civil Judges together with the Judges of the High Court was 148 as against 152 in the previous year, while the number

Justice.

of judicial officers of Jagir Courts were 60. The total disposable work of all Courts, including arrears, consisted of 77,260 cases, out of which the cases arising from regular offences numbered 47,990 which included arrears also. The number of Judicial Officers exercising criminal powers (together with the High Court Judges and the Mufti Sahib) was 171 as against 174 in the preceding year.

Police.

Communal Conditions.—Relations between the public and the police were more friendly than ever before, but there was marked deterioration in the communal situation. Besides the anti-Reforms agitation and a number of communal riots which broke out in the City and in the Districts, the year under report witnessed the first appearance of non-violent agitation in the State. The traditional harmony and friendly relations which existed between the two communities gave way to a spirit of open distrust and intolerance.

City Police.—The total strength of the City Police Force including Officers, Constables and establishment was 3,798. The percentage of literacy of the entire Force was 50.39 per cent. as against 46.59 per cent. last year. There is a steady increase of literacy in the lower rank. Of the 22 Officers and men sent to the District Police Training School, all passed out successfully. The scheme of housing arrangements for the entire Force at different centres in the City was sanctioned by Government during the year. The City Police Regulation received the assent of the Legislature during the year under report and was enforced in the form of an Act. Various measures effecting the internal security were taken; for example, the drawing up of a Riot Scheme, and a total increase of 253 Officers and men in the armed and civil sections of the Force. The total number of cognizable cases during the year was 22,849 as against 22,273 in 1347 F. The increase was almost entirely due to prosecutions under the Public Security Act which numbered 226. The total expenditure of the Force amounted to Rs. 10,40,288-11-0 as against Rs. 10,38,932-1-10 in 1347 F.

District Police.—The total strength of the Diwani Force including Officers, Constables and establishment was 12,199. Of these, 630 consisted of the Sikh Force. The total number of cognizable cases reported in the

Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas areas was 17,336 as against 13,070 in 1347 F. The percentage of cases convicted and cases investigated rose from 39.80 for the previous year to 44.20. There was a considerable increase in offences against property during the year, due to the satyagraha campaign which engendered a spirit of lawlessness throughout the countryside and the Police were much preoccupied with this campaign with the result that adequate supervision was not exercised over the registered criminals and their activities increased accordingly; and moreover economic conditions were also far from good in many parts of the Dominions, and there can be no doubt that scarcity tended to swell the number of cases against property in certain areas. There was again a considerable increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, the number went up from 1,056 to 1,418 in 1348 Fasli. The total expenditure incurred during 1348 Fasli was Rs. 40,82,943-11-9 as against Rs. 38,07,909-4-10 in 1347 F.

The year under report witnessed a series of Jails satyagraha campaigns that filled the ordinary jails to capacity and rendered their expansion and the construction of Camp Jails imperative. There were 3 Central and 13 District Jails at the end of 1347 F. With the sanction of Government, Camp Jails were constructed at Gulbarga and Amberpet, and at Kirmanghat, Aurangabad and Jalna and existing buildings were converted into spacious jails. With the expansion of jails, a considerable increase in the strength of the staff was also effected. In all 9,525 satyagraha prisoners were admitted to the jails. Of this 1,710 were residents of the State and 7,815 came from outside the Dominions. A total of 2,478 satyagraha prisoners tendered apology and were released and 1,202 were discharged on medical grounds. Those who served their full sentence numbered 1,018 and 4,802 were discharged on H.E.H.'s birthday. Apart from the cost of providing additional jail accommodation for satyagraha prisoners, the cost of these prisoners to the State was Rs. 3,46,233-5-5. There were 3,043 (ordinary) prisoners in the jails at the beginning of the year and 30,159 were admitted during the year. Of these 29,519 were discharged at various times, leaving 3,683 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average jail population was 5,180 as compared with 2,976 during 1347 F. The total

gross expenditure on the Jail Department during the year, excluding the expenditure by the P.W.D. on permanent jail buildings, was Rs. 11,29,846-1-4 as compared with Rs. 5,89,615-12-1 for the previous year. This gross increase of Rs. 5,40,230-5-3 was due to the large number of satyagraha prisoners. After deducting the cash income amounting to Rs. 2,18,103-0-7, the net expenditure on jails during the year was Rs. 9,11,743-0-9 as against Rs. 3,54,543-8-10 for 1347 F. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of the convicts and under-trials was Rs. 218-1-10 as compared with Rs. 198-11-7 for the previous year. Prisoners' Aid Societies did not prove as helpful as was hoped, but the fault was not entirely theirs. Conditions militated against their activities and in several places it was found that ex-convicts viewed such societies with suspicion and refused to be helped by them.

Military.

Regular Forces.—The year under review had been one of all round improvement and progress in the training, both of officers and men. Communal relations were none too satisfactory in the City. There was a recrudescence of rioting in the City in July 1939. The Military were called out in aid of the Civil Power, but the situation was brought under control by the Civil authorities without active assistance of the Regular Forces. On the outbreak of war, H.E.H. the Nizam as the traditional Faithful Ally of the British Government, placed his troops and the resources of his State at the disposal of H. M. the King Emperor. The 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry was placed by H.E.H.'s Government at the disposal of the Government of India for service and the unit moved to Ahmednagar for duty in the last week of September 1939. The following schemes were sanctioned during the year under report:—

(i) Revised scale of pay of sub-Commissioned Officers of 3rd (N.O.) Golconda Lancers 'A' and 'B' Class Infantry Units; (ii) Annual increments have been provided for S.C.Os. which are to be drawn consecutively for a period of 5 years at the end of which the maximum pay will be reached; (iii) Grant of full pension to N.C.Os. and other ranks of Regular Forces on putting in 20 years service; (iv) Additional clerical establishment for the newly formed two Brigade Headquarters and Cantonment Executive Office; (v) The re-organisation of

Hyderabad Cavalry Training Squadron. Sanction was received in the year for the Act to be introduced provisionally for a period of two years in the form of "Hyderabad Army Dasturul-Amal." It was considered for some time past that it is inadvisable for the whole of the Forces to be collected in one spot; therefore, a start has been made to station troops in Mominabad where the climate is better than it is in Hyderabad and there is excellent training ground also. Fourteen young officers and cadets were under training at the close of the year at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. One Officer and two cadets returned from the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, after graduation and the latter were granted commissions and posted to 'A' and 'B' class Units. The three cadets who failed to pass were granted commissions and posted to 'C' class Units. The usual professional examinations for officers were held during the year and results were satisfactory. 71 candidates attended various courses of instruction at the Training Centre in British India. The health of the troops was relatively satisfactory. The authorised strength of the combatants including all units was 7,208. The budgetted expenditure for 1348 F. was 55,08,410 as compared with Rs. 54,84,953 in 1347 F.

Irregular Forces.—During the year under report the strength of the Irregular Forces was 10,288 Foot and 1,240 Mounted as compared with 10,292 Foot and 1,241 Mounted. The number of Arab Forces in the City and Districts totalled 5,001 Foot and 39 Mounted. The cost of the Irregular Forces amounted to Rs. 24,94,510 as against Rs. 24,91,172 in the previous year.

PRODUCTION.

(a) *Research.*—This included investigations of a purely technical nature, in which attempt was made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice. For this kind of work, the department has sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Poultry Breeding. Agricul-
ture.

(b) *Experimental Work.*—The promising results obtained from research were tested to see how far they were practicable and economical on field scale.

(c) *Demonstration and Propaganda*.—This included recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from research and experiment, advising them in general in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the articles recommended as profitable.

Plant breeding work was in progress on five of the most important crops of the state, *viz.*, rice, castor, wheat, jawar, and cotton. The Poultry Farm at Himayatsagar is maintained with the object of finding out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the State.

The experimental work of the department was conducted at nine Government Farms. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department was 417,022 acres in 1348 F. Demonstration and propaganda work were done in 15 out of the 16 districts of the State. There were 19 aided farms and 3,688 demonstration plots in the State during the year under report. The more important items of demonstration included the introduction of improved varieties of important crops, the popularising of the use of chemical and other manures and the use of improved implements for cultivation.

At the Patancheru Centre proper methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing, cultivation of field crops and production of fuel are demonstrated. A museum is maintained connected with rural development. The Centre also serves as an institution for training rural development workers for the Dominions.

The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were in operation in the State in 1348 F.:—

- (1) Dry Farming Research Scheme at Raichur.
- (2) Castor Improvement Scheme at Himayatsagar.
- (3) Co-operative Experiments in flue-curing of tobacco at Warangal.
- (4) Sugarcane Research Scheme at Rudrur.

The following Schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee were in operation in the State in 1348 F.:—

- (1) Cotton Research Scheme (Botanical); Scheme at Parbhani.
- (2) Cotton Boll-Worm Research Scheme at Parbhani.
- (3) Cotton Boll-Worm Clean up Scheme at Nanded.
- (4) Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme at Raichur.
- (5) Experiments with Cotton in the Dry Farming Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Raichur.

The department registered 279 (298) Societies. They consisted of 1 Central Bank, 223 Rural Thrift and Credit Societies (189 Credit and Thrift Societies, 13 Rural Banks, 17 Grain Banks, and 4 Cane Growers Societies) 23 Salary-earners' Societies, 9 Rural Reconstruction Societies, 16 Urban Banks, 2 Sales Societies, 1 Weavers' Society and 4 Societies of a miscellaneous character. Societies cancelled during the year numbered 14 as against 44 last year, and comprised 8 rural credit societies, 1 store, 4 salary-earners' societies and 1 housing society. There were in all 3,638 (3,373) societies of all types in the Dominions, made up of 1 Dominion Bank, 49 Central Banks, 1 Central Co-operative Union, 2,909 Village Thrift and Credit Societies, 659 non-Agricultural Societies and 28 Societies in the British Administered Areas. Thus there was a net increase of 264 Societies, consisting of 216 agricultural and 48 non-agricultural societies. Correspondingly, membership increased from 120,467 in 1347 F. to 137,948 in 1348 F. The working capital rose from Rs. 2,60,98,720 in 1347 F. to Rs. 2,74,73,311 in 1348 F. and recorded an increase of Rs. 13,74,591. The Central Co-operative Union had 49 individuals and 3,107 societies on its membership list. The Union carried on its educative work in the districts through 9 propagandists who toured for 1,163 days and held training classes at 26 centres.

Co-operative
Societies.

The Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank received Rs. 10,53,023 in fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,75,866 from societies and banks. Amounts

*Note:—*Figures in brackets are of last year.

received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 3,09,213 and Rs. 6,05,460 respectively. Rs. 9,53,375 and Rs. 2,32,904 were repaid out of fixed deposits to individuals and societies respectively, while repayments made from the savings and current accounts totalled Rs. 2,86,560 and Rs. 5,28,028 respectively. Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 7,08,435 while recoveries from them came to Rs. 4,60,854, leaving Rs. 20,45,576 outstanding at the end of the year.

The financial strength of the Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank can be gauged by the fact that its owned resources of Rs. 5,09,230 in paid up shares and Rs. 10,53,816 in reserves making in all Rs. 15,63,046 compared favourably with Rs. 28,94,514, being the sum-total of its liabilities to outsiders. With the registration of a Central Bank at Shorapur, the total number of Central Banks went up to 40 as against 39 in the previous years. Their membership increased from 4,506 to 4,685 and their working capital rose from Rs. 64,35,935 to Rs. 65,09,725. In the aggregate the liabilities of Central Banks to Creditors amounted to Rs. 40.44 lakhs, principal, and Rs. 4.51 lakhs, interest, in all Rs. 44.95 lakhs as against which their assets recoverable from debtors were Rs. 47.77 lakhs, principal, and Rs. 11.38 lakhs, interest, making a total of Rs. 59.15 lakhs. The margin to cover bad and doubtful debts was ample and improved from Rs. 25 lakhs to about Rs. 26 lakhs.

The number of Agricultural Thrift and Credit Societies increased from 2,693 to 2,909. The total number of members went up during the year from 56,561 to 63,359, while the working capital of the societies increased from Rs. 83,44,735 to 86,53,195. The proportion of the owned to working capital was 48 per cent. To overcome the difficulties of societies to build up owned capital, they were advised to collect at least one rupee from each member towards share money for every twenty-five rupees paid as land revenue. This practice was proved useful in promoting compulsory thrift. Recoveries made during the year were smaller than last year owing to untimely rains and poor crops. During the year 13 rural banks, 17 grain banks and 9 rural reconstruction societies were started. Grain banks were getting popular in the villages. Four cane-growers'

societies were registered during 1348 F. Fifty-four new societies were registered and six disaffiliated during the year, bringing the total number of non-agricultural societies from 612 to 659. Their membership increased from 43,800 to 52,629 while the working capital increased from Rs. 51,13,925 to Rs. 53,93,594. The proportion of the owned to the working capital improved from 66 to 67.5 per cent. With the registration of 23 societies and the cancellation of 4 others, the number of salary-earners' societies stood at 280 in the State. They had 19,054 members and their working capital rose from Rs. 33,24,646 to Rs. 34,42,214. During the year 16 urban banks were registered and one was converted into a rural bank, thus bringing the total number to 124. Their membership increased from 13,479 to 15,590 and the working capital went up to Rs. 12,01,716. The Co-operative Insurance Society had at the end of the year 1,843 policy-holders and the amount assured was Rs. 19,39,372. The society enrolled 1,008 new members, assuring a sum of Rs. 10,39,824. During the year the society received Rs. 42,962 towards first year's premia and Rs. 31,345 towards renewal premia.

Eight thousand six hundred and forty-five deaths from contagious diseases and 2,931 from other causes were reported during the year against 10,176 and 3,348 respectively in the preceding year—equines 41, cattle 3,893, buffaloes 4,373, sheep 257, goats 19 and dogs 62. 653 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. The total number of inoculations given during the year was 181,944 compared with 245,459 in the preceding year. The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and by officials on tour was 439,275 compared with 414,356 and 392,070 in 1347 F. and 1346 F. respectively. The increase in the number of cases treated was due to the opening of 4 new stationary hospitals. The number of stallions at district stands and at Hingoli Stud was 30 at the close of the year compared with 29 in the previous year. The number of stallion stands at the end of the year remained the same as in the preceding year.

With a view to standardise the designs for Highway Bridges, culverts and causeways, a temporary staff was entertained in the Chief Engineer's office in 1348 F. for preparing Type Designs. The total outlay incurred on

Veterinary.

Public Works
(Irrigation and
Buildings).

Buildings and Communications during the year under report was Rs. 1,34,95,236 as against Rs. 1,30,09,655 in the previous year. Sixty major works, each costing Rs. 25,000 and above, were either completed or in progress during the year. The principal activity in construction during the year centred on Arts College and for the construction of the Central Secretariat Buildings. The site for the latter to the west of the Mukkaram Jahi Road was approved by H.E.H. through a Firman-e-Mubarak. The total expenditure under Irrigation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,521 as against Rs. 19,90,732 in the previous year. Twenty-eight Irrigation Works, each costing Rs. 10,000 and more, were either completed or in progress during the year. The outlay on capital works during the year was Rs. 13,65,562 as against Rs. 5,73,173.

**Commerce
and In-
dustries.**

The Departmental activities were concerned with (1) the Industrial Laboratory, (2) the Industrial Engineering Section and (3) the Textile and Cottage Industries Section. The Laboratory continued to function as before as an Analytical and Research Laboratory. 605 samples of various articles received were analysed as against 81 in the preceding year. During the year under report scientific advice and help were given to the public on soaps, inks, hair-oils, paints and varnishes, etc. The Industrial Engineer prepared 28 plans for owners seeking permission to open new factories.

The Textile Section comprised the Cottage Industries Institute, the District Demonstration Parties, Cottage Industries Sales Depot, the Weaving Institute at Paithan, and Carpet Factory of Warangal. The name of the first-named Institute was changed from Cottage Industries Institute to Village Industries Training Centre. During the year 80 students were trained in the various sections of the Institute. 41 labourers and piece-workers were engaged to cope with the commercial side of the work. The Institute secured orders from the Military and Civil Departments for towels, basta cloth, etc. Two new industries were added during the year, *viz.*, Nada (tape) making and shoe lace manufacture for which four new machines were purchased. The Institute produced goods worth Rs. 19,467-11-10 out of which, articles worth Rs. 15,056-13-11 were sold. The Zenana Section of the

Sales Depot was opened on 3-3-1938 (30-5-1347 F.). The Sales at the Depot amounted to Rs. 42,010-11-1. In 1348 Fasli, the department did not participate in outside exhibitions. Practical demonstrations in improved methods of weaving and dyeing were conducted at the headquarters, in villages and at Urses, Jatras, Fairs, etc. Eighty-nine fly shuttles, 5 lattice dobbies and 66 solid cylinder dobbies were introduced among the local weavers. The number of persons trained in weaving was 365 and in dyeing over 500. Superior carpets valued over Rs. 4,000 were manufactured in the Carpet Factory at Warangal during the course of the year. The manufacture of medium quality carpets out of local wool were continued and carpets worth Rs. 4,536-6-1 were sold. Of the cheaper quality in 1348 F. only 1,123 rugs were despatched to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers Ltd., London, as against 3,705 rugs in 1347 F. In the Government Weaving Institute, Paithan, 8 students were trained. The Institute continued to supply the weavers' requisites. The Industrial Trust Fund sanctioned a scheme for reviving the ancient toy industry at Nirmal. A large piece of land was acquired by the Industrial Trust Fund for the development of an Industrial Area. The work of assessing and collecting the excise duties on cigarettes and sugar had also been added to the other duties of the department.

The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement during the year was 137,938 tons as against 140,605 tons in the previous year. The factory employed 822 men and 60 women besides 369 men and 55 women who worked at the Bankur Limestone quarries. The company worked with three shifts.

The output of the two cigarette factories was 27,458 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each as against 29,579 cases of cigarettes in the previous year. The cigarette industry in the State is now firmly established.

The total number of cotton bales pressed during the year was 245,692 as against 394,776 in the previous year. The total number of presses in the Dominions was 99 but a large number of these were not working perhaps due to the fact that the press owners in most cotton areas found it economical to form pools and combines and work only one or two presses and share the profits. The six textile

mills situated in the Dominions consumed 27,263,120 lbs. of cotton as against 25,151,071 lbs. in 1347 F. The outturn of the yarn and cloth amounted to 21,141,190 lbs. and 15,049,936 lbs. respectively as against 21,092,728 lbs. and 13,852,918 lbs. respectively last year.

The oil seed crushing industry was doing fairly well in 1348 F. The export duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. customs continued to be levied on export of oil since 1347 F.

The Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works Ltd., was started in 1345 F. The Company in order to expand its business shifted its premises to the Industrial Area and was financially helped by the Industrial Trust Fund in the shape of a loan of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 25,000 was invested in its shares.

For the development of the ceramic industries in the Dominions a Company by the name of Taj Clay Works had been floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

The year 1348 F. saw the completion of the erection of the Nizam Sugar Factory and the opening of the Bodhan-Nizamabad Railway. The Factory worked for only 3 months during the year and produced 85,260 cwt. of sugar. The sugar produced in this factory was gradually replacing the sugar imported from outside.

The Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot was almost the only outlet for Bidriware industry. In 1348 Fasli goods worth Rs. 7,000 were produced by the Bidriware workshops most of which were placed in the Cottage Industries Sales Depot either for cash or on consignment. It is hoped that the creation of new Sales Depots in Aurangabad, Karimnagar and Gulbarga would increase the Bidriware Sales in these places. There were eleven Match Factories functioning during the year under report.

Mines and Quarries.

Coal mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in the coal fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagodam and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Bisesardas Daga in the Sasti and Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of every one of them were 1,211,163 tons 5 cwt. and Rs. 1,80,131-4-1 respectively in 1938 and 1,214,568 tons and Rs. 1,68,688-15-0 respectively in 1939.

During the year under report, there was an increase of 3,404 tons 15 cwt. in the output of coal compared with the previous year, but there was a decrease of Rs. 11,462-5-1 in the receipts of Royalty. Mr. R. S. Chinoy extracted 9½ tons of graphite during 1938 and paid O.S. Rs. 37-5-7 in Royalty. The Deccan Marble and Mining Company had an output of 348 tons 7 cwt. of marble from the Munditog quarries and 106 tons 11 cwt. of marble lime from Jastapalli quarry during 1939, for which a sum of O.S. Rs. 909-12-5 was recoverable from the company as Royalty. There were 30 quarries working during the year. The output was 3,830,806 sq. ft. against 3,468,108 sq. ft. in the previous year. Two students who were granted scholarships for training in Geology and Mining respectively returned after obtaining Diplomas. They have been attached to the Gold Prospecting Work at Hutti as probationary samplers. The Gold Prospecting work yielded encouraging results and on the recommendation of the Nizam's State Railway Board, London, the Government sanctioned an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 for carrying on development work. At the instance of Government of India, arrangements were being made during the year to collect an excise duty on coal and coke manufactured and worked in the State.

Meagre rainfall during the year caused anxiety in all the Telingana districts. Scarcity was declared in the whole of Karimnagar District and in the Divisions of Asifabad and Chinnur of Adilabad district. The provisions of the Hyderabad scarcity and Famine Manual were enforced. On the recommendation of the Director-General, Revenue, the Famine Board ordered various relief operations. Famine Relief operations included P.W.D. relief works, Local Fund and Forest works and the grant of extraordinary taccavi from the Famine Fund. Besides Rs. 8,000 were sanctioned for a special survey party to undertake the survey of additional works needed in the scarcity areas of the Adilabad and Karimnagar Districts. When the distress became acute a special officer was appointed to supervise and control the relief operations. During the year under report Government sanctioned in aggregate of Rs. 9,20,364 from the Famine Reserve for relief operations. The total number relieved on different works from 11th Mehri 1348 F. to the end of Aban 1348 F. was 2,41,971 and 39,962 received gratuitous relief.

Famine and
Well-
Sinking.

In Gulbarga District 243 new wells were sunk and 71 old wells were remodelled at a cost of Rs. 4,00,723-5-1. The total number of wells sunk by ryots (at their own cost) was 629 against 1,554 in 1347 F., a decrease of 925. There was a greater increase in the number of wells in Telingana than in Marathwada. But when compared with the previous year, there had been a decrease in the number of wells in most of the districts. The total expenditure incurred during the year on works chargeable to Famine grant was Rs. 7,58,736 of which Rs. 3,22,320 were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 4,36,416 on road works.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Road Board met twice during the year under review and accorded approval to the construction of several original road works, bridges, causeways, etc., and to metalling and dust-proofing of existing roads estimated to cost over Rs. 23.5 lakhs. The total mileage of roads maintained by the department at the close of the year was 4,855 miles 5 furlongs as against 4,727 miles 4 furlongs at the end of the previous year. Out of the total length of roads, 1,558 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs of muram and 3,297 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs were of metal.

Railways.

The Jankampet-Bodhan Branch line which was constructed at a cost of B.G. Rs. 6.56 lakhs to feed the Sugar Factory was opened for traffic by H.H. the Prince of Berar and the line began functioning from 1st November 1938. The Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway was taken up for construction during the year. This when completed, will open up the most undeveloped part of the country which abounds in natural and mineral resources. The length of the line will be 101 miles and will cost B.G. Rs. 72.77.

The department has been concentrating attention on training mulkis as Air Pilots and Ground Engineers and in improving the landing ground at Begumpet. Sites for landing grounds have been selected at Aurangabad, Bidar, Adilabad and Mominabad and steps are being taken to construct the above-mentioned landing grounds.

At the end of the year, the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,971 with 287 buses and cars. The goods service operated with 50 lorries and 3 trailers.

The capital at charge at the end of the year was B.G. Rs. 54,54,784. The gross earnings amounted to B.G. Rs. 27,80,401 and the working expenses amounted to B.G. Rs. 28,37,259 leaving a net deficit of B.G. Rs. 56,858.

The total number of Post Offices working at the end of the year was 1,078 as against 919 in 1347 F., while the Mail Line mileage rose from 9,047 miles to 9,597½ miles in 1348 F. The total number of employees of the department was 2,331. The total number of postal articles issued, including registered articles, was 33,500,369 of which 875,908 were registered articles. Included in the latter were 79,055 V.P. articles of the value of Rs. 10,32,846-7-1, and 14,280 insured articles. In addition to this 585,248 money-orders of the total value of Rs. 1,08,13,172-10-7 were issued and yielded in commission Rs. 1,47,267-11-0. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 5,99,835-14-10 and service stamps worth Rs. 3,24,986-4-8 were sold. Quinine worth Rs. 12,485-5-0 was sold. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank Accounts was Rs. 1,17,88,092-10-3. The net result of the working of the Postal Department in 1348 F. showed a profit of Rs. 2,00,596-1-4. The total income and expenditure during the year was Rs. 11,29,292-14-8 and Rs. 9,28,696-13-4 respectively.

The important improvement in the service brought about during the year in the Hyderabad City Telephone System was the change over from the Central Battery System to the Automatic System with effect from the 19th Thir 1348 F. The number of subscribers rose to 1,057 in 1348 F. The City Exchange showed a net profit of Rs. 33,988, while in the districts, the number showed an improvement while financial results were unsatisfactory. A scheme for the extension of the Hyderabad Telephone System to all District Headquarters and many other important towns on the way is ready and has been submitted to Government. The question of connecting the State Telephone System with the Trunk Telephone System of British India is under correspondence with the Government of India.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Vital statistical returns, not only from the rural areas but also from the large towns, continued to remain

Postal
Depart-
ment.

Telephone.

Sanitation
and Public
Health.

very inaccurate as in the past. For the City of Hyderabad the reported birth and death rates were 12.7 and 11.8 per mille respectively. The birth rate varies anywhere from 7.2 to 18.2 and the death rate from 6.2 to 16.64, giving an average birth rate of 10.4 and an average death rate of 9.0 per mille for the Dominions. Fevers alone accounted for 1,01,011 deaths or about 70 per cent. of the total during the year. Other causes of mortality were Cholera with 4,384 deaths, Small-pox with 479 and Plague with 5,127. Malaria constitutes one of the major public health problems in the State. It is rampant where perennial irrigation has been introduced without consideration of drainage. For instance, the Nizam Sagar Project, is the source of great concern at present. The Malaria Department has been carrying on systematic anti-malarial measures in the City and Districts with excellent results. Guinea-worm disease is rampant in some districts of Marathwada area. The changing of the existing step-wells and the sinking of new draw-wells have greatly reduced the incidence of this disease. The disease known as Yaws is confined to the jungle tracts known as Kurvapatti in Madira taluq, and in the Paloncha, Narsampet and Mulug taluqs of Warangal District to Manthani in Karimnagar District, and is now found to be fairly prevalent over a much wider area in Warangal, in Jagtiyal and Parkal in Karimnagar and Utnoor and Laxetipet in Asifabad. Treatment is now available at all the dispensaries situated in the affected areas and a scheme for an extensive campaign against this disease is before Government.

It had been the routine duty of the District Health Staff to carry on health propaganda work by giving health talks, the exhibition of posters and magic lantern demonstrations, whilst an even wider range of education was provided by means of the cinema car. 200 sets of coloured slides on infectious diseases were prepared with Urdu, Telugu, Marathi and Canarese scripts. Illustrated leaflets were also prepared on Plague, Small-pox, Cholera and Guinea-worm and is becoming increasingly popular. The following schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year under report:—Anti-malaria scheme for Raichur, costing Rs. 1,500; Anti-malaria scheme for Doobak, costing Rs. 3,832; the Rajura Malaria scheme was extended for a further period of two years; six units

were formed for intensive anti-yaws campaign for a period of six months at a cost of Rs. 38,160; a scheme for starting nutrition surveys in the Dominions at a cost of Rs. 23,727 annually; a scheme for erecting 16 travelling dispensaries for rural areas costing Rs. 69,984 recurring and Rs. 46,800 non-recurring annually.

The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 41 during the year as against 40 in the preceding year. One post of Civil Surgeon was increased. Two new posts of Assistant Surgeons were sanctioned by Government during the year, one for the Mental Hospital and one for a Woman Pathologist at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was 79 as against 77 in 1347 F. An increase of 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned for leave reserve service. One post of Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon was also sanctioned for the Maternity Hospital at Matwada. Thus the number of permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons was 203 against 193 last year. The number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries was 151 against 150 in 1347 F. The attendance of patients at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions has appreciably increased. New patients treated during the year numbered 3,260,652 against 3,110,898 in the previous year. Medical Relief.

The daily average of those treated was 26,199.73 compared with 23,756.90 recorded in 1347 F. New in-patients numbered 45,106 as against 40,660 in the preceding year and the daily average rose from 2,444 to 2,703. For institutional treatment of patients 2,774 beds were available. New outpatients numbered 3,215,546 as against 3,070,238 in 1347 F. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 23,496 against 21,312.34 in the preceding year. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 125,185 as against 113,362 in 1347 F. Of these 11,356 were major and 113,829 minor operations as compared with 11,074 and 102,288 respectively in 1347 F. During the year 20,310 women including female children were treated as indoor patients against 19,262 treated last year. The number of women outpatients was 1,132,468 compared with 1,089,098 in 1347 F. 4,561 maternity cases were attended to in various hospitals and dispensaries. Of these, 3,958 were cases of normal labour and 603 of abnormal labour.

Two Tuberculosis Clinics, one at the Osmania Hospital and the other at Dabirpura in Hyderabad City were started. The Clinic at Dabirpura is working in a new building with a full laboratory and X-Ray equipments. The Lingampalli Tuberculosis Hospital will accommodate 200 patients. The plans of the proposed T.B. Sanatorium at Anantagiri were revised to provide accommodation for 250 patients instead of 120 proposed before. The total expenditure on the Civil Medical institutions in the Dominions including the Directorate was Rs. 18,61,877-11-4.

Unani and
Ayurvedic
Depart-
ments.

During the year under report, the Nizamia Unani General Hospital was opened and arrangements for receiving in-patients were completed. Well-known Hakims of British India were appointed on the staff of the Nizamia Tibbiah College. The designation of the Chief Superintendent of Unani was changed into the Director of the Unani Department. A scheme for the Ayurvedic Section was prepared and was submitted to Government. There were 25 Unani Dispensaries (10 Government and 15 Aided) in Hyderabad City where 1,407,903 patients were treated. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2,33,893-10-2. The number of Unani Dispensaries under the control of the Local Funds was 77 in districts. The total number of patients treated in these Dispensaries was 1,849,738 as against 1,694,261 in 1347 F. and the total number of patients treated in the Nizamia Unani General Hospital was 374,966. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 52,245-13-8.

Water-
Supply
and
Drainage.

Hyderabad Water Works.—The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,46,434 and the important works carried out numbered 7. During the year under report 406 new pipe connections were given. The total number of connections on the register at the end of the year was 17,733 of which 1,349 were metered. The principal work carried out on behalf of other departments was the scheme of water-supply to District Police quarters at Amberpet at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,400. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,53,588.

District Water Works.—Seventeen schemes for Water-supply Drainage and Electrification of different district towns costing Rs. 29,28,000 were prepared, 7 works were

completed and maintained and 13 works were in progress. The Sedam Drainage Scheme costing Rs. 39,000 was sanctioned in the year under report, but the work could not be started as the Sedam Local Funds Board had not paid up the arrears under the water-supply scheme. The total expenditure on the construction of water-supply and drainage was Rs. 66,62,761-8-6½ and that on establishment Rs. 1,11,585-5-10½.

The grant allotted to the department for 1348 F. was Rs. 4,87,500 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,20,108. Besides the ordinary grant of Rs. 4,87,500, the department also received by transfers from P.W.D. Rs. 5,870 for Public Baths, Rs. 36,401 for cement concrete roads and Rs. 20,332 for maintenance of cement concrete roads. The purification plant worked satisfactorily. The total quantity of sewage and storm water from Sultan Bazar area that passed through the Disposal Works during the year was 1,272.60 million gallons or 203.61 m.c.ft. No sludge was removed from the septic and preliminary tanks as they were working efficiently. During the year, 2 public flushing latrines and 2 pail-dumping pits were completed and opened for public use. By the end of 1348 F., 72 latrines, 70 dumping pits and 50 urinals were constructed. The pumping scheme at Azampura for drainage of the City Improvement Board Quarters was completed in 1347 F. and the second pumping scheme for Drainage of the low level areas of Domalguda was taken up and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 92,958. 213 houses in the City were connected with the sewage system, thus bringing the total number of connections at the end of 1348 F. to 3,312. During the year 3,398.62 sq. yds. of cement concrete roads were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000 and the total length of cement concrete roads maintained by the department was 32.73 miles. Since the construction of Osmansagar and Himayatsagar lakes there is not sufficient perennial flow in the river Musi with the result that the pools of sullage and sewage in the bed of the river have become breeding places for mosquitoes. This evil will be eradicated after the river improvement scheme prepared by the Department is taken up.

Hyderabad
City
Drainage.

The main activities of the Board were confined to the clearance of slum and construction of low-rent houses. Since the inception of the Board, 23 localities covering

Hyderabad
City
Improve-
ment.

an area of 1,135 acres were improved at a cost of Rs. 77,92,886. The total number of houses constructed in 15 localities were 2,631 and the total cost of this worked out to Rs. 32,80,494. The localities in which similar work was in progress during the year were Bazar-e-Nurul-Oomara, Purani Haveli, Sultan Bazar, Darush-Shafa, Mahboob Ganj, Feelkhana and Ghansi Mian Bazar. The major works were the widening and dust-proofing of Sultan Bazar roads and the acquisition of a site for the Industrial Area at Mushirabad. The Muazzam Jahi Market was handed over to the Municipality for management. Concessions were given to the dealers by letting shops to them free of rent to start with. The Market is now well established.

The Public Gardens and other City Gardens were maintained at a cost of Rs. 90,362. The amount available during the year was 21,44,751 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 14,87,646. The total expenditure incurred during the 27 years that the Board has been in existence is Rs. 2,12,85,608.

**Local
Funds
Admini-
stration.**

During the year under review drafting of the various enactments dealing with Local Government was started:—Local taxes were levied in 65 towns with a population of 7,76,969 including 8 towns where Municipal Committees with a non-official majority were set up. Grants to towns from general Local Funds were fixed for 5 years. The total grants drawn by towns were Rs. 1,56,750. The actual amount of Government grant in 1348 F. amounted to Rs. 2,09,208 of which Rs. 95,000 was a recurring grant and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,14,208 was non-recurring. Water and Drainage works in Warangal estimated to cost Rs. 16,90,000 were completed this year, while those in Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Tuljapur, estimated to cost Rs. 6,01,000, Rs. 7,70,500 and Rs. 2,92,000 respectively, were in progress.

The total income, excluding loans and grants, was Rs. 14,44,567, showing an increase of Rs. 44,483 or 3.1 per cent. The income from local taxes, however, decreased from Rs. 10,61,474 to Rs. 10,25,842 or by 3.4 per cent. and the income from other local sources increased from Rs. 3,38,610 to Rs. 4,18,723 or by 23.6 per cent. The income from water works increased from Rs. 1,80,626

to Rs. 2,10,011. The total income from administration was Rs. 12,03,036, while the total expenditure was Rs. 17,47,468 as against Rs. 16,71,786 in 1347 F.

No change took place in regard to the Municipal limits in the year under report and the area continued to be 31.37 sq. miles. The number of electric lamps installed reached 8,638 during the year 1348 F. and work on important roads was in progress. The expenditure on street lighting during the years 1347 and 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,30,000. 17 new play-grounds and 13 new parks were constructed during the year under report. There were 4 Child Welfare Centres involving an expenditure of Rs. 13,750 annually. Out of 11 Slaughterhouses in the City, 2 were closed during the year under report. Out of 15 markets situated in the Municipal Limits there were only 3 under the supervision of the Municipality.

Hyderabad
Municipality.

Since 1347 F. the Municipality has been constructing dust-proof roads. There are at present cement and asphalt roads to the total length of 31.35 and 12.25 miles respectively.

The number of births registered during the year 1348 F. was 6,324, while that of deaths was 5,877. The total income was Rs. 11,29,317-6-1 and the total expenditure was Rs. 11,70,238-8-3. The closing balance was Rs. 10,000. Government sanctioned a loan of forty lakhs of rupees to the Municipality at three-and-half per cent. per annum. This loan will be utilised for the construction of drains, roads, slaughterhouses, etc.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The University had the honour of welcoming His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in January 1939, when a special Convocation was held at which the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him. The Annual Convocation of the University was held on the 2nd Ardibehisht 1348 F. and the following degrees were conferred:—Faculty of Law—LL.B. 12; Faculty of Medicine—M.B.B.S. 10; Faculty of Engineering—B.E. 11; Faculty of Education—Diploma-in-Education 4; Faculty of Arts—M.A. 5; B.A. 72; Faculty of Science—M.Sc. 7, B.Sc. 34. The total number of students on the rolls of the

Osmania
University.

University was 1,888 as against 1,823 in 1347 F. The total average number of residents in the three Hostels was 253 as against 357 in the previous year. The Cricket Club was not very strong this year. The football 'A' team toured some cities in Northern India and played 4 matches of which one was won, two drawn and one was lost. The Hockey team played 45 matches against outside teams, of which 30 were won. The total strength of the University Training Corps was 36. The U.T.C. Camp this year was held at Ali Sagar for a week. The total number of books in the University Library was 44,855 which represents an addition of 2,130 books during the year. The average daily number of readers in the Library was 140. The examination results were on the whole quite satisfactory. M.A. and M.Sc. classes were opened in the Zenana College where 11 girl students were studying in these classes.

**Education
Depart-
ment.**

The year saw an increase in the number of schools and scholars by 93 and 3,678 respectively. The total number of schools of all types and grades in the year 1348 F. was 5,224 as against 5,131 in the previous year, while the number of scholars was 384,696 as against 381,018 in 1347 F. The number of private schools was 1,124 while their strength was 30,844. The total expenditure incurred on education (excluding Collegiate Education) amounted to Rs. 84,28,399 as against Rs. 84,83,647 in 1347 F. The total number of High Schools at the end of the year was the same as in the previous year, viz., 59, while their strength rose from 33,619 to 33,806 in 1348 F. The total number of Secondary Schools was 203, as against 196 in 1347 F. The number of Lower Secondary Schools rose from 137 to 144 in 1348 F., while the number on the rolls increased from 44,943 to 45,303 in the year under report. The total number of Primary Schools at the end of the year was 4,842 as against 4,766 in 1347 F. and the number of pupils was 297,932 as against 295,341 in the preceding year. The total number of Girls' Schools in the Dominions during the year under report increased from 766 in 1347 F. to 783, while the number on rolls rose from 56,306 to 57,592. During the year under report, the Mahboobia Girls' High School was separated from the Education Department and placed under the control of a Special Board.

During the year under report Government sanctioned a new scheme of Primary Education on the basis of a five-year programme, providing for the conversion of Local Fund Schools into Shahi Schools. Under the new scheme each village with a population of a thousand and more will be provided with a school, and Government have sanctioned an additional recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs rising by one lakh annually to Rs. 12½ lakhs during the next 5 years. The Local Fund Department has made a special grant of 40 lakhs at the rate of 8 lakhs annually in the same connection.

At the end of the year under report there were 194 Scout Troops as against 181 in the previous year, while the number of Scouts, Rovers and Cubs was 5,530 as against 5,327 in 1347 F. The total number of Guides, Blue Birds, Rangers and Guiders, etc., was 3,502 as against 3,169 in the previous year. Medical inspection of all the Government Secondary Schools was conducted by Officers of the Medical Department. The expenditure incurred on Special Schools during the year was Rs. 2,61,473 as against Rs. 2,53,863 in the previous year. The number of Training Schools remained the same as in 1347 F., i.e., 8; while the number of teachers under training rose from 272 to 276 in 1348 F. There were 4 Vocational Schools with 544 pupils under instruction as against 3 Schools and 346 pupils in 1347 F. A school for Deaf, Dumb and Blind children was started with a strength of 105 students at Headquarters in Amerdad 1348 F. The number of Schools for the children of Depressed Classes was 91, as against 87 in 1347 F., while their strength was 3,409 as against 3,301 in 1347 F. The total number of Religious Schools, both Muslim and Hindu, remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 21. There were 52 Adult Schools with 1,789 adults under instruction as against 47 schools with 1,556 adults respectively in 1347 F. The total strength of the Nizam College during the year was 712 compared with 670 in the previous year: 324 in the college, 198 in the High School and 190 in the Primary Section. There were only 14 women students in the college as compared to 19 in the previous year.

Scouting
and Girl
Guides.

Five new Government institutions, viz., four post-Technical primary industrial schools, one each at Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Warangal and Nanded and an Evening Commercial School at Singareni, were established during the

Technical
and
Voca-
tional
Education

year under report. As a first step towards the establishment of the proposed Art and Crafts School, Government have sanctioned the creation of the post of the Principal of the school in question and the appointment is well within sight. This will be followed almost immediately by the establishment of a few vital sections of the school itself. A lecturer of the Osmania Technical College has been appointed as a part-time Liaison Officer between this department and the allied departments, such as the department of Commerce and Industries and the Railway department. Schemes for the establishment of a post-primary Industrial School for Girls, in addition to the aided Girls' Industrial Schools and a Girls' Vocational High School for Hyderabad City, were under preparation and consideration at the end of the year under review. It is also proposed to establish two Agricultural High Schools, one for the Marathwada and the other for the Telingana districts.

Literature
and Press.

During the year under report 613 books were published as against 590 in the previous year. Besides these, 93 publications were issued from the Government Press and the Translation Bureau published 17 books and the Dairat-ul-Maarif 15 books. Permission was granted for the establishment of 12 new printing presses. 52 books and 20 journals were registered.

FINANCE.

Government
Income
and
Expend-
iture.

The year began with an opening balance of Rs. 281.36 lakhs as against Rs. 386.90 lakhs in 1347 F. The total revenue and expenditure during the year was Rs. 892.64 lakhs and Rs. 861.60 lakhs respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 31.04 as against Rs. 28.15 lakhs in the preceding year. The ordinary Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 892.64 lakhs as against Rs. 915.46 lakhs in 1347 F. —a decrease of Rs. 22.82 lakhs. The appropriations from Departmental Balances for expenditure during 1348 F. amounted to Rs. 74.26 lakhs as against Rs. 48.93 lakhs in 1347 F. The Departmental Balance carried to the credit of departments was Rs. 114.61 lakhs as against Rs. 113.06 lakhs in the previous year. The total ordinary expenditure during 1348 F. was Rs. 834.87 lakhs as against Rs. 829.57 lakhs in the previous year.

During the year under report gold weighing ^{Mint.} 1001.74 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 42,507-5-10 through the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. 2,904 gold coins of various descriptions were minted. No bar silver was purchased during the year and no silver coins were minted. One anna nickel coins and half-rupees respectively worth Rs. 2,75,000 and Rs. 25,000 were issued for circulation during the year under review.

Notes of the denomination of Rs. 5, 10, 100 and 1,000 ^{Paper} were in circulation. The gross and net circulation on ^{Currency.} the 30th Aban 1348 F. was 1,460.04 and 1,333.88 respectively. The composition of the balance in currency chests at the close of the year was notes Rs. 1,08,72,520 and coins Rs. 98,43,003. The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year was O.S. Rs. 15,25,02,690. The securities held during the year at different periods totalled B.G. Rs. 4,00,08,900 and O.S. Rs. 12,00,000. The fresh addition to the securities during the last month of the year was of the face value of B.G. Rs. 44,96,800 only. The interest earned during the year is expected to be O.S. Rs. 20,80,174 and the total expenditure is estimated at O.S. Rs. 47,535.

CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

The Constitutional Affairs Committee held eight meetings during the year under review. In external affairs, the important work done consisted of the framing of recommendation with respect to the final draft of the Instrument of Accession and the despatch of the reply in June 1939 expressing the unsatisfactory nature of the terms offered. The Department continued to be in charge of cases arising from Hyderabad's participation in the permanent Committee of Ministers that had been established since March 1940 and in the formulation of which scheme our representative was mainly instrumental. In addition, the task of settling principles governing the rendition of the Civil Area of Secunderabad was also entrusted to it. In internal affairs attention was in the main directed, firstly, towards submitting to the Constitutional Affairs Committee the results of scrutiny of the Iyengar Committee report, secondly, towards submitting the recommendations of the Committee to the Executive Council and, thirdly, towards preparing the scheme of

reform as determined by the Council for final submission to His Exalted Highness. Increased work was entailed by the numerous measures that had to be adopted to meet the subversive movements that had arisen while the Reforms were still on the anvil.

In the course of the year under review Sir Venkat Subba Rao, ex-Judge of Madras High Court, was appointed as H.E.H. the Nizam's Agent at the seat of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar and he took over his duties on 1st July 1939.

Informa-
tion
Bureau.

The Information Bureau had to share the burdens of the Triple Satyagraha campaigns launched by the Hindu Mahasabha, the Hyderabad State Congress and the International Aryan League, while at the same time it was engaged in special publicity, in connection with the Reforms proposals announced during the year. Certain changes in the internal organisation of the Bureau resulted in a considerable widening of the machinery for publicity and propaganda. A redistribution and clarification of work was effected through a Secretariat Manual defining both the powers and duties of certain officers and laying down a new procedure for the execution of the work entrusted to the Bureau.

A total of 454 statements were issued, as compared to 470 issued during the previous year. Of these 52 were Communiques, 74 Press Notes, 273 Notifications and 55 Departmental Reports and Reviews. In addition, 191 journalists and others were supplied with material and photographs for special articles on Hyderabad, 117 inquiries were answered and 71 false and misleading statements either contradicted or elucidated and explained as compared with 72 in the preceding year. The distribution of approved newspapers from funds available from the Press Commissioner's Grant continued. The centralisation of the issue of Government Advertisements, in the Information Bureau, was also put into force.

55 Departmental Reports and 6 Government Reviews were issued to the Press. The Administration Report for the year 1345 Fasli was issued by the Bureau in English and Urdu, while that pertaining to 1346 Fasli was similarly prepared and sent to the Press. A total

of 79 newspapers and periodicals were published in the State, of which 6 were dailies and 10 weeklies and bi-weeklies.

A new regulation as regards newspapers, more or less on the same lines as the legislation in British India and suitably adapted to local conditions, is to be brought into force at the same time as the other enactments in connection with the Constitutional Reforms.

In the year under review the Wireless Board was abolished, in accordance with the scheme of Reorganisation sanctioned by His Exalted Highness, and its powers transferred to the Member-in-charge, the control and co-ordination of all Wireless and Broadcasting activities being vested in the Constitutional Secretariat.

Wireless
and
Broad-
casting.

The Scheme envisages the eventual development of Broadcasting so as to cover the whole area of the Dominions. Programme Committee for establishing contacts with Nation-building Departments and with the public are to be attached to each station functioning subject to certain rules. Beginnings are to be made in rural Broadcasting, while Wireless activities in the State are to be confined not only to Broadcasting but shall embrace Air, Military and Police Wireless as well, and steps have been taken to evolve a scheme of Air Wireless for fulfilling the needs of Air Navigation in the State.

The new 5 KW station was started at Sururnagar. The programmes included both classical and popular music, talks, articles, short stories, poems, sketches and the broadcasting of other miscellaneous items. Despite difficulties beyond the control of the Department a certain technique was developed for obtaining the latest news as a result of which the standard of news broadcast has been considerably raised.

MISCELLANEOUS

The ideal and fundamental object of the Ecclesiastical Department is to afford the maximum amount of facilities for the religious and spiritual betterment and progress of the various communities and creeds that are living peacefully under the ægis of His Exalted Highness. The religious tolerance of the Asafjahi Rulers is

Ecclesiastical
Department.

proverbial. It has been a matter of great concern to the Rulers of Hyderabad to see that every community is at liberty to perform its own religious ceremonies. Jagirs fetching lakhs of rupees and Inam lands have been granted to mosques, temples and *darghas* in the State.

During the year under review Rs. 17,978-5-4 were sanctioned for the repair and construction of temples in the City and Districts. Rs. 8,455-12-10 for mosques in the City and District and Rs. 1,995 for the construction of compound walls for cemeteries. In response to the request of the Bishop of Dornakal, H.E.H. was graciously pleased to send a message at the opening ceremony of the Church, performed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and was also pleased to sanction a donation of B.G. Rs. 3,000. During 1348 F. the members of the Special Committee, appointed by the Government for the purpose of improving the administration of temples, inspected 68 temples and forwarded reports to the Department in connection with the repairs, construction and supervision of these temples. Eighty-two budgets were prepared till the end of 1348 F. and were sanctioned by Government. Of these budgets 14 related to mosques, 32 to temples and 36 to *darghas*, etc.

Electricity
—City
and
Districts.

Further spectacular improvements were achieved in the extent and quality of the Hyderabad Street Lighting. The number of points were increased from 4,524 to 8,362 in 1348 F. and the consumption rose from 480,128 units to 993,486 units in 1348 F. During the year 1348 F. 3 new sub-stations were built at various places in the City and Suburbs and 2 old styled sub-stations were enlarged. There were 15 main feeder lines at the end of 1348 F. Cables of various sizes measuring 4 furlongs $112\frac{2}{3}$ yds. costing about Rs. 5,925, and overhead lines measuring 6 miles 3 furlongs $25\frac{2}{3}$ yds., costing about Rs. 22,505, were laid, giving supply to 621 new consumers. Supply was taken to 2 entirely new localities, namely Lingampally and Karmanghat. One boiler-unit (No. 6) and a new mechanical stoker with ancillary apparatus for an existing boiler No. 5 were purchased during the year 1348 F. The fuel cost per unit generated fell from As. 0.190 to As. 0.186 and the cost per unit sold from As. 0.230 to As. 0.224. The average price per unit for street lighting fell from As. 2.365 to As. 2.146. The financial results of the year were not quite so satisfac-

tory as those of the preceding year, but were nevertheless very good. The total receipt for the year on all accounts amounted to O.S. Rs. 18,77,665-7-4 $\frac{5}{8}$. The gross surplus for the year amounted to O.S. Rs. 10,64,621 as against Rs. 11,18,532 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 53,911.

The activities of the District Electricity Department during the year under review were confined to the 8 towns which had already been electrified.

The Department was constantly occupied in answering enquiries official and non-official. A noteworthy feature was the reciprocal exchange of statistical publication with statistical organisations in and outside British India. During the year 8 publications of the Department were printed and 28 periodical reports were issued. Government provided a sum of Rs. 4,780-6-2 for the purchase and installation of new rain-gauges. The Trade Statistics for 1347 F. with reviews thereon were printed and issued. The Statistical Gazetteers of all Districts were compiled and sent to the press. The Statistics for 1347 F. and Statistical Year Book were ready to go to the press. The Customs Department furnished 'Nakawar' statistics of export of cotton by road and rail. The 9 regulated markets of Government were required to send monthly returns in a prescribed form. Stock figures for Linseed were collected for 10 additional market centres. In addition to the compilation of monthly statistics of production of (i) Cement, (ii) Matches, (iii) Vegetable oils, (iv) Liquor, figures of the output of sugar, cigarette and glass factories, as well as those of marble and coal mines and the Shahabad stone quarries were collected. The collection of statistics relating to leather and hide from the tanneries scattered throughout the Dominions also engaged the attention of the Department. In the wake of scarcity which appeared in some parts of the Dominions towards the close of 1348 F., statistics in the form of "Famine Intelligence" were prepared and furnished to Government week by week. Against a budget grant of Rs. 66,102, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 67,371-10-1. The excess was met from the departmental income.

Statistics
and
Gazetteer.

The Department surveyed several new monuments during the year in Raichur, Gulbarga, Medak and other

Archæo-
logy

Districts. The Curator, Hyderabad Museum, was deputed to explore the area near Kallur, a village in the Manvi Taluq, Raichur District. The efforts were highly fruitful as they resulted in the discovery of Stone Age and Copper Age finds. The work of editing the Telugu inscriptions of the Dominions which was entrusted to Dr. P. Srinivaschar was almost completed. This will shortly appear as Hyderabad Archæological No. 13. The work of collecting exhibits for the museum made steady progress. Some beautiful pieces of Jaina sculpture which were lying in a neglected condition in Pattancheru were removed to the museum. Two copies of Riaz-ul-Insha were acquired for the museum. In view of the growing needs the Director of Archæology has submitted a scheme for the construction of a spacious building for the museum.

Govern-
ment
Central
Press

The total working expenses of the Press came to Rs. 4,54,064-11-3 as compared with Rs. 4,57,548-10-4 in the previous year. The earnings of the Press were Rs. 3,65,632-3-3 as against Rs. 3,90,444-11-11 in 1347 Fasli. The book value of the Press Plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,37,077-12-0. The Press has a capital of Rs. 10,18,967-8-9 and it is in a sound financial position.

Stationery
Depart-
ment.

The value of new stock purchased during the year aggregated to Rs. 6,27,275 against Rs. 6,01,448 in the previous year. The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 1,25,051 against Rs. 1,47,455 in 1347 F. The receipts of the Depot amounted to Rs. 58,317-15-0, while the expenditure of the department amounts to Rs. 54,031.

Nizamiah
Observa-
tory.

Work with the Astrographic Equatorial Telescope was continued on the same lines as in the previous year and 158 plates were taken. The observation programme with Grubb Equatorial remained the same as in previous year and 1,585 visual estimates of brightness were obtained, mostly of variable stars with faint minima. 44 occultations of stars by the moon were observed. The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 187. Daily observations of surface weather at 8 a.m. local meantime and at 17 H. 00 M.L.S.T. were continued. As in previous years, observations of the velocity and direction of the upper

winds by means of Pilot balloons were continued in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department. The department continued to be the controlling office of the rainfall organisation in the Dominions.

The Geological Survey of Miryalguda and Huzurnagar taluqs was completed and the work continued into Devarkonda and Suriapet taluqs of Nalgonda District, covering a total area of about 1,600 sq. miles. The country surveyed in Gulbarga taluq covered an area of about 950 sq. miles. Some useful minerals and materials of economic interest were noted in the areas surveyed. Among the various technical reports and notes prepared, the report on Mineral Resources of the Dominions and that on Iron Ore Resources of the State deserve special mention.

Geological
Survey.

The Life Insurance Fund at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,04,29,900-11-1 and interest on investments during the year amounted to Rs. 4,39,040. Receipts in respect of premiums amounted to Rs. 8,04,307-8-5.

Life Insur-
ance Fund.

During the year under report 2,696 proposals were received and of these 2,508 proposals amounting to the sum assured of Rs. 18,73,482 with an annual premium of Rs. 43,220 resulted into policies. Claims amounting to Rs. 5,48,657-10-4 and bonus amounting to Rs. 2,76,402-4-10 were paid during the year.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I.

Physical Geography.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II.

Physical Geography.

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III.

Political Geography.

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV.

Civil Divisions.

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for past history; and *vide* para. 2 part I, para. 2, table II, part II, and table I (page 262) of part II of the Census Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (1931) for present Civil Divisions.

SECTION V.

Details of the Census for 1931.

5. Refer to the Census Report 1931 on H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

CHAPTER II.

Collection of Revenue.

SECTION (A).

Land Revenue.

The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,926,720 acres. The total Diwani area was 31,101,748 acres or 58.76 per cent. of the State. The remaining 21,824,972 acres belong to Sarf-i-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area, 23,191,366 acres or 74.53 per cent. are arable. 12,747,381 acres in Marathwara and 10,443,985 acres in Telingana. The area actually cultivated is 21,654,379 acres, 93.15 per cent. of the cultivable area. In Telingana, the percentage of occupied area was lower than in Marathwara, being 86.50 against 99.06. The largest proportion of occupied land was in the Marathwara districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Nanded, Gulbarga and Osmanabad and the Telingana districts of Karimnagar and Warangal. The higher proportion in Marathwara is due to the fact that there is less wet cultivation in Marathwara than in Telingana.

Area
Occupied,
Unoccu-
pied, and
Parampoke
or
unassessed
waste.

The total occupied area measured 21,654,379 acres in 1348 Fasli, as against 21,666,806 acres in 1347 Fasli, resulting in a net decrease of 12,427 acres.

The total number of Diwani villages including Samas-
thans, Jagirs, etc., was 19,126 as against 19,125, an in-
crease of one omitted village in the past.

There were 9,826 applications for Laoni of an area of 142,983 with an assessment of Rs. 1,37,800, of which 1,654 applications were sanctioned, granting an area of 9,813 acres with an assessment of Rs. 32,698.

Area
brought
under
Laoni.

The total number of (registered) occupants or land-
holders, including pattedars, joint pattedars and shikmi-
dars increased from 1,268,362 in 1347 Fasli to 1,278,280
in 1348 Fasli or by 9,918 units; there was an increase
of 2,271 landholders in the Marathwara and of 7,647 in
the Telingana.

Holdings.

The average holding in Marathwara is much larger than Telingana, but the average assessment per holding is much higher in Telingana than in Marathwara. The average holdings in Marathwara were 20.32 acres dry and 0.47 acres wet land, and in Telingana 11.88 acres dry and 1.56 acres wet. In Marathwara, holdings varied from 17 acres in Bir district to 30 acres in Osmanabad district, and in Telingana from nearly 7 acres in Nizamabad district to nearly 27 acres in Baghat district. The average assessment per acre in Marathwara was Re. 1-1-1 for dry and Rs. 5-15-10 for wet land; while in Telingana, it was Re. 0-13-1 for the former and Rs. 12-7-10 for the latter. The highest average assessment per acre in Marathwara for dry land was Re. 1-9-3 in Nanded district and for wet land was Rs. 9-10-9 in Gulbarga district; while in Telingana, the highest average assessment per acre for dry land was Re. 1-5-9 in Medak district and for wet land Rs. 19-10-10 in Nizamabad district.

Land
Revenue
(a)
Current
Demand,
Collec-
tions and
Balances
of all the
Heads of
Land
Revenue.

The total ryotwari assessment in 1348 F. was Rs. 3,54,41,177 (Rs. 3,53,91,125), a slight increase of Rs. 50,052 or 0.14 per cent., mainly due to revision of survey operations, conversion of single crop to double crop and transfer of Parampoke to arable. The assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,06,49,507 and on wet lands Rs. 1,47,91,670. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 53,16,715 in Telingana and Rs. 7,35,098 in Marathwara, totalling Rs. 60,51,813 or 17.08 per cent. of the assessment (17.36), a decrease of 0.28 in percentage. Remissions granted were of two kinds, the usual seasonal remission which amounted to Rs. 40,20,208 and the special remissions in view of the existing economic depression of (a) as. 3 in the rupee on "Ekfasla" lands under tanks and (b) as. 10 ps. 8 in the rupee on lands under wells (prior to 1317 Fasli) which amounted to Rs. 20,31,605.

Deducting remissions, the net assessment amounted to Rs. 2,93,89,364 and adding Rs. 13,27,663 on account of sivai jamabandi 'shumul,' the total demand was Rs. 3,07,17,027 (Rs. 3,03,23,157), i.e., an increase of Rs. 3,93,870 or 1.26 per cent. The collections out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 2,78,13,733 or 90.55 per cent. of the total demand and Rs. 17,287 or 0.05 per cent. was written off as irrecoverable, leaving a sum of Rs. 28,86,007 in arrears. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 22,112.

The total demand on account of peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous heads (including poisonous drugs) including sivali jamabandi 'shumul' amounted to Rs. 17,63,939 of which Rs. 14,95,961 was collected and Rs. 38,436 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 2,29,542 outstanding at the close of the year.

Of the previous arrears of ryotwari including sivali jamabandi 'shumul' amounting to Rs. 68,02,990, Rs. 2,21,850 was collected and Rs. 18,36,838 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 47,44,302 outstanding.

(b)
Arrears,
Demand,
Collection
and
Balances
of all the
Heads of
Land
Revenue.

The demand on account of previous arrears including sivali jamabandi 'shumul' of the heads, peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous (including poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 16,60,809, of which Rs. 1,25,735 was collected and Rs. 1,26,252 written off as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 14,08,822 outstanding.

The total outstandings including arrears of 1348 Fasli and of previous years under all the heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 92,68,673 as against Rs. 82,47,173 at the close of 1347 Fasli. The adjustments of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Silver Jubilee remissions of 40 lakhs ending 1342 F. would lower down the arrears to an appreciable extent.

SECTION (B).

Survey and Settlement.

In the year under review, original and revision settlement rates of 311 Jagir and 418 Khalsa or a total of 729 villages were announced.

Settle-
ments in-
troduced.

During the year under report out of 7 cadastral parties only two parties were engaged on Diwani work and the remaining 3 parties were busy along with the two Jagir parties with the Jagir survey.

Forecast.

72 Khalsa and 19 Jagir or a total of 91 villages with 77 sub-villages consisting of 27,716 fields or 392,440-4 acres were surveyed by the 5 Diwani and 2 Jagir parties with an expenditure of Rs. 2,54,807-10-7. 132 villages (89 Khalsa and 43 Jagir) with 77 sub-villages consisting of 35,182 fields or 237,201-32 acres were classified with an expenditure of Rs. 1,22,881-11-2. The revision and phodi work of 63 Khalsa villages consisting of 18,797

Expend-
iture
incurred
on Diwani
and Jagir
parties.

fields or 112,471-29 acres was completed during the year under report with an expenditure of Rs. 40,095-1-3.

Traverse
Work.

The remnant of the Traverse party completed the work of 61 villages of Rajura taluq and 10 isolated villages covering a distance of 591.08 linear miles, or 149,770.5 acres or 243.02 sq. miles with an expenditure of Rs. 57,286-11-5.

Recess
Work.

The Diwani and Jagir parties completed the recess work of 163 villages consisting of 38,338 fields.

Jamabandi
Work.

The Jamabandi branch with the help of two survey parties completed the jamabandi work of 756 villages consisting of 201,923 fields prior to announcement and prepared the wasulbakies and shetwars of 577 villages consisting of 136,826 fields after the announcement. In addition to this akarbund registers of (111) villages were also completed. The total expenditure of this branch came to Rs. 53,034-0-7 for Diwani and Rs. 25,687-4-8 for Jagir.

Tunga-
bhadra
Soil Maps.

The very useful soil maps of the 5 taluqs of Raichur district out of the 8 taluqs commanded by the Tunga-bhadra Project were prepared at a cost of Rs. 6,801-9-7.

Budget and
Savings.

The aggregate allotment including the accrued balance of Rs. 72,133-13-6 amounted to Rs. 5,15,479-0-0 from which Rs. 1,07,956-4-6 were spent on the transferred staff of the Land Record Department whose sanction was accorded late in the year under report. The expenditure including that of the Central Stores came to Rs. 3,32,584-7-1 thus giving a net balance of Rs. 74,938-4-5.

Income.

The total income of the Head Office and the Central Stores came to O.S. Rs. 9,749-14-4 and B.G. Rs. 201 out of which O.S. Rs. 9,010-13-4 and B.G. Rs. 200 were credited to the Central Treasury.

Income
and Ex-
penditure
of the
Jagir
Branch.

The total expenditure of the Jagir Branch came to Rs. 93,788-10-4 and the amount recovered from Jagirdars Rs. 1,04,666-3-9.

SECTION (C).

Inam Settlement.

The following statement will show the details of continuance, haq-i-malikana and resumption:—

Result of
Inam
Enquiries.

Nature of Grant	Total Revenue			Amount Continued			Pan and Haq-i-Malikana			Amount Withheld		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Jagirs ..	31,242	8	10	30,617	11	2	624	13	8	..		
2. Maqtas ..	2,561	5	0	2,174	9	0	386	12	0	..		
3. Inam lands ..	6,951	3	5	6,048	6	8	..			902	12	9
4. Seri lands ..	1,631	8	0	611	8	0	..			1,020	0	0
5. Rusum ..	1,731	5	3	1,716	9	7	..			14	11	8
6. Cash ..	133	7	0	133	7	0	..			..
Total ..	44,251	5	6	41,302	3	5	1,011	9	8	1,937	8	5

During the year 61 certificates have been, with the sanction of His Exalted Highness or other officers, issued against 63 during the previous year, the details being as follows:—

Inam Certi-
ficates.

Serial No.	Authority	Original	Review	Total
1	His Exalted Highness ..	1	..	1
2	Nizamati Atiyat ..	4	..	4
3	Subedars ..	41	..	41
4	First Taluqdars ..	15	..	15
	Total ..	61	..	61

(1) In Nizamati Atiyat at the commencement of the year 102 cases were pending and during the year 355 were admitted afresh making the total 457 of which 387 have been disposed of while 70 were pending.

Case
Work.

(2) In the Office of the Atiyat Appeals Committee at the commencement of the year 474 cases were pending and during the year 266 cases were admitted afresh making the total 740 of which 125 have been disposed of and 615 are pending.

SECTION (D).

Excise.

Free-tax

The new system which was introduced in 1346 Fasli throughout the State under which every shop is sold separately by public auction and a tax is levied on every sendhi, tad and khajur tree which is tapped was in force in 1348 Fasli—the third year after the introduction of the new system.

Country- Liquor.

The number of country-liquor shops was reduced from 3,488 in 1347 F. to 3,279 or 3.1 per cent. and the consumption decreased from 361,960 proof gallons to 271,872 or 24.9 per cent. The revenue decreased from Rs. 42,64,976 to Rs. 35,89,155. The decrease is largely due to bad seasonal conditions.

Gulmohwa.

Gulmohwa was collected for distillation in three districts and three talukas. In other districts it was auctioned for grazing cattle excepting in the district of Karimnagar and the talukas of Lakshatipet, Chinnoor, Sirpur and Kinwat, Adilabad and Rajura, the gulmohwa was neither collected nor sold for grazing cattle in view of the scarcity conditions prevailing therein. The revenue from gulmohwa amounted to Rs. 4,40,496. The reason for the increase in the revenue is that the crop was slightly better than last year's and many new bidders came in to take up small areas. Hence the cost price was lower resulting in an increased Royalty.

Foreign liquor shops.

The number of licenses issued for all kinds of foreign liquor shops was 104 as against 110 of last year. The consumption of locally made foreign liquor amounted to 10,057 proof gallons, an increase of 94 gallons. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,80,186 as against Rs. 1,75,172 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 5,014.

Toddy or Sendhi.

The Government revenue from sendhi was Rs. 1,32,88,019 as against Rs. 1,37,08,224 in the previous year showing a decrease of Rs. 4,20,205 or 3.1 per cent.

The total number of sendhi shops inclusive of jagir shops was reduced from 9,119 to 8,544 and the number of trees tapped throughout the State decreased from 3,302,735 to 2,976,889 during the year under report—a decrease of 325,846 trees.

The consumption of opium amounted to 6,462 seers ^{Hemp} as against 6,968 seers in the previous year, a decrease of ^{Drugs.} 506 seers. The number of shops was reduced from 640 to 637. The revenue amounted to Rs. 9,90,841 as against Rs. 10,61,370 in the previous year.

9,436 seers of ganja were consumed during the year as against 9,762 seers in the previous year—a decrease of 326 seers. The number of shops was 670 as against 663 in the previous year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 5,18,931 as against Rs. 5,22,738 in the previous year.

The total revenue from the Abkari Department for ^{Revenue} the year 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,93,25,672 as ^{and Ex-} against Rs. 2,03,02,298 in the previous year, which ^{penditure.} includes the items mentioned above and also miscellaneous amounts collected as fines, forfeitures, etc. The total collections up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,93,62,654 consisting of Rs. 1,91,96,980 of the current demand and Rs. 1,65,674 of arrears. The total demand for which the Abkari Department was responsible in the year 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,58,73,021 as against Rs. 2,70,22,695 in the previous year. This includes the revenue of Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak, Paigahs and Jagirs, the Abkari of which is administered by the Abkari Department.

The total expenditure of the Department was 7.4 per cent. of the total revenue.

The distillation was stopped from the beginning of ^{Government} Mehir 1347 Fasli to the end of Khurdad 1348 F. It was ^{Alcohol} restarted from Thir and continued to the end of the year. ^{Factory.}

63,225 P. G. of liquor were distilled. There was neither gain nor loss in the working of the Factory during the year under review though distillation was stopped for seven months, and depreciation charges were calculated for the whole year.

The question of supply of rectified spirit from the Factory to Government hospitals and dispensaries has now been settled with the Director, Medical and Public

Health Department and the supply will begin from 1349 Fasli.

Offences. The number of offences of all kinds was 11,563 as against 8,802 in the previous year of which 706 as against 929 in the previous year were of illicit distillation.

SECTION (E).

Forests.

Forest Area. The percentage of the Forest area to the total area of the State during the year was 11.50. The total area of the reserved, protected and open forests during the years 1347 and 1348 Fasli was as given below:—

		1347 Fasli.	1348 Fasli.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Reserved	..	349.97	388.78
Protected	..	7,989.80	7,912.00
Open	..	1,150.58	1,216.09
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	9,490.35	9,516.87
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Demarcation. The total length of the external boundary lines newly demarcated and repaired was 14,160.97 miles at a cost of Rs. 5,917. Similarly, internal demarcation of a total length of 946.72 miles was effected at a cost of Rs. 229.

Working Plans. The total area under the sanctioned working plans or provisional felling schemes was 5,682.36 sq. miles which is 59.71 per cent. of the total Forest area.

Communications and Buildings. New roads of a total length of 39 miles were constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,462 in Khammam, Karimnagar, Nirmal, Nizamabad, Medak and Nanded Divisions, and 248½ miles of cart tracks were repaired at a cost of Rs. 960. The total amount spent on the construction of new buildings during the year was Rs. 8,545. Thirteen new wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 1,891.

Offences. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year was 5,288 and 2,791 fresh cases were reported, making a total of 8,079. Of these, 3,738 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,341 cases. Conviction was

obtained in 9 cases, and 3,059 cases were compounded by realising Rs. 30,245, and 670 cases were withdrawn. The progress of disposal was above 50 per cent. in Khammam, Karimnagar, Medak and Nanded Divisions, above 40 per cent. in Warangal, Asifabad, Nirmal and Nizamabad and below 40 per cent. in Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar, Aurangabad and Gulbarga Divisions.

The total area in which fire protection was attempted was 895,121 acres, of which 867,835 acres were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 13,264, the percentage of success being 96.95. Protection from fire.

Out of a total forest area of 9,516.87 sq. miles, 565.23 sq. miles were absolutely closed to all animals for grazing during the year. 8,225.48 sq. miles were open to all the animals excluding the goats. The revenue collected from grazing was Rs. 1,59,446 as against Rs. 3,31,975 of the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the suspension of grazing fees on account of failure of monsoon and consequent scarcity of fodder. Protection from cattle.

(1) *Natural regeneration.*—In areas under regeneration coppice shoots, pollarded shoots and seedlings progressed satisfactorily in all the divisions except in Gulbarga, where owing to the failure of the South-East Monsoon and arid and eroded condition of the locality regeneration received a setback. Sylvicultural operations

(2) *Artificial regeneration.*—The total area under plantations and sowings under different systems was 2,486 acres. The plantations consisted of rab, tanugya, green manure, bamboo, and fancy wooded species. A tree planting day was celebrated to create a mentality among the ryots for planting trees.

In Karimnagar Division, climber and creeper cutting operations were resorted to as a measure for famine relief, and reclamation and reafforestation of denuded and eroded areas in Yadgir Range, Gulbarga Division, and Raichur-Lingsugur road, but the results were not satisfactory due to failure of rains.

Nurseries were established in almost all the divisions and several indigenous and exotic species were raised, and experiments were made and research work was done in many divisions regarding the preservation of plants, etc.

Exploitation.

The area exploited in 1348 Fasli under different systems was 49,840 acres, as against 45,455 acres in the previous year.

The value of timber sold at the Timber Depot and saw mill at Mancheriyal and Jannaram was Rs. 1,04,593 as against Rs. 66,002 of the previous year. Some timber was purchased by the Sirpur Paper Mills. The income from the sale of bamboos fetched Rs. 41,500, as against Rs. 51,132 in 1347 Fasli.

The income from the sale of grass and other minor forest produce was Rs. 1,92,439 as against Rs. 2,68,278 of the previous year. The decrease was partly due to the free grant of minor produce and withholding of auction sales of grass in some of the divisions on account of famine conditions.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realised during the year by the sale of the major produce through all agencies was Rs. 7,50,367 against Rs. 6,73,550, and that of minor produce was Rs. 4,84,717 against 8,46,595 of the previous year. The income from miscellaneous items was Rs. 61,291 against Rs. 91,604 in 1347 Fasli. Thus the total income of the above three items was Rs. 12,96,375 as against Rs. 16,11,749 in 1347 Fasli. The decrease is mainly due to the suspension of recovery of grazing fees, and low offers in the sale of ebony leaves, and withholding of the sale of grass in regeneration areas.

The expenditure under conservancy amounted to Rs. 1,42,007. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 7,45,857. The total expenditure under both the heads was Rs. 8,87,864 as against Rs. 9,02,295 of the previous year.

The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,494 of which Rs. 2,930 were written off and Rs. 53,208 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,40,356. The current demand amounted to Rs. 12,97,610, out of which Rs. 12,43,167 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,443. Thus the total amount of arrears outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,94,799. The arrears under current demand were due to trade depression as well as famine and scarcity conditions.

Due to the abolition of the Madras Forest College, ^{Forest School at} Coimbatore, and opening of the Rangers' Class at Dehra Dun, it was decided that Hyderabad students should be sent to Dehra Dun for the Rangers' Course. One student was accordingly sent during the year. The Forest School at Mahbubabad is fulfilling the expectations held at the commencement of the school. The school was well maintained and the annual results were very satisfactory.

SECTION (F) .

Customs.

The agricultural season of the year was, on the whole, poor and the estimated yield of the kharif and rabi crops was lower than that of the previous year. Trade recovery was not marked and the prices of agricultural commodities, therefore, showed no signs of improvement.

The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,29,40,766, the ^{Revenue.} decrease being Rs. 6,34,880 or 4.7 per cent. over the previous year. The average revenue for the five years ending 1347 Faslî was Rs. 1,28,12,673 and the revenue of the year exceeded this average by Rs. 1,28,093 or 1 per cent. To the total revenue, imports contributed Rs. 71,08,722 or 54.9 per cent. and exports Rs. 58,32,044 or 45.1 per cent. The revenue from rail-borne trade amounted to Rs. 1,02,59,159 or 79.3 per cent. and from road-borne trade to Rs. 26,81,607 or 20.7 per cent. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 18,158. Including commodities passed free of duty, the total value of imports was Rs. 14,68,67,000 and of exports Rs. 13,58,07,000. The balance of trade was not favourable to the State.

On the customs revenue, the incidence of taxation ^{Incidence of Taxation.} per head of population was Re. 0-14-4, while the trade *per capita* was Rs. 19-9-4.

The total value of imports was Rs. 12,49,60,000 and the duty realised amounted to Rs. 70,99,643. The principal decreases were under sugar (Rs. 95,000), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 72,000), piece-goods, handloom (Rs. 36,000), silver (Rs. 35,000), galvanised iron and corrugated sheets (Rs. 22,000), silk piece-goods (Rs. 21,000), paper, card-board, etc., (Rs. 18,000), gunnies and sacking (Rs. 15,000), dry fruits and nuts ^{Import Duty.}

(Rs. 15,000), silk raw, foreign (Rs. 14,000), gur (Rs. 12,000), manufactures of brass (Rs. 12,000) and horned cattle (Rs. 10,000). The only noticeable increases were under food-grains (Rs. 1,79,000), common salt (Rs. 1,66,000), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 19,000) and cigarettes (Rs. 11,000).

Export
Duty.

The total value of exports was Rs. 11,95,20,000 and the duty realised amounted to Rs. 58,22,965. The principal decreases were under cotton and cotton seed (Rs. 4,97,000), foodstuffs (Rs. 2,15,000), oil-seeds (Rs. 1,61,000) and dry chillies (Rs. 72,000), while there was an increase of Rs. 1,15,000 under castor-seed, Rs. 71,000 under ground-nut oil, Rs. 68,000 under miscellaneous food-grains, Rs. 36,000 under oil-cakes, Rs. 33,000 under ground-nuts (unshelled) and Rs. 26,000 under other oils.

Imports
and
Exports
free of
duty.

The total value of articles imported free of duty amounted to Rs. 85,57,000 and goods exported free of duty amounted to Rs. 1,18,53,000. Under imports, the noticeable increases were under manures (Rs. 2,68,000), machinery and its parts (Rs. 2,54,000), dyes and tanning substances (Rs. 1,30,000), old gunnies (Rs. 1,16,000), agricultural implements (Rs. 80,000) and chemicals for industrial purposes (Rs. 40,000). Under exports, the principal increases were under tanned hides and skins (Rs. 13,10,000), gur (Rs. 2,16,000), piece-goods manufactured in local spinning and weaving mills (Rs. 1,86,000), while there was a marked decrease of Rs. 71,000 in the import of ingots and sheets of iron, steel and other metals and Rs. 1,77,000 under the export of cigarettes, Rs. 51,000 under cotton and silk handloom piece-goods, Rs. 45,000 under woollen carpets and blankets, and Rs. 34,000 under beedies. The total value of special exemptions was Rs. 1,77,84,000.

Expend-
iture.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 21,08,584 and the incidence of expenditure to the revenue was 16.3 per cent.

Income
from
Match
Excise
Banderols.

Although the income derived from Match Excise is not credited to the Customs Department, the Department is responsible for the collection of this duty. The income from the sale of Match Excise banderols for the twelve months ending September 1939 amounted to B.G. Rs. 11,10,016. One cottage factory came into existence

during the year, which brought the total number of factories to ten.

SECTION (G).

Registration.

The number of Registration Offices, during the year under review, remained unchanged, *i.e.*, 176. The number of registered documents decreased from 51,233 in the previous year to 41,699 in the year under report which represents a decrease of 18.6 per cent; while their value decreased from Rs. 4,64,55,424-0-0 to Rs. 3,99,53,195-0-0 which represents a decrease of 13.996 per cent.

The income from Registration Offices aggregated to Rs. 4,31,324-0-0 as compared to Rs. 4,91,127-0-0 in the previous year representing a decrease of 12.176687 per cent. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 2,27,794-0-0 as compared to Rs. 2,40,839-0-0 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 5.41272 per cent.

SECTION (H).

Stamps.

At the commencement of the year the total value of stamp paper was as follows:—

Area.	Value in O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
Diwani ..	53,62,454	5	4
Residency Illaqa ..	36,651	12	0
Total ..	53,99,106	1	4

The value of stamps manufactured in the course of the year was as tabulated below:—

Kind of Stamps.	Value in O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
Stamp paper ..	20,74,601	6	0
Court fee stamps ..	23,59,512	0	0
Hundi stamps ..	..	..	..
Adhesive stamps ..	16,132	8	0
Postal and service stamps ..	17,60,162	8	6
Residency Illaqa ..	1,46,685	12	0

The value of stamps supplied to different areas was as follows:—

Area.	Value in O.S. Rs.	a.	p.
Diwani ..	27,40,301	8	0
Jagirs ..	2,12,281	12	0
Residency Illaqa ..	1,43,568	12	0
Total ..	30,96,152	0	0

The total income of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 23,07,231-0-0 of which the income from the Diwani area was Rs. 21,63,662-6-4 and that from the Residency Illaqa was Rs. 1,43,568-12-0.

SECTION (I).

Court of Wards.

Estates
under
Supervi-
sion.

There were 45 estates under supervision in the beginning of the year. During 1348 Fasli, 3 new estates were taken under control and 2 estates were released. The total number of estates under supervision at the end of the year including the Sheo Raj Estate was 46.

Proposals
to
establish
supervi-
sion over
new
Estates.

Twenty proposals and applications regarding supervision were pending decision last year. Fourteen new applications came in for disposal. Out of these, 3 were sanctioned and 10 were rejected, the remaining are still under investigation.

Nature of
Estates.

The nature of estates under supervision in 1348 Fasli is as follows:—36 Jagirs; 2 Maqtas; 1 Rusum; 5 Pattas; 2 Samasthans—total 46.

Survey and
Settle-
ment.

The number of villages of all the estates under supervision of the Court of Wards in 1347 Fasli was 406½ and that of Raja Sheo Raj estate was 209. The total was 615½. Out of these, 5 villages were released and 3 new villages came under control. The total at the end of the year was 613½. The following shows how far the survey and settlement work has been done—223½ villages surveyed and settled; 38½ villages under revision; 7 revision reports were under sanction; 9 survey and settlement reports were under compilation; 27½ survey and settlement reports were under sanction; 79 villages were under survey operation; 178 reports were sanctioned but new rates are to be announced; 51 villages are to be surveyed and settled—Total 613½ villages.

Debts due to Two-Anna Fund.—During the year ^{Liabilities.} 1348 F. a loan of Rs. 15,000 was advanced from 2-anna fund to Ojni Estate raising the total amount of debts to Rs. 1,05,196. Nothing could be collected during the year due to lack of funds.

Oustide Liabilities. (1) Referred to Civil Courts.—Suits of the value of Rs. 21,40,146 were pending in civil courts at the close of 1347 Fasli. During 1348 F. 14 fresh claims aggregating Rs. 2,66,642 were instituted, raising the total amount to Rs. 24,06,788. Out of this, suits of Rs. 7,116 were decreed and suits of the value of Rs. 2,07,650 were dismissed. Thus 78 suits aggregating Rs. 21,92,022 were left pending at the end of the year.

(2) Referred to the Court of Wards.—At the close of 1347 Fasli suits of the value of Rs. 9,32,434 were pending disposal of the Court of Wards. During 1348 F. 16 suits of the value of Rs. 8,02,774 came in, raising the total number of suits to 65 and the amount to Rs. 17,35,208. Twenty suits of the value of Rs. 57,471 were dismissed, and Rs. 16,711 were admitted, leaving 45 suits of the value of Rs. 16,61,026 under disposal.

Admitted Liabilities and Payments.—The total amount admitted by Civil Courts and the Court of Wards was Rs. 5,26,745. During 1348 F. an amount of Rs. 16,711 was admitted by the Court of Wards and Rs. 7,116 decreed by Civil Courts, raised it to Rs. 5,50,572. Out of this, Rs. 79,762 were paid, leaving Rs. 4,70,810 payable at the end of the year.

The figures of income and expenditure of estates ^{Income and} under supervision during 1348 F. (including Sheo Raj ^{Expend-} Estate as compared with those of 1347 F. are as below:— ^{iture.}

Heads.		1347 F. Rs.	1348 F. Rs.
Opening Balance	..	19,44,763	13,11,432
Receipts	..	41,20,645	30,57,963
Total	..	60,65,408	43,69,395
Expenditure	..	43,96,416	33,82,778
Closing balance	..	16,68,992	9,86,617

Note:—In 1348 F. two estates, viz., Balkishen Rao and Barqad-dowla were released. The cash balances of these estates were Rs. 8,204 and Rs. 1,970 respectively. If the cash balances of the released estates be deducted from the aggregate closing balances of all the estates for 1347 F., the opening balances for 1348 F. will be Rs. 16,58,818. But according to the accounts supplied by the Examiner of Civil and Military Accounts and by the Nazim, Court of Wards, Raja Sheo Raj Estate, the aggregate opening balances of all the estates for 1348 F. come to Rs. 13,11,432. In other words, the opening balances of the estates for 1348 F. go down by Rs. 3,47,386 as against the closing balances for 1347 F. The difference in these balances is due to the fact that the Examiner's office and the office of the Nazim, Court of Wards, Raja Sheo Raj Estate, have revised and rectified the closing balances for 1347 F.

The fees and management charges of the Court of Wards for supervising estates during 1348 Fasli are compared with those of 1347 F. as below:—

Fees and Management charges of the Court of Wards.	Heads.	1347 F.	1348 F.
		Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	..	2,537	..
Excess expenditure	29,777
Income	2,74,907	2,67,372
	Total	2,77,444	2,37,595
Expenditure	3,11,923	3,07,767
Balance
Excess Expenditure	34,479	70,172

Note:—The figure of excess expenditure of the two-anna fund shown by the Examiner of Accounts Office in the balance sheet of 1348 F. is not the same as was shown in the balance sheet of 1347 F. It has been diminished by Rs. 4,702 which accounts for the difference.

At the end of 1347 F. the amount invested in profitable concerns including Raja Sheo Raj Estate was shown to be Rs. 53,32,576. Later on, the figures received from Raja Sheo Raj Estate showed that Rs. 25,000 were withdrawn in 1347 F. The total amount stood at Rs. 53,07,576. This includes investments of Rs. 33,92,700 of the Wanaparthi Samasthan. As a

result of the arbitration award and the division of the Atiya and non-Atiya property of the Wanaparthi Samasthan, it has decreased to Rs. 20,17,900. The total amount of all the estates stood at Rs. 39,32,776. During the year 1348 F. securities worth Rs. 4,55,434 (including Pro. notes of one lakh in Raja Sheo Raj Estate) were purchased and securities worth Rs. 34,000 were withdrawn in various estates. Thus the total invested amount was Rs. 43,54,210 at the end of 1348 Fasli.

Investments of the 2-anna Fund amounted to Rs. 2,95,700 at the end of 1347 F. During the year under report, Pro. notes of the value of Rs. 34,900 were purchased, which raised the total to Rs. 3,30,600. Investments of Two-Anna Fund.

Rs. 4 lakhs including Rs. 1.11 lakhs of the Raja Sheo Raj Estate were spent on public works and general improvements in 1347 F. while Rs. 3.98 lakhs (including 1.54 lakhs of the Raja Sheo Raj Estate) were spent during 1348 F. Public Works.

The number of wards who were getting education during 1348 Fasli was as follows:— Education of Wards.

	Gentlemen.	Ladies.
Attending Jagirdars' College ..	6	..
Attending other schools ..	17	..
Attending Mahbubia Girls' School. ..	..	9
Receiving private education ..	1	1
Under professional training or training in administrative maters	2	..
Insane	2	..
Total ..	28	10

Other Wards were either too young or unfit for receiving education.

SECTION (J).

Agricultural Indebtedness, etc.

The three Debt Relief Regulations, viz., the Land Alienation Regulation, the Debt Conciliation Regulation and the Money-lenders' Regulation remained in force, The Debt Relief Measures.

This being the first year of the working of these measures, Government watched with anxiety their effect on rural credit. It was found that the sowcars who were from the very beginning antagonistic towards these measures, had to a considerable extent stopped lending money, with the result that agriculturists were put to much inconvenience. Government tried as best as it could to help the poorest agriculturists in tiding over a difficult year by special taccavi grants. By an unhappy coincidence severe scarcity conditions prevailed in some parts of the Dominions. It is natural that credit should shrink as a direct result of the Debt Relief measures and as a matter of fact Government consider such shrinkage to be in the long run in the best interests of the agriculturists as it will, of necessity, promote thrift and self-help and greater independence among them which is undoubtedly the avowed object of these measures. One important fact which has emerged is that no land has been relinquished for want of credit and this clearly indicates that the agriculturist is still able to arrange for his cultivation. Nor have any protests against the continuance of the measures come from the protected classes and agriculturists generally appear to appreciate that they operate in their favour and are beneficial to their class. A brief account of the working of the three measures is given below:—

(1) *The Land Alienation Regulation*.—It is the conviction of Government that lasting benefit to the agriculturist is resulting from this Regulation. The Additional Revenue Secretary kept himself in close touch with the Talukdars and Subedars in regard to its working and issued instructions from time to time for their proper guidance. Practical experience of the working of the Regulation has revealed certain defects, the most conspicuous drawback being that it is not applicable to mortgages made before the commencement of the Regulation except when there is a conditional sale clause. This is a great hardship to agriculturists as the amount of secured debt is very large. Advantage has been taken to remove these defects from the Land Alienation Bill in the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

(2) *The Debt Conciliation Regulation*.—In last year's report it had been mentioned that nine Debt Conciliation Boards had been started in the nine taluks of

Aurangabad, Jalna, Tuljapur, Latur, Gulbarga, Cnin-choli, Warangal, Khammam and Baghat, for a period of one year with effect from 16th Mehir 1347 F. Extension in the term of appointment of these Boards has been granted till the end of Aban 1349 Fasli. During the first $13\frac{1}{2}$ months ending 30th Aban 1348 F. these nine Boards conciliated debts amounting to Rs. 2,69,081 for Rs. 1,79,264, securing a remission of Rs. 89,817 or 33.37 per cent. of the demand. Out of the conciliated amount of Rs. 1,79,264, Rs. 2,115 were paid in cash; arrangement for payment of Rs. 78,586 was made by giving the debtors' land comprising 1,432 acres assessed at Rs. 2,058 temporarily in possession of the creditors for a period not exceeding 9 years on an average in full satisfaction of the amount; payment of Rs. 3,940 was settled by permanent transfer of debtors' land comprising 25 acres assessed at Rs. 49, and instalments were fixed for payment of Rs. 94,623, the number of instalments fixed varying from 6 to 13 and the amount of instalment being approximately 3.3 times the assessment on the average. In 14 cases, involving debts amounting to Rs. 10,160, fourteen certificates were issued during the year under Section 16 (1) of the Regulation, declaring that the creditors had unreasonably refused amicable settlement. The effect of these certificates would be that if the creditors file suits in a civil court for recovery of such debts, they will not be entitled to costs nor to interest in excess of simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amounts due on the date of the certificates. In 41 cases, debts amounting to Rs. 27,445 were deemed to have been discharged for all purposes under Section 9 (2) of the Regulation for default in submission of statements of debts by creditors. The effect of such discharge is that a civil court cannot entertain a suit in respect of such a debt unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Board or civil court that the notice was not served on the creditor or that he could not submit the statement of debt on account of some unavoidable difficulty.

From the 1st of Shehrewar 1348 F., 17 more Debt Conciliation Boards have been started for a period of one year in the 17 taluks of Raichur, Medak, and Nizamabad districts. Thus, in all 26 Boards were working at the end of the year under report. The question of starting

Boards in other districts also is engaging the attention of Government. It is hoped that Debt Conciliation work will gain popularity as time passes and in particular after the establishment of the Land Mortgage Bank. The Additional Revenue Secretary carefully studied the working of this Regulation and introduced several important amendments to the Debt Conciliation Bill in the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

(3) *The Money-lenders' Regulation*.—The number of money-lending licences issued under the Regulation during the year under report was 11,769 from which a licence fee of Rs. 2,11,842 was realised. The inference from this figure is that a large number of money-lenders have not yet taken out licences. It is deemed necessary to provide for some deterrent punishment for recalcitrant money-lenders. As in the case of the other two Regulations, the Additional Revenue Secretary introduced many important amendments to the Money-lenders' Bill in the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, in the light of experience gained from the working of the Regulation.

(4) *Replacement of the three Debt Relief Regulations by permanent enactments*.—The Bills being of a very controversial nature, the Select Committee of the Legislative Council continued its deliberations during the whole of the year under report and introduced several improvements with a view to making them as useful as possible. The Committee finished its work towards the end of the year and the amended Bills are ready for submission to the Legislative Council for sanction.

(5) *The Land Mortgage Bank Scheme*.—The scheme submitted by the Additional Revenue Secretary for starting a Land Mortgage Bank in the Dominions having been approved by Government, the Land Mortgage Bank Bill drafted by him was submitted to the Legislative Council and the latter has referred it to the Select Committee for scrutiny and report. The Select Committee is expediting its proceedings so that this Bill may be submitted to the Legislative Council for sanction simultaneously with the three Debt Relief Bills.

The
Bhagela
Regulation.

It was pointed out in last year's report that as the Bhagela Regulation was not very effective in its existing form and as employers of Bhagelas were successfully trying to circumvent it in many ways, the question of

amending it would be discussed in a committee of selected officials and non-officials. Accordingly a committee was appointed for this purpose under the chairmanship of the Additional Revenue Secretary. As a result of the deliberations of this Committee, the Additional Revenue Secretary has drafted the Bhageia Agreements Bill which is a great improvement on the Regulation. It is hoped that relief will be available to the Bhageias in the true sense when this Bill is enforced as a law.

During the year under report the Record of Rights ^{The Record of Rights.} was promulgated in Aurangabad, Vijapur and Gangapur taluks and work was started in the remaining taluks of Aurangabad District and in Bir District.

As has been mentioned in the first para of this report, the Additional Revenue Secretary was appointed ^{The Tenancy Question.} Chairman of the Tenancy Committee with instructions to make a detailed enquiry into the condition of tenantry in the Dominions and submit his report to Government. The Committee made extensive tours throughout the Dominions in order to gather first-hand information on the subject and it is now in a position to submit its recommendations to Government in the form of a report.

SECTION (K).

Colonisation.

The Colonisation scheme continued in abeyance. Hence no land was given to any applicant under the colonisation rules. Out of the deposited amount, a sum of Rs. 629-9-0 was withdrawn by the applicants, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,029-7-9 at the close of the year.

Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur continued to be the only colonist and to whom 10,500 acres were assigned. The assessment on these lands is fixed at the progressive rate and credited to revenue. He was granted a taccavi loan of Rs. 1,50,000 also under the ordinary taccavi rules of which Rs. 62,000 has been repaid. In view of the special circumstances a Firman-e-Mubarak was received in obedience to which the rate of interest has been reduced from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. and the recovery of half of the instalment of the taccavi amount has been suspended for three years.

Assign-
ment of
land to
War-
returned
Sepoys.

Mr. Moiduddin Hasan, Forest Settlement Officer, was in charge of this work during the year. He has disposed of almost all the pending cases.

Canton-
ment
Scheme.

During the year an area of 3 acres 17 guntas was handed over to the State Railway Authorities for the extension of the Aerodrome at Begumpet. Many lands which were required by the British Military Authorities could not be handed over, as the question of compensation to the Sarfi-i-Khas was not settled.

During the year, the British Army did much field firing and held several practice camps. All the Civil arrangements for these operations were made satisfactorily by Nawab Turab Yar Jung Bahadur, Assistant Secretary of the Cantonment Branch. Compensation for loss of cultivation, etc., was determined and paid to the claimants from time to time, as received from the Military Authorities.

Prohibition of construction of new buildings within the quarter-mile zone of the Secunderabad Cantonment boundary was made in view of the sanitary needs of the Cantonment. The construction of buildings that was being carried out without the consultation of the Cantonment Authorities was stopped.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION (A).

Legislative Department.

The following Acts were passed during the year 1348 Fasli.

(1) *The Medical Practitioners' Registration Act.*

The establishment of the All-India Medical Council necessitated the preparation of a Medical Register for all India. A law was therefore passed requiring the maintenance of a Register of all Certified Practitioners for the information of the Government, the Courts and the Public.

(2) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Clauses (i) and (m) of Section 303 of the Civil Procedure Code have been amended whereby stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners may be attached for sums payable to Government and Insurance amount may also be attached for sums due by the insured on account of the policy or on account of defalcation of Government money or other property.

(3) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Amendments have been made so as to allow pleaders to argue cases without having to file a Vakalatnama provided that they inform the Court in writing, under their signature, of the authority under which they have been empowered to act on behalf of a party.

(4) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Section 618 has been amended whereby the necessity of filing with the application for review a copy of the judgment, decree, or order sought to be reviewed, has been dispensed with.

(5) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Chapter 24 of the Code containing provisions relating to insolvency has been amended to safeguard the interests of the decree-holders and judgment-debtors.

(6) *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Section 307-A was introduced in the Penal Code by Act IX of 1346 Fasli, but was not included in Schedule I of the Criminal Procedure Code. By this Act the newly introduced section of the Penal Code was included in the Schedule of the Code referred to above.

(7) *The Electricity Act.*

The erection of a new Power House resulted in the increased use of Electricity. A simultaneous increase in the distribution of electrical energy necessitated the passing of the above Act to protect the public safety and to put the organisation on a sound and systematic basis.

(8) *The Cinematograph Act.*

The tragic outbreak of fire in the Motimahal Talkies and the increasing popularity of the cinema have called for an enactment to ensure the safety of the cinema-goers.

(9) *The City Police Act.*

This Act was passed to strengthen the Police Department for the maintenance of public peace and tranquillity and for the prevention of crimes. It also fulfils the desired object of protecting the country against false and undesirable propaganda.

(10) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

By this Act an appeal may generally lie against an order remanding the case for further enquiry passed in appeal preferred by a party aggrieved by any decision.

(11) *The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were amended whereby appeals from the decisions of First Taluqdars may lie to the Sessions Judges instead

of to the District Judges. The power of the District Judges to call for the files from the Taluqdars and Divisional Officers was however revoked.

(12) *The Public Security Act.*

The recent and regrettable communal disturbances due to subversive propaganda from outside the State has called for the passing of the Act.

(13) *The Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Act.*

Various sections of the Code have been amended to clear doubtful points regarding misjoinder or non-joinder of parties, execution proceedings and transfer of decree, etc.

(14) *The Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) Act.*

This Act was passed to raise the standard of qualification for the legal profession, to abolish the 3rd grade pleaders examination, to raise the standard of the Bar and to make certain other desirable amendments.

(15) *The Co-operative Credit Societies (Amendment) Act.*

This Act authorises the Registrar to send at his discretion for enforcement the decision of the Liquidator either to a Court or to the District Taluqdar within whose jurisdiction the debtor resides or owns property.

SECTION (B).

Justice.

The number of both the Civil and Criminal disposable cases during 1348 F. was 212,867 as against 219,814 in the previous year. On the Civil side, the average duration of regular original cases had been 105 days as against 122 days in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of seventeen days or of 14 per cent which is satisfactory and noteworthy. The average duration of cases in Jagir Courts in 1348 F. was 171 days as against 160 days in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 11 days or nearly 7 per cent. This rise was due to an increase in the duration of cases in the Paigah Courts of

(a)
General
Progress.

Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowla Bahadur where it went up from 132 days in 1347 F. to 298 days in the year under report. The Sadar-Adalat of the said Paigah was responsible for this increase. Another reason for the rise in duration was the fact that the number of cases disposed of by the said court had increased by 77 in 1348 F. which included many cases pending at the close of the year. The institution and disposal of execution proceedings went down by 868 and 1,541 respectively in 1348 F. and the amount realised through these was Rs. 3,24,049 less than that realised in the previous year. The number of cases pending for more than one year rose only by 10 in the year under report. This rise may be attributed to the fact that much time of the City and District Criminal Courts was taken up in cases arising from the Satyagraha movement.

In the year under report, the average duration of original criminal cases was 20 days as against 22 days in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 9 per cent. which is satisfactory and noteworthy. Thanks to the instructions issued by the High Court specially for the speedy disposal of old cases, a continuous decrease in the duration of both civil and criminal cases has been noticeable during the last two years. Occasionally, records of the cases dealt with in the lower courts were sent for and scrutinized. It was found that return of notices, without being served properly or in time, adversely affected the duration of cases. To check this evil, orders were issued through Circular No. 3 dated 29th Dai 1348 F. for a closer inspection of their method of service and diaries. With a view to expedite the official work, another important and comprehensive Circular No. 18/11 dated 2nd Shehrewar 1348 F. was issued whereby Judicial officers and Serishtadars were instructed to see that all judicial work was carried out within the time-limit as enunciated in the said circular. As a result of these orders and surprise inspections, the officers became more regular and punctual in attending courts and were more alert in devoting their time fully to the disposal of cases. The introduction of these reforms on the one hand reduced the duration of cases as compared with the last year, and on the other, the Circular regarding the execution of Government work, provided increased facilities for the parties and the pleaders. Besides, the corrupt

practices, which originated due to the need of the litigants for speedy execution, were checked to a great extent and judicial work was carried out with promptness and efficiency.

In certain cases, it was sometimes a cause of complaint that a few of the judicial officers, in order to benefit some particular members of their staff or other persons, used to allow travelling expenses and commission fees far in excess of what were actually necessary and thus impose unnecessary burden on the parties to the suit. To check this practice, orders were issued through circular No. $\frac{17}{10}$ Cr. dated 1st Shehrewar 1348 F. for the maintenance of a register in which the amount of travelling expenses and commission fees allowed to the persons appointed to act as commissioners, was to be entered. The introduction of this register made it possible for the Inspecting Officer to check that no undue benefit was accorded to any individual and thus the officers concerned began to evince more than ordinary caution in fixing travelling expenses and commission fees. General Reforms.

During inspection tours it was also found that Nazirs, as a rule, kept in their charge the property of the nature of gold, silver, jewels, etc., exceeding the value of their cash security. This, however, was a dangerous practice, and orders were issued through Circular No. $\frac{15}{8}$ Cr. dated 19th Amardad 1348 F. for depositing these articles more safely in a sealed box in the Taluk or District Treasuries, whence they could be recovered as occasion arose.

It goes without saying that strict supervision is kept over judicial work in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions by the Inspecting Officer, and any complaints or discrepancies in the various courts are promptly investigated and checked. With a view to provide further facilities for the dispensation of justice, a committee has been appointed to go into the real or reported discrepancies in the Judicial Department and devise ways and means for their eradication in future. Pending the detailed report of this committee, several orders have been issued to the lower courts, and the Inspecting Officer is taking special interest in seeing that they are obeyed in letter as well as in spirit.

(b) Civil
Justice.

In the year under report, the Civil Tribunals in the Dominions of Hyderabad comprised of the following Judicial Officers. In the territories of Khalsa and Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak, the number of District Civil Judges together with the Judges of the High Court, was 148, as against 152 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that one Munsiff's Court at Parkal was abolished and 3 honorary magistrates did not work, as such, during 1348 Fasli:—

(a) *Khalsa.*

	No.
1. High Court Judges	9
2. Divisional Judges and City Small Cause Court Judges	5
3. Additional Divisional Judges	5
4. Darul Kaza Judge	1
5. District Judges and City Civil Judges of the grade of District Judges	16
6. Additional District Judges	8
7. Taluka Munsiffs and City Munsiffs	90
8. Honorary Judges	1
Total ..	135

(b) *Sarf-i-Khas.*

1. District Civil Judges	1
2. Munsiffs	6
3. Tahsildars exercising Judicial powers	6
Total ..	13
Grand total ..	148

(c) *Jagirs.*

The Civil Tribunals in Jagirs comprised of the following judicial officers:—

1. Divisional Judges	5
2. District Judges	10
3. Munsiffs	45
Total ..	60

The number of Jagir Courts was 60 as against 59 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the establishment of a new Munsiff's Court at Omarga in the Paigah of Nawab Lutf-ud-Dowla Bahadur.

(a) *Khalsa*:—The total number of original cases in 1348 F. including those which were reinstituted was 30,095 as against 35,175 in 1347 F. The enforcement of the Land Alienation Act, Money-lenders' Act, Debt Reconciliation Act and economic depression were the main reasons for the decrease of 5,080 original cases during the year under report. The number of miscellaneous proceedings of objections and of similar nature, arising out of the original cases in 1348 F. was 18,838 as against 19,844, thus showing a decrease of 1,006 proceedings due, mainly, to the decrease in the number of original cases.

Institution
of Suits.

(b) *Jagirs*:—In Jagirs, the number of original regular suits and miscellaneous proceedings was 4,223 and 2,557 respectively, as against 4,189 and 2,617 in 1347 F., thus showing an increase of 94 in the total number of cases in 1348 F.

The nature of suits instituted during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Description
of Suits.

S. No.	Khalsa.	1348 F.	1347 F.
1.	Fresh money suits ..	16,476	18,766
2.	Fresh title and other suits.	8,186	11,000
	Total ..	24,662	29,766

S. No.	Jagir.	1348 F.	1347 F.
1.	Fresh money suits ..	1,854	2,106
2.	Fresh title and other suits.	1,257	1,314
	Total ..	3,111	3,420

(a) *Khalsa*:—The total valuation of suits in 1348 F. was Rs. 1,29,75,189 as against Rs. 2,23,72,949 in 1347 F. The decrease was due to a fall in the number of cases instituted.

Valuation
of Suits.

(b) *Jagirs*:—The total valuation of suits in Jagir courts in 1348 F. was Rs. 9,78,478 as against Rs. 10,98,530 in 1347 F.

Disposal of
Civil
Work by
all
Courts.

(a) *Khalsa*:—In the year under report, the total disposal of original regular cases was 31,158 as against 36,613 in 1347 F. showing a decrease of 5,458 cases. The total number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 18,964 as against 19,867. The total number of Regular and Miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year under report was 50,122 as against 56,483 in the previous year, thus showing a fall of 6,361 cases in the aggregate. Original regular cases disposed of during 1348 F. were 4,991 without trial, 9,368 with contest, 16,560 without contest and 239 on arbitration. Out of the contested suits 7,187 or 75 per cent. resulted in favour of the plaintiffs and 2,420 or 25 per cent. in favour of defendants.

(b) *Jagirs*:—The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,430 original regular cases as against 4,353 in 1347 F.; and 2,708 miscellaneous cases as against 2,550 in 1347 F. Thus the total cases decided were 7,138 as against 6,903 in 1347 F. showing an increase of 235 original cases disposed of in 1348 F.

Pending
cases.

The following statement gives an idea of the cases pending:—

Year	Total Cases for disposal.	Pending Cases.	Pending for more than a year.
<i>Khalsa.</i>			
1347 F. : ..	45,045	8,429	396
1348 F. ..	38,524	7,366	406
<i>Jagirs.</i>			
1347 F. ..	5,854	1,501	289
1348 F. ..	5,729	1,299	167

Duration.

(a) *Khalsa*:—The average duration of all civil cases in 1348 F. was 105 days as against 122 days in 1347 F. thus showing a decrease of 17 days or 14 per cent.

(b) *Jagirs*:—The average duration of cases in Jagir Courts was 171 days this year as against 160 days in 1347 F. The reason of this increase seems to be the extra number of 77 cases disposed of during this year which included many of the cases in arrears. The longer duration of cases in the Paigah Courts of Nawab Lutfud-Dowla Bahadur also raised the average figure of duration of the cases.

(a) *Khalsa*:—In the year under report, fresh applications for execution were 27,887 as against 28,755 in 1347 F. The total number for disposal including the arrears was 41,135, out of which execution proceedings were taken on 10,098 applications. In 1347 F. the number of such applications was 41,901 out of which execution proceedings were taken on 11,339 applications. In other words, the average percentage of applications on which steps were taken in 1348 F. was 25 as against 27 in 1347 F. The total disposals including those in which proceedings were not actually taken were 27,112 as against 28,653 in 1347 F. The number of persons arrested under civil process for debts was 264 as against 184 in 1347 Fashl. Those imprisoned for debts numbered 214 as against 189 in the preceding year. As far as execution for money decrees is concerned, the amount actually realised was Rs. 14,81,414 as against Rs. 18,05,463. Execution.

(b) *Jagirs*:—The number of fresh applications for execution in Jagir Courts was 3,320 as against 3,021 in 1347 F. The total number of disposable applications including arrears was 4,515 as against 4,197 in the previous year, and the disposals numbered 3,371 as against 3,005 in 1347 F.

I. HIGH COURT.

(a) *Regular and Miscellaneous Appeals and Revisions*:—As to the institution of Civil Appellate and Revision cases in the High Court, 1,954 Regular Civil Appeals, 3,923 Miscellaneous Civil Appeals and Revisions, totalling 5,877 were filed in 1348 F. as against 2,267 Regular Civil Appeals, 3,712 Miscellaneous Civil Appeals and Revisions, totalling 5,979 filed in the previous year. As to the total number of cases to be disposed of including arrears under the above headings, there were 7,139 Regular Civil Appeals and 5,516 Miscellaneous Civil Appeals and Revisions, totalling 12,655 in 1348 F. as against 7,787 Regular Civil Appeals, 5,518 Miscellaneous Civil Appeals and Revisions totalling 13,305 in 1347 F. Appellate Jurisdiction.

(b) As to the actual disposal, the Single Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 1,888 Regular Civil Appeals and 3,551 Miscellaneous Appeals and Revisions, totalling 5,439 civil cases as against a

total of 3,527 in 1347 F. The decrease in the number of cases disposed of was due to the fact that on 5th Azar 1348 F. Nawab Musaib Jung Bahadur, High Court Judge, retired on pension and the vacancy was not filled up till Mr. Hashim Ali Khan, H.C.S., took charge of the post on the 23rd Isfandar 1348 F. The Judgeship of the High Court thus remained vacant for 3 months 17 days. The percentage of appeals accepted was 43 as against 48 in 1347 F.

(c) The average duration of the above cases was 328 days as against 418 in 1347 F. thus showing a decrease of 90 days or 21 per cent.

II. DIVISIONAL JUDGES' COURTS.

(a) The institution of Civil Appeals in Divisional Courts consisted of 934 Regular and 597 Miscellaneous Appeals. The total number of cases thus instituted in the year under report was 1,531 as against 1,374 in 1347 F. thus showing an increase of 28 in the Regular and 129 in the Miscellaneous appeals totalling 157 or 11 per cent.

(b) As to the disposal of work, the Divisional Judges disposed of 979 Regular Appeals and 578 Miscellaneous Appeals totalling 1,557 as against 864 Regular Appeals and 457 Miscellaneous Appeals totalling 1,321 disposed of in 1347 F. Thus, there was an increase of 115 in the Regular Appeals and of 121 of the Miscellaneous Appeals totalling 236 cases or 17 per cent. in the cases disposed of in the Divisional Courts in the year under report.

(c) *Pending files*:—The number of cases pending in the Divisional Courts at the end of the year was 797 as against 823 in 1347 F. thus showing a decrease of 26 cases or 3 per cent. The Divisional Judges' Courts of Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Medak and Warangal were responsible for 105, 476, 95 and 121 cases respectively. The Divisional Court of Gulbarga was responsible for the greatest number of cases pending namely 476, chiefly because, during the year under report, as in the previous year, much time of the first and second Benches was taken up in deciding communal (criminal) cases.

(d) *Duration*:—The average duration of Civil Appeals decided by the Divisional Judges was 209 days

as against 227 days in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 18 days or 7 per cent. The Jagir Divisional Courts disposed of 242 appeals as against 230 in 1347 F.

III. DISTRICT JUDGES AND CITY CIVIL COURTS.

(a) The number of fresh Civil Appeals, both Regular and Miscellaneous instituted in District Judges' and City Civil Courts in the year under report was 7,195 as against 7,500 in 1347 F. Out of these, the number of Regular Civil Appeals only was 5,955 as against 5,266 in 1347 F. The total number to be disposed of including arrears was 9,381 as against 9,331 in 1347 F.

(b) *Disposals*:—The total number of Regular and Miscellaneous Appeals disposed of was 7,155 as 7,145 in 1347 F. and the number of Regular Civil Appeals alone disposed of was 4,978 as against 5,103 in 1347 F. thus showing an increase of 10 cases disposed of on the whole. The percentage of disposal was 76 as against 77 in 1347 F. The District Judges' Court of Bir, Warangal, Aurangabad, Parbhani, City Civil Court, Osmanabad, Nanded, Raichur, Bidar, Karimnagar, Gulbarga, Nalgonda, and Asafabad disposed of 847; 747; 704; 585; 525; 518; 495; 483; 469; 414; 332; 328 and 208 respectively.

(c) *Cases pending*:—The total number of cases pending at the end of the year was 2,226 as against 2,186 in 1347 F. The reason for the decrease in the disposals and the increase in the number of cases pending was the fact that, whereas, in 1347 F. three officers, one Civilian Officer and one Honorary Magistrate disposed of the judicial work, only three officers discharged the work in the year under report. The District Judges' Courts of Aurangabad, Bir, Nanded, City Civil Court, Parbhani, Gulbarga, and Warangal were responsible for the highest number of cases pending at the end of the year namely, 402; 388; 315; 211; 133; 130 and 147 respectively. The number of arrears in other District Judges' Courts was below hundred.

(d) *Duration*:—The duration of Regular Civil Appeals was 118 days as against 121 days in 1347 F. thus showing a decrease of 3 days or 2 per cent. If the Miscellaneous Appeals are also taken into account, the average duration remains 110 days as in the previous year.

(c)
Criminal.

Tribunals.—In the year under report, the number of judicial officers exercising criminal powers (together with the High Court Judges and the Mufti Saheb) was 171 as against 174 in the preceding year. This decrease is due to the abolition of one Munsiff's court at Parkal and three Honorary Magistrates. One new post of the fifth Magistrate was created in the City Criminal Court. The number of Jagir Courts was 60 as against 59 in 1347 Fasli. The increase is due to the establishment of a new Munsiff's court at Omerga in the Paigah of Nawab Lutful-Dowla Bahadur.

Statement of Crimes and Cases.

(a) *Khalsa*.—In the year under report, the nature of offences brought before the court for trial, the persons implicated in various offences and the number of cases arising therefrom as compared with those for the previous year are shown below:—

Nature of Crime	OFFENCES BROUGHT BEFORE COURTS FOR TRIAL		PERSONS IMPLICATED		CASES	
	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
1. Under Penal code ..	18,182	18,413	39,223	40,297	..	..
2. Municipality Act ..	7,076	4,954	7,118	4,954	45,846	46,134
3. Under Sec. 105, 106 Criminal P.C. ..	810	729	2,365	1,810	..	..
4. Under Special Local Laws ..	21,992	24,750	27,350	36,252	..	..
5. Compensation for false complaints ..	27	79	27	126	27	79
6. Under other mis- cellaneous laws, such as public nuisance, etc. ..	21,364	23,022	14,721	19,683	21,364	23,022
Total ..	69,451	71,547	90,804	1,03,122	67,237	69,235

(b) *Jagirs*.—In Jagirs, the number of offences was 2,912 as against 2,927 in 1347 Fasli. The number of persons implicated was 7,994 as against 7,702 in 1347 Fasli.

The total disposable work of all courts, including arrears, consisted of 77,260 cases, out of which the cases arising from regular offences numbered 47,990 which include arrears also. Out of these there were 453 Sessions cases, including arrears, as against 419 in 1347 Fasli. The District Magistrates and the Additional Magistrates had 3,769 cases as against 1,894 in 1347 Fasli, and the Taluqa Magistrates had 16,432 as against 16,703 in 1347 Fasli, showing an increase of 1,820 cases or 2 per cent. in the disposable work and 388 cases in the disposals on the whole. The percentage of disposals of regular criminal cases in 1348 Fasli was 95 as against 96 in the previous year.

Disposable
work and
the work
disposed
of.

In the year under report, the cases of 88,366 persons were brought for trial, out of which the cases of 6,050 were pending at the end of the year, thus showing that the cases of 82,316 persons were actually disposed of during the year. The total number of accused persons whose cases were shown as disposed of on account of death or absconding of the accused, or on account of transfer or compromise or dismissal in the absence of complaints was 18,689, and if they are excluded from the total, there remain 63,627 persons, whose cases were actually tried.

Acquittals
and Con-
victions
in Judicial
Criminal
Courts.

In all sorts of Police Chalan cases the percentage of convictions was 85.22 as against 83.37 in 1347 Fasli, but in Chalan cases under Penal Code the percentage of convictions was 58.46 as against 48.44 in 1347 Fasli. The percentage of convictions in private complaints was 8.64 as against 5.69 in 1347 Fasli. In Jagirs 8,252 persons were tried, out of whom 1,201 persons were convicted. In 1347 Fasli 7,657 persons were tried, out of whom 757 were convicted.

In the year under report, sentences of fines were passed in 31,970 cases as against 34,079 in 1347 Fasli, the majority of such cases being those under the Special, Local and Municipal Laws. Sentences of imprisonment were passed in 13,264 cases as against 3,684 in 1347 Fasli. Death sentences were recommended by High Court in 36 cases as against 21 in 1347 Fasli, and whipping sentences were awarded in 79 cases as against 61 in 1347 Fasli. In Jagirs, the total convictions were 1,201 out of which 700 persons were sentenced to imprisonment.

Duration:—The average duration of the Original Regular Cases of all the Criminal Courts was 20 days as against 22 days in 1347 Fasli, thus showing a decrease of 9 per cent. The average duration in Jagir Courts was 67 days as against 72 days in the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 6 per cent.

The High
Court
Appeals
and
Revisions.

In the year under report, there were 847 appeals and 2,570 revision and confirmation cases. The number of total disposable cases, including arrears, thus comes to 3,417 as against 868 appeals and 2,556 revision and confirmation cases with a total of 3,424 in 1347 Fasli. The High Court disposed of 3,164 appeals, revisions and confirmation cases as against 3,225 in 1347 Fasli. In appeals 62 per cent. sentences awarded by lower courts were upheld as against 71 per cent. in 1347 F.; 23 per cent. sentences awarded by lower courts were quashed as against 14 per cent. in the previous year; 14 per cent. were modified as in 1347 Fasli and one per cent. remanded for further enquiry as in 1347 Fasli. The duration of appeals was 30 days as against 37 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of 7 days or 18 per cent.

Appeals in
Sessions
and
District
Courts.

The number of appeals and revisions, including arrears, in the Courts of Sessions Judges rose from 1,541 in 1347 Fasli to 1,643 in 1348 Fasli, and that in the court of District Judges fell from 2,236 in 1347 Fasli to 2,197 in the year under report. The Sessions Courts upheld the judgments of lower courts in appeals at an average of 45 per cent. as against 55 per cent. in 1347 Fasli, 32 per cent. of the judgments were modified as against 18 per cent. in 1347 Fasli, 22 per cent. of the findings of lower courts were quashed as in 1347 Fasli, and one per cent. of appeals were remanded for further enquiry as against 5 per cent. in the previous year. The total number of appeals heard and decided in the Sessions Courts was 1,350 as against 1,411 in 1347 Fasli. The duration of these appeals was 62 days as against 77 days in 1347 Fasli, thus showing a decrease of 15 days or 19 per cent.

As regards appeals before District Judges, 51 per cent. of the judgments were upheld as against 54 per cent. in 1347 Fasli; 25 per cent. of the findings of the lower courts were quashed as against 29 per cent. in 1347 Fasli, 20 per cent. were modified as against 12 per cent.

in 1347 Fasli and 4 per cent. remanded for further enquiry as against 5 per cent. in the preceding year.

As regards disposals, the District Judges disposed of 2,019 appeals and revisions as against 2,043 in 1347 Fasli. The duration of these cases was 48 days as against 49 days in the previous year.

In the year under report, there were 319 disposable appeals against 401 in 1347 Fasli, out of these 262 were disposed of as against 359 in 1347 Fasli, 54 per cent. of the judgments of lower courts were upheld as against 53 per cent. in 1347 Fasli, 28 per cent. were quashed as against 17 per cent. in 1347 Fasli, 10 per cent. were modified as against 18 per cent. in 1347 Fasli and 8 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against 12 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of these cases was 66 days as against 71 days in 1347 Fasli, thus showing a decrease of 5 days or 7 per cent.

During the year under report, 70 appeals were summarily rejected as against 126 in 1347 Fasli.

SECTION (C).

Police.

The total strength of the Diwani Police including ^{General.} officers, constables and establishments of the City Police and the District Forces was 15,997. The Sarf-i-Khas Force stood at 1,325. The total budget allotment for the Diwani Police was Rs. 60,10,108. The actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 51,23,232-6-9. The budget grant for the Sarf-i-Khas Police was Rs. 4,29,292 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,63,427-6-0.

Relations between the public and the Police were more friendly than ever before, but there was marked deterioration in the communal situation. Besides the anti-Reforms Agitation and a number of communal riots which broke out in the City and in the Districts, the year under report witnessed the first appearance of non-violent agitation in the State. The traditional harmony and friendly relations which existed between the two communities gave way to a spirit of open distrust and intolerance.

City Police. The total strength of the City Police Force including officers, constables and establishment was 3,798. The percentage of literacy of the entire Force was 50.39 as against 43.59 last year. Of the 22 officers and men sent to the District Police Training School, all passed out successfully. There is a steady increase of literacy in the lower ranks. As the older illiterate men retire they are being replaced by literate men as far as possible. Provision has been made for men who are illiterate at the time of enlistment to acquire the elements of literacy in the Lines School where instructions in elementary law is also imparted.

The scheme of housing arrangements for the entire Force at different centres in the city was sanctioned by Government during the year. Rules regulating the establishment of the places of public amusement and the means of entrance and exit thereof were framed under Section 21, Hyderabad City Police Act and sent up to Government for sanction. Various measures were taken to systematize the Traffic Control Section and to educate the public in traffic matters by means of practical demonstration, posters and speeches. The Special Branch was completely reorganised and its staff augmented in the interests of efficiency. The City Police Regulation received the assent of the Legislature during the year and was enforced in the form of an Act. Various measures affecting the internal security were taken, for example, the drawing up of a Riot Scheme and a total increase of 253 officers and men in the armed and civil sections of the Force. The patrolling system was reorganised with a view to preventing the commission of crime and securing the peace and safety of the people. The Dasturul-Amal-Rawahil was repealed during the year. In pursuance of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's 'Firman-i-Mubarak' dated the 19th Rabi-us-Sani 1355 Hijri (9th July 1936), rules regarding outside prostitutes were framed in consultation with the Director-General of District Police and sent up to Government for sanction.

Crime:—The following statement shows the total number of cognizable cases investigated by the Police as compared with the previous year:—

Class		1347 F.	1348 F.
I	Serious offences against the State and public justice	42	238
II	Serious offences against the person ..	215	194
III	Serious offences against the person and property or property only ..	301	360
IV	Minor offences against the person ..	511	402
V	Minor offences against property ..	884	802
VI	Offences under the City Police Act ..	18,515	18,855
VII	Other offences not specified above including offences against special and local laws	1,805	1,978
Total ..		22,273	22,849

Offences of Class I to V and Class VII showed an increase of 236 cases as compared with the preceding year. The increase was almost entirely due to prosecutions under the Public Security Act which numbered 226. As the above figures would show there was a marked decrease in offences against the persons and property this year as compared with the previous one. This decrease is particularly noteworthy in view of the deterioration of the communal situation and the outbreak of disturbances during the year.

Offences under the City Police Act showed an increase of 340 cases which is accounted for by an intensive campaign to secure better reporting and registering. Another factor which must have contributed to this increase was the supervision of methods of investigation by subordinate police officers particularly in regard to the rough-handling of suspects and the instigation or sufferance of false evidence. An increase in offences under this class is to be expected for some years to come.

[Statement.

Summary of Police and Judicial Action.—The following statement shows the result of action taken by the Police and the Courts during the year under report with the one previous:—

Serial No.	Offences	1347 F.	1848 F.
1	Total number of cases reported	22,273	22,849
2	Total number of cases in which investigation was refused under Section 160 Cr. P.C.	272	140
3	Total number of cases registered	22,001	22,709
4	Total number of cases traced ..	21,470	2,156
5	Percentage of traced cases ..	97.58	97.56
6	Total number of cases challaned	21,448	22,122
7	Percentage of cases challaned to traced	99.97	99.84
8	Number of cases tried by the Courts including those pending at the close of the year ..	21,697	22,433
9	Number of cases decided ..	21,386	22,197
10	Percentage of cases decided to tried	98.56	98.93
11	Number of cases convicted including those compounded ..	20,805	21,672
12	Percentage of cases convicted to decided	97.29	97.63
13	Number of cases pending in Courts at the close of the year	311	236
14	Number of persons arrested ..	24,123	25,393
15	Number of persons challaned ..	23,795	25,704
16	Number of persons tried by Courts including under-trials of the previous year ..	24,162	26,202
17	Number of accused persons whose cases were decided ..	23,664	25,374
18	Percentage of accused persons disposed of to tried ..	97.98	98.81
19	Number of accused persons in cases convicted and compounded	22,882	25,221
20	Percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested ..	94.85	97.88
21	Percentage of accused persons convicted to disposed of ..	96.69	97.47
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. as. ps.
22	Property stolen	1,32,603 5 10	68,110 14 4
23	Property recovered	89,509 13 0	42,418 7 0
24	Percentage of property recovered to stolen ..	67.501	61.98

The following is a comparative statement of outbreak of accidental fires showing the approximate damage to property for the year under report and the one previous:—

	1347 F.	1348 F.
Number of cases ..	37	48
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Approximate value of property ..	10,420 0 0	9,280 12 0

Nine hundred and one cases of cruelty to animals were sent up to the Court for trial as against 671 last year. Of these 876 resulted in convictions. The action taken by the Police in regard to offences of this nature was much more vigorous in response to the popular growth of humanitarian movements.

Twenty-nine cases of begging in Public streets were sent up to the Court under the Provisions of Section 69, City Police Act. The court convicted 43 persons in 26 cases.

Widow Fund.—Two hundred and eighty-six widows were in receipt of maintenance allowance from this Fund at the close of the year under report as against 271 last year. The total expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 7,827-4-0 as against Rs. 8,905-3-0.

Budget allotment and expenditure.—The budget allotment was Rs. 10,89,808 as against Rs. 10,56,634 last year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,40,288-11-0 as against Rs. 10,38,932-1-10.

The total strength of the Diwani Force, including officers, constables and establishment was 12,199, not including the total strength of the Sikh Force which was 630. District Police.

Police Training School.—The total number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head-Constables and directly appointed cadets at the Police Training School at the commencement of the session was 98. Of these, 2 resigned and 20 were returned to their districts owing to irregularity in attendance, or incapacity to undergo training, and one was discharged. Thus the cadets under training at the end of the year numbered 75. All appeared for the final examination, and 73 of them were successful. There were 79 constables under training in the lower

class at the beginning of the year. Of these, four were returned to their districts, as they were found unfit for promotion to the rank of Head-Constable. Of the remainder, 74 took the final examination, one being absent owing to illness. Of these, 64 passed in the Head-Constables' test, and 10 in the Constables' Test. Instructions in First Aid to the Injured was given to cadets as well as to Constables. Sixty-six cadets and 32 Constables qualified in First Aid during the year. Lectures by Police Officers and by Officers of other departments were regularly given to the cadets throughout the year.

Police and Sikh Boys School.—The school remained under the general control of the Principal, Police Training School. Accommodation is provided for 125 Orderly boys, but when the session commenced there were only 115 boys on the rolls, and at the close of the year the number was 104. There is accommodation for 60 Sikh boys, but at the beginning of the year, there were only 48 on the rolls. Tailoring, Fret Work, Shorthand, Gardening, Cooking, and Drawing are taught in the school. Special attention is paid to the health of the boys and the foodstuffs supplied to them are examined by the Chemical Examiner periodically.

Widow Fund.—There were 1,275 widows in receipt of maintenance allowances from this Fund at the close of 1347 F., and the figure was 1,274 at the end of 1348 Fasli. The actual expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 57,821 as against Rs. 57,903-14-0 in the previous year.

Crime.—The following table gives the total number of cognizable cases reported during the last five years in the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas areas:—

Area	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Diwani	9,856	9,568	9,853	11,258	14,211
Sarf-i-Khas ..	1,515	1,566	1,715	1,812	2,379
Paigah .. ..	..	..	..	..	746
Total	11,371	11,134	11,568	13,070	17,336

The total number of cases reported in the Diwani area, including the Paigah, during the year shows an increase of 3,699, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The Sari-i-Khas figures show an increase of 567. The increase is partly due to greater activity on the part of the Police in dealing with offences under the Miscellaneous Acts but chiefly to the large number of cases instituted under the Public Security Regulation, the Motor Vehicles Act, the Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act and the Municipal Act. In 813 cases investigation was refused under the provisions of Section 160 A. Cr. P. C., the percentage of such cases being 4.7, as against 5.6 for the previous year. Of the cases reported, 1,100 were found false, and there were thus 15,418 cases for disposal.

The following statement shows the result in true cases investigated by the Police during each of the last five years:—

Offences	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Total number of cases investigated	11,025	10,695	10,854	12,338	16,518
Total number of cases challaned ..	6,133	6,927	5,760	6,827	9,647
Number of cases tried by courts including those pending at the close of the previous year ...	8,076	7,252	6,805	8,010	10,976
Number of cases decided ...	6,711	6,205	5,614	6,783	9,384
Cases convicted including cases compounded ..	4,308	4,244	3,874	4,915	7,301
Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated ..	39.00	39.70	35.60	39.80	44.20
Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned ..	70.10	71.60	67.20	71.90	75.60
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided ..	64.10	68.40	69.00	72.50	77.80
Number of cases pending in courts at the close of the year ...	1,365	1,047	1,191	1,227	1,592

The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated rose from 39.80 for the previous year, to 44.20, whilst the percentage of cases convicted to cases decided went up to 77.80.

The total number of cases under the heading "Offences against the State and public justice" was 458 as against 305 in the previous year.

Out of 1,778 true cases reported under the heading "Serious offences against the person," 1,260 were sent to Court. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 1,511 cases for disposal. Of these, 568 cases ended in conviction, and 319 in acquittal or discharge. Compromise was allowed in 275 cases, 17 cases were closed owing to death or escape, and 332 cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

There were in all 403 cases of "murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide." Out of these, 229 went to Court, and including 127 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 356 cases for disposal.

There was a considerable increase in offences against property during the year, and this increase needs some explanation. Economic conditions were far from good in many parts of the Dominions, and there can be no doubt but that scarcity tended to swell the number of cases against property in certain areas. The Police were much preoccupied with the Satyagraha campaign throughout the year, and they were not able to devote sufficient attention to their routine duties. Adequate supervision was not exercised over registered criminals, and their activities increased accordingly. The Satyagraha campaign engendered a spirit of lawlessness throughout the countryside, and an increase in crime was the natural development. Finally, there can be no doubt that reporting now is far better than it was a few years ago, and cases in which the property stolen is trivial and which would have been ignored a year or two ago, are now registered. Of the total number of 3,590 true cases reported under the heading "Serious offences against the person and property or against property only," 846 cases went to Court. Including 110 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 956 cases for disposal by Courts. Of these, 510 resulted in conviction and 219 cases in discharge or acquittal. In 7 cases the parties were allowed to compound, 4 cases were filed owing to the death of the parties concerned, and 216 cases were pending trial at the end of the year. Approximately, 24 per cent. of the cases reported during the year went to Court, and of these, 13 per cent. ended in conviction, 5 per cent. in acquittal, and the remainder were pending trial at the close of the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried out was 53.30. The figures are far from satisfactory.

Of the 964 cases reported under "Minor offences against the person," 732 cases were sent to Court, while the number of cases under "Minor Offences against property" was 3,359 against 2,713 in the previous year of which 1,551 were sent to Court.

Other offences not specified above number 5,269 as against 3,179 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in offences that came within this category, the increase being mainly attributable to the vigorous action taken by the Police under the Motor Vehicles Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and the Public Security Regulation. These three measures accounted for no less than 1,224 of the 2,090 additional cases that were registered in this class during the year. Owing to the beneficent activities of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there has been a steady increase in the number of cases registered under the Act during recent years. The Police are co-operating heartily with the Society, and the effect of their activities is already noticeable in the improved condition of animals in our cities and towns. There was again a considerable increase in offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, the number going up from 1,065 to 1,418. The figure does not indicate that there were more offences under the Act in the Dominions during the year under review—it merely means that the Police were more vigilant during 1348 Fasli than during any previous year.

Criminal Investigation Department.—A comparative statement showing the results of cases taken up by the Crime Branch during each of the last five years is as follows:—

	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Investigated ..	212	208	136	68	117
Convicted ..	133	99	79	43	19
Acquitted ..	1	4	12	2	4
Under trial ..	80	53	1	4	10
Transferred to District Police.	14	11	5	6	1
False .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Untraced ..	..	1	..	3	1
Final Report submitted.	10	33	28	1	3
Under investigation ..	37	7	11	9	79

Finger Print Bureau.—Twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-six finger print slips were received for search during the year 1348 Fasli. Out of these, 146 slips were returned as poor impressions not legible enough for search. The actual number of slips searched, therefore, was 12,610 against 11,560 in the previous year showing an increase of 1,050 finger print slips. Of the total number of slips received for search, 1,931 were traced against 1,943 in the previous year. The total number of slips received from British India was 3,998, from which 351 persons were traced, against 3,533 and 380, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 281 slips sent to the Bureaux in British India 48 were traced for Hyderabad against 267 and 59 in the previous year. The total number of slips received for search from the Dominions was 8,612 of which 1,580 were traced, against 8,027 and 1,563 respectively in the previous year. At the beginning of the year, 67,338 slips were on record in the Bureau. To these, 2,911 finger print slips were added and 178 eliminated leaving a total of 70,071 on record at the conclusion of the year. Experts were requisitioned by the courts in 25 civil and criminal cases against 32 cases in the previous year. Thirty-six documents—civil and criminal—were examined and expert opinion given thereon. Fees amounting to Rs. 260 were charged and credited to the Government treasury. The fees collected last year were Rs. 635. The decrease is due to the fact that the Judicial Department is increasingly employing “private” experts instead of utilising the services of the trained officers of the Finger Print Bureau.

During the year, 293 convictions were secured against registered members of criminal tribes. Of these convictions, 115 were under the Penal Code and another 143 for breaches of the restrictions imposed on registered members under the Criminal Tribes Act.

Budget allotment and expenditure.—The Budget allotment of the Diwani Police, including the two Paigahs, was Rs. 49,20,300 and the expenditure was Rs. 40,82,943-11-9. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 48,20,027 and Rs. 38,07,909-4-10.

SECTION (D).

Jails.

General.

This year witnessed a series of satyagraha campaigns that filled the ordinary jails to capacity and rendered

their expansion and the construction of Camp Jails imperative. It also involved a considerable increase in the Jail Staff, and, as trained officers were not available in the State to fill some of the higher appointments that were created owing to the construction of temporary Jails, the services of a number of officers were requisitioned from British India who had wide experience of Jail Administration.

At the end of 1347 Fasli there were three Central and 13 District Jails. The three Central Jails were situated at Hyderabad, Gulbarga and Warangal and each of the other 13 Districts had its own Jail. The Central and District Jails could accommodate approximately 4,600 prisoners, but as the satyagraha campaign which started on the 13th Azar 1348 Fasli became more intensive it was clear that the Jails had to be expanded as they were unlikely to respond to the demands made on them. With the sanction of Government, Camp Jails were constructed at Gulbarga and Amberpet, and at Kirmanghat, Aurangabad and Jalna existing buildings were converted into spacious jails. The cost of the additions to the existing Jails and the construction of Camp Jails was approximately Rs. 2,96,000, much of which represents permanent value.

Jail Accommodation.

The normal Jail Staff was 564 officers and men, but with the expansion of the Jails, a considerable increase in the strength of the staff was imperative. Actually an increase of 581 temporary officers and men at an annual cost of Rs. 38,863-15-0 was worked up. In addition to their pay the temporary staff received allowances amounting to Rs. 5,056-15-0, and free uniform which cost Rs. 1,944-11-10.

Staff.

In all 9,525 satyagraha prisoners were admitted to the Jails. They fell into the following categories:—

Number of
Satya-
graha
Prisoners.

Hyderabad State Congress	..	411
Hindu Mahasabha	..	1,590
Aryan Defence League	..	7,524
Total	..	9,525

Of this number, 1,710 were residents of the State and 7,815 came from outside the Dominions.

Status of
Prisoners.

The satyagraha prisoners who came from outside the Dominions covered a very wide range socially. They included professors from colleges, advocates, religious leaders, land owners, artisans, and a large number of unemployed. Amongst them were many sick, crippled, maimed and blind, and a large number between the ages of 10 and 18. In Thir 1348 Fasli (May 1939) there were no less than 536 satyagraha prisoners between these ages in the Jails. There were so many old and infirm people amongst the satyagrahis that Government authorised the Director-General to discharge elderly and feeble persons whom the Jail Surgeons and he considered physically unsuitable for Jail life. No less than 212 such persons were discharged in addition to 990 other persons with special complaints and diseases.

At one period during the year the Director-General took a census of literacy amongst satyagraha prisoners in the Jail. Out of 5,646 prisoners questioned or tested, 2,626 claimed to be literate. Of these, 1,990 could do little more than read and write, while 636 could be classified as literate in the accepted sense of the term.

Conduct of
Prisoners.

Though many of the satyagraha prisoners were well behaved, there was a large element amongst them that resented restraint and that gave trouble on every possible occasion. A large batch of prisoners became defiant and refused to carry out orders in the Aurangabad Jail on the 9th Khurdad 1348 Fasli, and on the 30th and 31st Thir 1348 Fasli. On the 6th Amardad 1348 Fasli there were serious disturbances in the same Jail, as several hundred satyagraha prisoners banded together and attacked the Jail staff. There was a disturbance in the Warangal Central Jail on the 6th Amardad 1348 Fasli, and in several of the District Jails satyagraha prisoners refused to carry out orders at one time or another.

Cost of
Satya-
graha
Prisoners.

Apart from the cost of providing additional Jail accommodation for satyagraha prisoners, the cost of these prisoners to the State was as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet, clothing and contingencies	2,15,829	14	9
Transport and repatriation charges.	1,30,403	6	8
In addition to the above charges, 7 new motor lorries were purchased for the Jail Department at a cost of Rs. 44,117-7-10.			

Everything possible was done to maintain the health of the satyagraha prisoners. Additional Compounders were appointed in the Central Jails, and at a later stage, a Civil Surgeon was placed in charge of each of the Gulbarga and Aurangabad Central Jails, and the Jail Surgeons attached to these Jails worked under their directions. Special diet was sanctioned for all prisoners, whenever the Jail medical authorities considered that the ordinary jail diet would prove detrimental to their health. Bungalows were rented at Hyderabad and Gulbarga in which elderly middle class prisoners were detained, whilst old and infirm prisoners, whose mode of living unfitted them for jail life, were discharged.

Health of
Prisoners.

Under the orders of Government all the satyagraha prisoners who became dangerously ill were transferred from Jails to Civil Hospitals for treatment. There were 15 deaths amongst these prisoners, particulars of which are as under:—

Died in Mental Hospital	..	..	1
Died in Civil Hospitals, after transfer from Jail Hospitals	..	..	12
Died in Jail Hospitals	..	..	2
			—
		Total	15
			—

The mortality figures for satyagraha prisoners who died in the Jails and Civil Hospitals was 1.6 per mille, as compared with 8.20 for ordinary prisoners.

A total of 2,478 satyagraha prisoners tendered apology and were released, and, as already noted, 1,202 were discharged on medical grounds. Those who served their full sentence numbered 1,018, and 4,802 were discharged when His Exalted Highness, on the auspicious occasion of his Birthday, was pleased to grant a general amnesty to all satyagraha prisoners on the 10th Mehir 1348 Fasli. All these persons were paid their railway fares to their homes.

Release of
Prisoners.

There were 3,043 prisoners in the Jails at the beginning of the year, and 30,159 were admitted during the year. Of these, 29,519 were discharged at various times, and at the end of the year the total number of prisoners was 3,683, viz., 3,620 males and 63 females. Admissions

Total
number of
Prisoners
dealt with
during the
year.

for the years 1346 Fasli and 1347 Fasli were 10,783 and 10,314, respectively. The daily average Jail population was 5,180 as compared with 2,967 during 1347 Fasli and 2,931 during 1346 Fasli. The admission figures included 434 convicts from Paigahs and Jagirs.

Admission
and dis-
charge of
Convicts.

The number of convicts admitted to the Jails during each of the last 3 years was 3,777 in 1346 Fasli, 3,445 in 1347 Fasli and 13,943 in 1348 Fasli. At the beginning of 1348 Fasli there were 2,187 convicts in the Jails, and during the year 13,943 convicts were admitted, of whom 104 were females. The total number of convicts dealt with in the Jails was thus 16,130. The corresponding figure for each of the 2 previous years was 5,563 and 5,886.

Nearly 40 per cent. of the convicts admitted during the year were between 21 and 30 years of age. Of the 192 juvenile convicts admitted during the year, 8 were sent to the Reformatory, whilst 184 who were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment were detained in the districts in which they were convicted.

The percentage of convicts able to read and write shows an increase of 24.59 on the corresponding figure for the previous year. The increase is due to the higher standard of literacy that prevailed amongst satyagraha convicts, as compared with ordinary convicts. Regular instruction was given in our Jail Schools throughout the year, and 635 illiterate convicts were taught to read and to write.

Previous
Occupation.

The following table shows the classification of male convicts according to their occupations:—

	No.	Percentage.
Government servants or servants of		
Local Bodies	106	0.77
Servant Class	1,866	13.48
Agriculturists	4,369	31.55
Traders	1,768	12.78
Pleaders	149	1.08
Technical Workers	620	4.48
Casual Workers	4,961	35.84
Total	13,839	100.00

The total number of female convicts admitted to jails during the year was 104, as compared with 77 during 1347 Fasli and 121 during 1346 Fasli. Female
Convicts.

There was a considerable increase in the number of breaches of Jail discipline during the year, the figure going up from 273 in 1347 Fasli to 494 during the year under review. The increase was mostly due to the aggressive attitude adopted by many of the satyagraha prisoners towards Jail routine. The most serious outbreak occurred in the Warangal Central Jail on the 23rd Farwardi 1348 Fasli, when a large number of life convicts who were working in the factories, seized their tools and attacked the Jail staff. The mutiny was immediately suppressed by the Police, but not till one constable had been killed and a number of the Jail staff had been wounded. Offences.

The number of escapes during the year was 21, viz., 10 under-trial prisoners and 11 convicts. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 13. Seventeen prisoners escaped from Central and District Jails and 4 from Judicial Lock-Ups.

The number of prisoners admitted to the Jails from Jagirs and Paigah areas was 434. All were convicts. Prisoners
from
Jagirs
and
Paigah
Areas.

Gross Expenditure.—The total gross expenditure on the Jail Department during the year, excluding expenditure by the Public Works Department on permanent Jail Buildings was Rs. 11,29,846-1-4, as compared with Rs. 5,89,615-12-1 for the previous year. The gross increase of Rs. 5,40,230-5-3 was due to the large number of satyagraha prisoners admitted to the jails in the course of the satyagraha campaign. Financial.

Nett Expenditure.—Deducting the cash income which amounted to Rs. 2,18,103-0-7, the nett expenditure on the jails during the year was Rs. 9,11,743-0-9. The corresponding figure for the previous year was Rs. 3,54,543-8-10, and there was thus an increase of Rs. 5,57,199-7-11 under this head for the year 1348 Fasli. Bills to the tune of Rs. 90,530-5-11 were outstanding against Government Departments at the end of the year for articles supplied.

Gross and nett cost per head.—The gross *per capita* cost calculated on the daily average strength of the convicts and under-trial prisoners was Rs. 218-1-10 for the year, as compared with Rs. 198-11-7 for the previous year. If cash earnings are deducted, the nett *per capita* cost was Rs. 176-0-2, as against Rs. 119-7-11 for the previous year. The increased cost per prisoner was due to the satyagraha prisoners.

Employment of prisoners.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-six or 47.64 per cent. of the prisoners were employed on remunerative works.

Jail Factories.—During the year Rs. 1,51,831-5-3 were drawn on Government towards the working expenses of the Jail Factories and Rs. 2,12,408-10-1 were refunded to Government from the sale proceeds of the articles manufactured. Government thus derived a profit of Rs. 60,577-4-10 from Jail factories. The cash earnings per head computed on the daily average number of convicts employed in Jail Factories amounted to Rs. 268-9-7, against Rs. 403-3-4 for the year 1347 Fasli, or a decrease of Rs. 134-9-9. The reason for the decrease was that the number of satyagraha prisoners in the jails interfered with the working of factories.

Nett cost to Government on Jail Department.—The gross expenditure on Jails during the year amounted to Rs. 11,29,846-1-4. On deducting from this figure the sum of Rs. 6,58,503-10-0, that is, the amount for which credit is taken as contributing towards maintenance charges, the actual nett cost to Government for the working of the Jail Department during the year under report was Rs. 4,71,342-7-4, against Rs. 2,62,454-11-2 in the preceding year. The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and medically treating the prisoners after deducting the amount of Rs. 4,06,847-8-1 spent on the purchase of raw materials and building works, was Rs. 7,22,998-9-3, which distributed over the daily average number of convicts and under-trials (5,180) gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 139-9-2 per prisoner against Rs. 147-1-2 in the preceding year.

Vital
Statistics.

The total admissions to Jail Hospitals during the year were 1,10,505, as compared with 20,020 during 1347 Fasli or an increase of 90,485. The daily average number of sick prisoners in the Jails was 302, against 55

during the previous years. The number of deaths during the year was 51, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 48.

The Prisoners' Aid Societies did not prove as helpful as was expected, but the fault was not entirely theirs. Conditions militated against their activities, and in several places it was found that ex-convicts viewed such societies with suspicion and refused to be helped by them.

SECTION (E).

Military.

A. REGULAR FORCES.

The year under review had been one of all-round improvement and progress in the training, both of Officers and men. Communal relations were none too satisfactory in the city. There was a recrudescence of rioting in the city in July 1939 (Shehrewar 1348 Fasli). The Military were called out in aid of the Civil Power and were posted in reserve at various points in the city. The situation was brought under control by the Civil authorities without active assistance of the Regular Forces.

On September 3, 1939 (27th Meher 1348 F.) war broke out between Great Britain and the Allies and Germany. His Exalted Highness the Nizam, as the traditional Faithful Ally of the British Government, placed his troops and the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. 2nd Battalion Hyderabad Infantry was placed by His Exalted Highness's Government at the disposal of the Government of India for service and the unit moved to Ahmednagar for duty in the last week of September 1939 (Aban 1348 F.). The Battalion entrained in two parts on separate days. The very large crowd made entrainment on the first day practically impossible. It is interesting to note that a combined force of 200 City Police and two companies of Infantry were required to control the crowd on the second day thus ensuring a satisfactory entrainment.

The following schemes were sanctioned during the year under report—

(i) Revised scale of pay of Sub-Commissioned officers of 3rd (N. O.) Golconda Lancers and 'A' and 'B' class Infantry Units—estimated cost Rs. 20,200 per annum.

Prisoners'
Aid
Societies.

Changes in
pay, pen-
sions and
organisa-
tion.

(ii) Under the old rules, S. C. Os. were entitled to draw after completion of 5 years service in their respective rank, one increment in a lumpsum which represented the difference between the minimum and maximum pay. Under the New Scheme, annual increments have been provided to be drawn consecutively for a period of 5 years at the end of which the maximum pay will be reached.

(iii) As a result of introduction of the New Terms of Service, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have been pleased to grant full pension to N. C. Os. and other ranks of the Regular Forces retired under the new Rules on completion of 20 years' service, as if they have completed 25 years' service.

(iv) Additional clerical establishment for the newly formed two Brigade Headquarters and Cantonment Executive Office—cost Rs. 6,500 per annum.

(v) The Reorganisation of Hyderabad Cavalry Training Squadron.

Stationing
of troops
in the
Districts.

The improvement in training has now reached a stage when units can be moved away from Hyderabad into the districts. It has been considered for sometime past that it is inadvisable for the whole of the Forces to be collected in one spot for the following reasons:—

Firstly, the ground becomes so well-known to every officer and man that the training loses much of its value; secondly, because continuous service in one station does not help to eradicate the monotony which is inherent in Army life. With these facts in view, a start is being made to station troops in Mominabad where the climate is more solubrious than it is in Hyderabad and where there is excellent training ground.

Accommo-
dation.

Some progress in the building programme, such as, Cavalry Barracks at Mominabad, and Military Central Hospital, has been made during the year under report.

Reorgani-
sation
Scheme—
Military
Medical
Service.

This scheme was implemented from 16th Isfandar 1348 Fasli (19th January 1939). Under this scheme the Military Central Hospital and the various Units Hospitals hitherto designated as such were reclassified and reorganised.

New Hy-
derabad
Army
Act.

Sanction was received in the year for the Act to be introduced provisionally for a period of two years in the

form of 'Hyderabad Army Dasturul-Amal' as an emergency measure during which period steps will be taken to get the Bill passed through the Legislative Council and sanctioned finally by His Exalted Highness.

The draft regulations compiled by the Committee of Army Officers were examined by Army Headquarters and forwarded to Government for their approval. Army Financial Regulation.

Fourteen young officers and cadets were under training at the close of the year at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. One officer and two cadets returned from the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun after graduation and the latter were granted commissions and posted to 'A' and 'B' Class Units. The three cadets who failed to pass out from the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun were granted commissions and posted to 'C' Class Units. The usual professional examinations for Officers were held during the year. Results were satisfactory. Officers are encouraged to appear for the Indian Army Promotion Examination. Officers and Examination.

Five candidates were successful in passing the Army Cadets Entrance Examination held in July 1939 (Shehrewar 1348 Fasli).

Seventy-one candidates attended various courses of instruction at the Training Centres in British India in the year under report. One officer qualified at the M. T. course at R. I. A. S. C. School Chaklala and now commands Army M. T. Section. Courses of Instruction.

The results obtained by candidates of the Regular Forces at the Indian Army Educational Examinations held in the year under report were definitely better than the previous years. For instance 35 candidates from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces appeared for the Indian Army 1st class certificates of Education Examination in part 'B' held in April 1939 (Khurdad 1348 Fasli) and the following results were obtained:— Educational Training.

	No.	Per cent.
Passed	26	75
Failed in one subject	6	16
Failed :	3	9
Total ..	<hr/> 35 <hr/>	<hr/> 100 <hr/>

Signalling. The signallers are well trained and the standard of signalling stands at a high level.

Family Hospital and Women Inspection Centres. The Family Hospital and the three Women Inspection Centres instituted in the interests of the families of the Regular Forces continued to work satisfactorily. One more Lady Assistant Surgeon was appointed with effect from 27-6-1348 F. (1-4-1939), thus increasing the establishment of Lady Assistant Surgeons to two. Attendance at the Centres has considerably increased. Steps were taken by propaganda and lectures to educate the women of men of the Regular Forces in ante-natal and other welfare work. It is felt that more useful work might be done at the Women Inspection Centres and to effect this, a revised welfare scheme has been drawn up and sent to Government for sanction. Under this scheme, three part-time lady doctors will be entertained and paid from voluntary contributions made by officers and men of the Army.

Health and Sanitation. The health of the troops was relatively satisfactory. The total number of outpatients treated in the various Medical Inspection Rooms and Dispensaries was 1,45,772 as against 62,448 in the previous year. The number of in-patients treated at the Military Central Hospital and the various Dispensaries for all diseases was 2,894 as against 1,968 in the previous year. The number of operations performed at the Military Central Hospital was 445 as against 278 in 1347 Fasli. The number of deaths from all causes during the year was 10 as against 17 during the previous year.

Financial. The budget estimate for the Regular Forces for 1348 Fasli amounted to O.S. Rs. 55,08,410 as compared with O.S. Rs. 54,84,953 provided in 1347 Fasli, the increase of Rs. 23,457 being due to the extra cost on account of rank promotions of State Officers and grade increments of officers and other ranks. The authorised strength of combatants including all Units was 7,208.

B. The Irregular Forces.

During the year under report the strength of the Irregular Forces was 10,288 Foot and 1,240 Ras (Mounted) as compared with 10,292 Foot and 1241 Ras (Mounted) in the previous year. The cost of the Irregular Forces amounted to Rs. 24,94,510 as against

Rs. 24,91,172 in the previous year. The number of Arab Forces in the City and Districts totalled 5,001 Foot and 39 Ras (Mounted) of whom 351 were under the Commissioner of City Police. The Forces also included 280 Foot and 200 Sowars of the Princes Body Guard. Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two Foot and 40 Sowars were stationed in the District and Taluq Headquarters.

CHAPTER IV.

Production.

SECTION (A).

Weather and Crops.

Rainfall. Rainfall and other seasonal conditions affecting agriculture in the year under review were unsatisfactory. The average fall by the South-west monsoon was 18.54" or nearly 7" below normal (25.50") for 19 years. The monsoon was late in coming and when it came it was weak. In parts of Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad the fall was meagre and ill-distributed. Consequently Kharif and Abi which depended upon this monsoon were severely affected and the yield was disappointing.

The North-east monsoon was unusually vigorous in Azur (October 1939) yielding 4.73" as compared with 1.96" normal. In the next month only sporadic showers fell in stray parts amounting to 19 cents as against 85 cents normal. The absence of rain in as many as ten districts caused anxiety with regard to Rabi crop.

During the remaining period of the year it rained normally at intervals averaging 2.10".

Thus the total fall since 16th Thir (22nd May 1939) averaged 25.67" or 5.78" below normal. Deficiencies were in Parbhani (—12.73"), Karimnagar (—12.28"), Adilabad (—11.07"), Medak (—8.83"), Bir (—8.71"), Bidar (—8.58"), Osmanabad (—7.84"), Baghat (—7.02"), Nizamabad (—7.04"), Nanded (—5.46"), Aurangabad (—4.06"), Warangal (—3.75"), Mahbubnagar (—2.46") and Gulbarga (—2.32"). Only two districts had excess falls, viz., Nalgonda (+6.75") and Raichur (+3.37").

Crops.

(a) *Kharif*.—Kharif was subject to inadequate rainfall and soil moisture deficiency in many districts.

Sowing was protracted. The crop in places of as many as fifteen districts was stunted. Insects in Karimnagar, Medak, Gulbarga and Raichur and field-rats in Gulbarga and Osmanabad did some damage. Harvesting began at the end of Mehir 1348 F. (September 1939) and continued till Isfandar 1349 F. (January 1940). In the interval, late sown crops in some tracts of Karimnagar and Adilabad failed.

(b) *Abi*.—Abi sowing began in the second week of Amardad (June 1939) and concluded in the first week of Mehir (August 1939). In parts of Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar inadequate rainfall interfered with seeding operations and retarded growth of plants. Towards the end of the same month the crop suffered from lack of moisture. Temporary relief came from the rains in the first half of Mehir (August 1939). Subsequently the condition of the crop again deteriorated. Reaping commenced in Azur (October 1939) and concluded in Isfandar 1349 F. (January 1940).

(c) *Rabi*.—Rabi sowing continued from Mehir 1348 F. (August 1939) to the end of Dai 1349 F. (November 1939). Tender sprouts were destroyed by heavy showers in Azur (October 1939) in parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad and resowing had to be done in Adilabad, while in some places of Atraf-e-Balda jawar began to wither for lack of moisture. In the winter months the crop passed through a spell of severe cold weather, before harvest. Moisture deficiency and plant diseases minimised yield prospects.

(d) *Tabi*.—Tabi sowing began at the end of Dai 1349 Fasli (December 1939) and continued for full three months. The crop in Warangal and Karimnagar suffered from insects and water scarcity. Reaping, which began at the end of Ardibehisht (April 1940) was in progress when the year under review concluded.

(e) *Sugarcane*.—The crop planted in the previous year suffered from inadequate water for irrigation in the summer months of 1348 F. (1939). Stem-borers were active in parts of Nizamabad. In Amardad (June 1939) poor rainfall in certain areas of Adilabad and Medak affected the crop. Harvesting began in the month of Dai 1349 F. (November 1939) and concluded as late as Khurdad (April 1940).

Live-stock. Water-supply was deficient in some parts of the Dominions throughout the year except in Azur 1349 Fasli (October 1939), the principal areas being Warangal, Adilabad, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Parbhani.

Fodder was sufficient in Farwardi 1349 Fasli (February 1940) alone. In the other months shortage was reported principally from Aurangabad, Bir, Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nalgonda, Warangal and Karimnagar.

Cattle diseases were prevalent throughout the year in Atraf-e-Balda, the other centres which had been infected were Warangal, Karimnagar, Bir, Raichur, Nizamabad and Nalgonda.

The Market. The retail prices of Wheat, Rice and Jawar fluctuated. The opening prices were $7\frac{1}{2}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$ and 12 seers respectively and the closing prices $6\frac{1}{4}$, 6 and $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers per O.S. rupee.

SECTION (B).

Agriculture.

The work of the department may be classified according to its nature as under:—

(a) *Research*.—This includes investigations of purely technical nature, in which attempt is made to accommodate scientific theories into agricultural practice. For instance, plant breeding is done on scientific principles with the object to evolve new varieties of crops which would give more and better outturn. For such research work, the department at present has sections of Botany, Chemistry, Entomology and Poultry Breeding.

(b) *Experimental*.—The promising results obtained from research are tested at Experimental Farms, to see how far they are practicable and economical on field scale. Improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation, rotation, manuring, etc., which have proved profitable elsewhere, are also tested with regard to their suitability to the local conditions.

(c) *Demonstration and Propaganda*.—This includes recommending and demonstrating to the public the profitable results obtained from research and experiment, advising them in general in all agricultural matters and assisting them in securing and using the articles recommended as profitable.

(A) *Research.*

(i) *Botanical Work.*—The object of this work is to evolve such types of crop plants as would give more outturn of better quality. Plant breeding work is in progress on five of the most important crops of the State. The Economic Botanist is working on rice and castor at the Himayatsagar Farm, and on wheat and jawar at the Parbhani Farm. The Cotton Research Botanist is working on cotton at Parbhani and Raichur. The work on castor is subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the work on cotton is subsidized by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(ii) *Chemical Work.*—Owing to the commencement of the work of the Sugarcane Research Scheme with its own staff at the Rudrur Farm, this section was relieved of the sugarcane work for the Nizamsagar canal area. The section had, therefore, to do less of routine analytical work and was able to give increased attention to more important problems. The total number of samples analysed by the section during the year was 1,902, consisting of soils, manures, waters, seeds, sugarcane and gur.

(iii) *Entomological Work.*—Collection and identification of the insect pests of the State and the study of life-history of some of them was continued. Advice was given to cultivators and garden-owners on the control of insect pests which appeared in their crops, so far as it was possible with the limited facilities available. Trials were carried out with some new insecticides, with the object to ascertain their effectiveness. The preliminary general survey of incidence of the damage caused to the rice crop by the Rice Hispa insect was continued. This year it was found that the loss amounted to about 30 per cent. of the crop, on an average.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned an extension till the 31st March 1940 to the Cotton Boll-Worm Investigation Scheme, for the purpose of completion of the work. The Scheme is located at Parbhani, and is run under the general supervision of the Cotton Research Botanist. Further studies were made in connection with the hibernation of the boll-worm. It has been found that the damage to the crop can be reduced

very considerably by preventing the carry-over of the insect from one season of cotton to the following season. This can be done by growing an early maturing variety of cotton combined with early picking of Kapas, early cleaning up of the fields after the harvest, early completion of the ginning of the produce and prohibition of the growing of the vegetables which are alternative host plants for the insect. For a trial on a large and compact area of these methods of control of the insect, the Indian Central Cotton Committee sanctioned the Cotton Boll-Worm Clean-up Scheme for a period of two years, which started on the 1st of October 1937. The work was repeated in this second year of the scheme, in 230 villages of Nanded district, and the methods enumerated above were carried out. Abnormal weather conditions did not allow of obtaining conclusive results, though it showed that early maturing crop suffered less from the damage. It may be mentioned that Gaorani No. 6 variety, which the department has introduced in the district, is an early maturing variety.

(iv) *Dry Farming Research*.—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned an extension of one year from the 1st of December 1938 to the Dry Farming Research Scheme, Raichur. This work is being done in collaboration with the Council's Dry Farming Research Schemes in Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The programme of work prepared by the Special Dry Farming Research Sub-Committee of the Council is followed. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Raichur, and the Agricultural Chemist, Hyderabad, are also its members. A large portion of Karnatak is subject to periodic famine on account of uncertain rains. The object of this scheme is to find out such methods of crop growing and varieties of crops as would give satisfactory outturns even under uncertain severe conditions. One variety of *Setaria* and one variety of cotton have proved successful. It has also been found that fallowing of land in alternate years results in higher yields than cropping every year. Other varietal and cultural experiments have also given results which will be of use in future. Chemical, physical and meteorological studies are also being made, and very useful data is being collected which is expected to give results of great practical value in course of time.

(v) *Sugarcane Research*.—The Hyderabad Sugarcane Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which has been sanctioned for a period of five years, was started in October 1938, at the Experimental Farm, Rudrur, District Nizamabad. A full year's record is not available, as the work was started in the middle of sugarcane season. Studies of agronomical, chemical and botanical nature have been commenced and record is being maintained.

(vi) *Poultry Breeding*.—The Poultry Farm at Himayatsagar is maintained with the object to find out the most suitable breeds of fowls for the climate of the State. The work on the selection in the Country Fowls was continued. The various characters are not all fixed yet, but a gradual improvement is noticeable in the progeny.

(B) *Experimental Work.*

In view of the differences in the nature of the soil and other agricultural conditions, the State is divided into four divisions, *viz.*, West Telingana, East Telingana, Godavari and Karnatik. Each of these divisions is under a Deputy Director of Agriculture, and each of them is provided with one or more Government Farms for experimental purposes. There were the following such farms in the year under report:—

West Telingana Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad-Deccan.
2. Experimental Farm, Sangareddi, District Medak.
3. Experimental Farm, Rudrur, District Nizamabad.
4. Poultry Farm, Himayatsagar, Hyderabad-Deccan.

East Telingana Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Warangal.

Godavari Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Parbhani.
2. Experimental Farm, Mahbubbagh, Parbhani.
3. Cotton Variety Testing Station, Mudhol, District Nanded.
4. Cotton Variety Testing Station, Latur, District Osmanabad.

Karnatik Division.

1. Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.

Horticultural Work.—The department has experimental gardens at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal, and Raichur Farms, which are controlled by the Horticulturist with the help of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture concerned. The work at present consists of comparison of different varieties of various fruits for selection of the most suitable ones for growing in the State. There are at present varieties of mango, sapodilla, papaya, banana, grape, pine-apple, guava, fig, grapefruit, citrus varieties, date, cocoanut, ananas, pomegranate, besides miscellaneous fruits like cashew-nuts, ziziphus, grewia, etc. Some of the older plantations are producing fruit satisfactorily now. The first trial crop of fruits of Dasehri mango was taken this year from the grafts which were obtained from Malihabad, District Lucknow. It is gratifying to note that they were found to possess practically the same fine flavour and aroma as is obtained in the fruits produced at Lucknow. Some fruits of mango, custard-apple, mosambi and santra were sent for trial to the Cold Storage Experiment Station at Poona of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The final report is not available yet, but the information so far obtained shows that mosambi and santra showed promising results. In the experiment with varieties of Betel-vine, the Dasavari variety of Lucknow, which is considered to be the finest variety in India, has proved successful in producing leaves larger in number which to a great extent possess the same fine taste and aroma. Different kinds of local and foreign vegetables were also grown in these gardens, with the object to select out the most suitable varieties for cultivation on commercial scale and for the purpose of production of seed and demonstration. To meet the increasing demand for reliable

seeds and plants, the department has permanent nurseries at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal, Raichur and Rudrur (District Nizamabad), and temporary ones at Aurangabad and Bidar.

(C) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*

The department is utilising all the possible methods for the introduction of agricultural improvements. Leaflets written in simple languages are distributed freely. Lectures and demonstrations are given at suitable occasions. Shows and Exhibitions are held periodically. Dramas are staged at suitable gatherings. Talks are broadcast by the officers of the department from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station. All these methods have their own effect. But, as the cultivator is an illiterate practical man, the method which impresses him the most is full demonstration before his own eyes and under his own conditions in the village. This latter method, as adopted by the department, consists of establishment of Aided Farms and Demonstration Plots in villages. It is by following all these methods that the department has been able to gain confidence of the cultivator. Demand for advice and help has increased very much, and some of the improvements recommended by the department have spread and are spreading rapidly. The total area under new and improved varieties of crops introduced by the department amounted to 417,022 acres in this year. All the districts are not yet provided with even the full sanctioned staff for want of qualified hands. In some districts, there is only one officer at present, while two are sanctioned. And, as one officer cannot control the work in the whole district, each of them is working in only half of such a district. The demonstration and propaganda work through regular district officers is at present being done in 15 out of the 16 districts of the State.

Aided Farms.—These farms belong to cultivators, which the department has selected for its work. Accordingly an agreement is made for 5 years with the cultivator whose land the department requires for its demonstration purposes, by which agreement the cultivator is bound to place a certain portion of his land at the disposal of the department for its demonstrational

and experimental purposes, and has to grow on his own account those particular varieties of crops the seed of which is required by the department for distribution to other cultivators. All the expenses of the experimental and demonstrational area are met by the department, and its produce after the experiment or the demonstration is finished, is given away to the owner of the land. The cultivator is also bound to sell to the department all the produce of the area which he puts down under the improved seed recommended by the department. In return for this agreement he is granted a certain amount of money for the equipment and improvement of his farm according to the advice of the department. There are 19 such farms in the State at present, in the districts of Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Bidar, Raichur, Osmanabad, Gulbarga, Nanded, Aurangabad and Bir. Simple experiments for confirmation of the results obtained at the departmental farms are carried out at these farms. Also, all the possible improved varieties of crops are grown there for demonstration and seed multiplication. Other improvements are also being introduced there, consisting of proper methods of cultivation, manuring, rotation, etc.

Demonstration Plots.—There were 3,688 demonstration plots in the State during the year under report. The more important items of demonstration include the introduction of improved varieties of crops, such as sugarcane, groundnut, bajra, rice, cotton, wheat.

The cultivators are now using oil-cake for manuring their crops in increasing quantities. The department is recommending castor cake specially which is non-edible, but some cultivators prefer to use groundnut cake when it is available cheaper. Ammonium Sulphate is recommended chiefly to sugarcane growers, and Nicifos to rice growers to be used with castor cake. Since a demand has been created, Messrs. the Imperial Chemical Industries have opened agencies in many parts of the State. Artificial fertilisers and other improved manures were sold through departmental agency for an area of 3,769 acres.

Improved iron ploughs are popular in Godavari and Karnatik Divisions, where the cultivators have realised that they are more efficient in removing deep-rooted

weeds from their Regur land than their own country plough. The cultivators of Telingana are slow in taking the iron plough, probably because they have no such serious problem of removal of weeds. Interculturing appliances, Persian Wheel, Chaff-cutter and Sugarcane Crusher have continued to be the most popular implements. Horticultural tools are also now being taken in increasing numbers by garden-owners. Some manufacturers have opened agencies in the districts, and a local iron works and some blacksmiths have also started making some implements. Thus a new industry is in the course of development in the State.

A number of other kinds of agricultural improvements were demonstrated at suitable occasions as needed, for instance, improved method of manufacture of gur, grading of seeds, pruning of grape-vines, chaff-cutting, silo-making, manufacture of compost, methods of control of jowar Smut Disease, Hispa Insect of rice, field-rats, etc.

Castor Semi-Looper and Red Hairy Caterpillar Campaigns.—The demonstrations in connection with these serious pests were continued by the Entomological Section in Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar Districts.

Shows and Exhibitions.—The annual Horticultural and Poultry Show was held at Hyderabad on 27th to 29th January 1939. A Rural Development Exhibition was held at Patancheru on 21st to 24th March 1939. The department also participated in the Industrial Exhibition held at Poona in March 1939, by sending agricultural exhibits to it. The farm demonstrations are now a regular function of the department. The object of this demonstration is to afford an opportunity to cultivators and others to see the improved methods of farming followed by the department and research and experimental work in progress in its various sections. Selected cultivators are invited from neighbouring villages and they are supplied free conveyance. This year, such demonstrations were held at the departmental farms at Sangareddi, Rudrur and Raichur and at the Aided Farm at Bhir. A similar demonstration was held at Kammammet (District Warangal) on the occasion of the Health Week celebrated there. Besides these, small shows and demonstrations with lectures were arranged at public

gatherings, such as Urses, Jatras, etc. The number of such small shows during this year was 67 and the number of lectures given was 428. The drama 'Premi Kisan' was staged in Kanarese language at the Raichur demonstration by the farm staff, and in Telugu language at the Sangareddi demonstration by farm labourers. At these demonstrations, samples are received from the cultivators of their produce from the improved seeds of the department, and prizes are awarded in the form of useful implements, seeds and manures. Four talks were broadcast by various officers of the department from the Hyderabad Broadcasting Station.

Publications.—The leaflets written in vernacular on improved varieties of crops, improved methods of cultivation, manures, implements, cultivation of fruits, poultry keeping and important diseases and insect pests, which were published formerly, and two new leaflets which were published in this year, were distributed free in large numbers. The Hyderabad Farming Association continued to issue its quarterly magazine *Hyderabad Farmer*.

Assistance to the Public.—The Patancheru Centre is a place of demonstration of the proper methods of poultry keeping, goat keeping, fish rearing, kitchen gardening, fruit growing, flower growing, cultivation of field crops and production of fuel. A museum is maintained containing exhibits connected with rural development. The centre is also serving as an institution for training rural development workers for the Dominions. This year, training in all aspects of rural improvement was given to 35 teachers of village schools. In all, 215 workers have so far been trained, including the propagandists of the Hyderabad Co-operative Union and teachers of village schools, most of whom are doing good work in their villages. Two batches of Revenue Officers, who were deputed by the Revenue Department, were also initiated in the principles of rural development as practised at the centre.

Actual rural development work is carried out from this centre in 14 villages round about Patancheru, but concentrated attention is given to 6 of them for intensive work. Propaganda is carried out through lectures,

shows, demonstrations, broadcasting, dramas and distribution of literature. The Annual Rural Development Exhibition was held at Patancheru, as usual, on 21st to 24th March 1939, which was attended by a large number of people from the neighbouring villages. Besides this, 6 agricultural shows were held and 74 lectures were delivered and 4 dramas were staged, apart from the distribution of printed leaflets, etc. Two cinema shows were given with the help of the Medical Department. Lectures and demonstrations on simple principles of health, sanitation, gardening, etc., were continued in the Patancheru Primary School and in the 3 Day and 2 Night Schools in other villages. The Village Improvement Association of Patancheru continued to do useful work under the guidance of the centre.

Bunding.—The land in most parts of the Karnatik Division is undulating and full of ravines. A substantial portion of the rain water flows away into nalas, instead of being absorbed in the soil. The tract is an area of precarious rainfall. The texture of the soil is such that even a light shower of rain washes away the fertile surface soil of the fields. The land is thus deprived not only of the moisture but also of its natural fertility. The method to put a stop to this evil is to construct embankments and waste-weirs. The departmental officer surveys the holding of the cultivator, prepares detailed plans and estimates for him and advises him with regard to the actual carrying out of the construction. The cultivators realise the usefulness of the work, but they are unable to provide the amount of money required for the purpose. This year the Revenue Department sanctioned Taqavi loans to some cultivators for this purpose. This gave an encouragement to the people and good work could be carried out. Twenty-three schemes were completed in the Raichur District and one in Gulbarga District.

Supply of Agricultural Stores.—The cultivator has no money. He cannot afford to purchase new things on cash payment. Most of the departmental sales used to be made on Taqavi system. The Taqavi amount was this year again sanctioned for the supply of seeds only. Therefore, the sales of manures, implements and other requisites were not large.

Seeds.—The department supplied seeds of improved varieties of crops for an area of 2,70,697 acres. Plants of fruits, vegetables, flowers, avenue trees and ornamental shrubs were supplied to the number of 24,266 and seeds of the same to the amount of about 58 lbs.

Manures.—The department supplied castor cake, Nicifos, Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilisers for an area of 3,769 acres.

Implements.—Some of the manufacturers of agricultural implements have opened agencies in various districts and one Iron Works in Hyderabad and some blacksmiths in villages are making copies of some improved implements. They are making supplies to the cultivators direct. Excluding those, the department supplied 194 implements and 1,625 spare parts.

Agricultural Surveys.—The survey of marketing of agricultural produce is being done in co-ordination with the Marketing Scheme of the Central Government under the Secretariat of Commerce and Industries. The financial provision for it is made in the budget of the Agricultural Department.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

The Oil-Engine Class.—There is a considerable demand for trained engine-drivers in the State, since the use of power pumping plants is becoming more and more common. The object of this class is to train cultivators or their sons in running and management of oil-engines and pumps, who either already possess a plant or propose to own one in future. The class was continued under the control of the Machinery Superintendent. Two classes are held in the year, each of which is of 3 months duration. Eighteen students attended the class this year, of which 16 passed out successfully. This class has turned out 179 engine-and-pump drivers since its inception.

The Gardeners Class.—This class was continued under the supervision of the Horticulturist. It is a 2 years' course. Practical training is given in all operations connected with the growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers. There were 9 students on the roll this year, of which 2 passed out successfully.

The Farmers Class.—The object of this class is to train the sons of cultivators in modern methods of agriculture. The students are given practical training in all operations connected with farming on improved lines. The duration of the course is 2 years. Arrangements for this training have been made at the Himayatsagar, Parbhani and Rudrur Farms. The number of the students on the roll was 49; of these 18 passed the final examination this year and 60 have successfully completed the course since its inception.

Education at Agricultural Colleges.—Nine scholars in all are at present studying at Poona, Nagpur, Coimbatore and Cawnpore Agricultural Colleges and at the Imperial Institute.

Agricultural Associations.—The Hyderabad Farming Association continued to do useful work. It has been issuing its quarterly magazine *Hyderabad Farmer* in 3 languages, viz., English, Urdu and Telugu. The Co-operative Cotton Sales Societies at Kopbal, Nanded, Sailu and Aurangabad continued to function satisfactorily. The Implement Sales Society at Parbhani worked well and earned some profit. The Implement Sales Societies at Bir and Mominabad did not function in this year.

LEGISLATION.

Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.—The object of this Act is to maintain and improve the standard of cotton grown in the Protected Area, by prohibiting the import and growth of inferior cotton in that area. There are two protected areas in the State, viz., (a) Gaorani protected area in the north and (b) Kumpta protected area in the south. Nanded is the chief market for the Gaorani area. All the carts bringing cotton from villages to this market are inspected by the departmental staff and passes are issued showing Gaorani separate from the short stapled Havri. The two lots are stocked, ginned and pressed separately in the factories, and the bales are given distinctive marks. Also, two different rates are opened in the market for the two different cottons. This gives more profit to the growers of pure Gaorani cotton. The same arrangement is made at the Umri market (District Nanded). Enforcement of this Act has become

more smooth since the introduction of the new improved variety of cotton, Gaorani No. 6, while that variety has also benefited in its spread by the existence of this Act. The malpractice of watering the cotton has been completely suppressed by this Act.

Schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—The following schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are in operation in the State:—

1. Dry Farming Research Scheme at Raichur.
2. Castor Improvement Scheme at Himayatsagar.
3. Co-operative Experiments in flue-curing of tobacco at Warangal.
4. Sugarcane Research Scheme at Rudrur.

Schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—The following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee are in operation in the State:—

1. Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme at Parbhani.
2. Cotton Boll-worm Research Scheme at Parbhani.
3. Cotton Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme at Nanded.
4. Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme at Raichur.
5. Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme at Raichur.
6. Experiments with cotton in the Dry Farming Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at Raichur.

SECTION (C).

Co-operative Societies.

Summary
of
Progress

The number of societies newly registered during the year was 279 (298) and consisted of 1 central bank, 223 rural thrift and credit societies (189 thrift and credit societies, 13 rural banks, 17 grain banks and 4 cane-growers' societies), 23 salary-earners' societies, 9 rural reconstruction societies, 16 urban banks, 2 sales societies, 1 weavers' society and 4 societies of miscellaneous character.

NOTE:—Figures in brackets are of last year.

Societies cancelled during the year numbered 14 as against 44 of last year, those disregistered being 8 rural credit societies, 1 store, 4 salary-earners' societies and 1 housing society.

There were in all 3,638 (3,373) societies of all types in the Dominions, out of which 1 (1) was the Dominion Bank, 49 (39) Central Banks, 1 (1) Central Co-operative Union, 2,909 (2,693) village thrift and credit societies, 659 (612) non-agricultural societies and 28 (27) societies of the British Administered Areas. Thus there was a net increase of 264 societies consisting of 216 agricultural and 48 non-agricultural societies.

The total membership of societies increased from 120,467 in 1347 F. to 137,948 in 1348 F. The largest increase of 8,829 was as usual in the membership of non-agricultural societies, while the members of agricultural societies increased by 6,798. The working capital of the movement in the Dominions including the British Administered Areas rose from Rs. 2,60,98,720 in 1347 F. to Rs. 2,74,73,311 in 1348 F. and recorded an increase of Rs. 13,74,591.

The following statement compares the working of societies during the two years 1347 and 1348 Fasli:—

[Statement.]

Serial No.	Kind of societies	1947 FASLI			1948 FASLI			INCREASE ON LAST YEAR		
		No. of socie- ties	Mem- bers	Working capital	No. of socie- ties	Mem- bers	Working capital	No. of socie- ties	Mem- bers	Working capital
				Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
1	Dominion Bank ..	1	871	48,05,274	1	944	45,48,071	..	73	2,38,397
2	Central Banks ..	39	4,506	64,35,935	40	4,685	65,09,725	1	179	73,790
3	Village Thrift and Credit Societies ..	2,698	56,561	83,44,735	2,909	63,359	86,53,195	216	6,798	3,08,460
4	Non-agricultural Societies ..	612	43,800	51,13,925	659	52,629	53,93,594	47	8,829	2,79,669
5	Co-operative Union ..	1	2,678	..	1	3,107	..	..	429	..
	Total ..	3,846	1,08,416	2,41,99,869	3,610	1,24,724	2,51,00,185	264	16,308	9,00,316
6	Non-agricultural Societies in British Administered, areas including Union ..	27	12,051	18,98,851	28	13,224	23,73,126	1	1,173	4,74,275
	Grand total ..	3,873	1,20,467	2,60,98,720	3,638	1,37,948	2,74,73,311	265	17,481	13,74,591

The aggregate owned capital of the movement improved from Rs. 1,11,18,279 to Rs. 1,16,71,633 and formed about 46 per cent. of the working capital. The paid up share capital was Rs. 60,65,776 (58,72,517), and the various reserves stood at Rs. 56,05,857 (52,45,762).

The following figures show the comparative strength of the items which constituted the working capital:—

Serial No.	Items			1347 F.	1348 F.
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Reserve Fund	..	..	23,75,676	25,01,143
2	Other Reserves	..	..	28,70,086	31,04,714
3	Shares	..	..	58,72,517	60,65,776
4	Deposits	..	..	65,02,046	66,99,972
5	Loans	..	..	62,46,036	65,08,576
6	Government Loans	..	..	3,33,508	2,20,004
	Total	..	..	2,41,99,869	2,51,00,185

The number of Societies paying subscription to the Central Co-operative Union was 3,107 (2,629), while that of individual members remained unchanged at 49. Subscriptions raised from members amounted to Rs. 5,976 (8,808). The fall in subscription was due to the effects of a poor season. The Government grant-in-aid for the year remained unaltered at Rs. 15,000.

Sahebzada Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur presided over the annual meeting of the Union which was held on the 3rd Isfandar 1348 F. The All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated on the 1st Dai 1348 F. under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur Arvamudu Iyengar.

The educative work of the Union was carried on by 9 (10) propagandists. They toured in all for 1,163 (1,190) days, and held training classes at 26 centres. 544 (643) members of societies attended the classes and 176 (139) passed in the test.

Training class of supervisors was held at Aurangabad for about 2 months. Thirty-four candidates attended and 17 passed the examination. Thirty-seven village teachers were trained in rural reconstruction at Patancheru for a period of three weeks. Inclusive of this batch 123 teachers have so far been trained, and most of them have been posted to schools in villages selected for intensive rural reconstruction work.

The training class for departmental officers was held at headquarters from the 20th Khurdad to the 22nd Shehrewar 1347 Fasli. Ninety candidates of whom 4 were women attended it, but only 25 passed the examination, 2 of them being females.

The supervision of village societies was carried on by a staff of 114 (109) supervisors and 3 (4) sub-inspectors at a cost of Rs. 76,970 (79,329). Supervision fees were collected at the same rates as in 1347 Fasli, *viz.*, 12 annas per cent. on working capital from societies and 6 annas per cent. from central banks on the loans outstanding with their constituents.

Hyderabad
Co-operative
Dominion
Bank.

The bank received Rs. 10,53,023 (8,94,645) fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,75,866 (2,36,625) from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 3,09,213 (2,20,662) and Rs. 6,05,460 (5,82,755) respectively. Rs. 9,53,375 (9,38,042) and Rs. 2,32,904 (95,169) were repaid towards fixed deposits to individuals and societies while repayments made under savings and current accounts amounted to Rs. 2,86,560 (2,25,933) and Rs. 5,28,028 (5,19,737) respectively. Amounts held in fixed deposits at the end of the year were Rs. 1,20,795 (1,02,944) from members, Rs. 15,77,761 (14,95,964) from non-members and Rs. 4,42,428 (3,99,465) from societies and banks. Rs. 3,49,492 (3,26,838) was outstanding under savings deposits and Rs. 2,00,817 (1,73,386) under current account deposits. The Bank continued to pay 3 and 3½ per cent. interest on fixed deposits of one and two years respectively as in the previous year.

Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 7,08,435 (3,71,224) while recoveries of principal from them amounted to Rs. 4,60,854 (5,03,006) leaving Rs. 20,45,576 (18,46,399) outstanding at the end of the year.

The Bank advanced fresh loans of Rs. 5,30,664 (2,91,263) to Government employees for house-building purposes and recovered Rs. 4,15,763 (3,40,270) leaving Rs. 9,59,312 (8,44,351) outstanding at the end of the year. Government allowed this business to continue on the condition that the total amount outstanding in any one year should not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

Interest on loans recovered from banks and societies was Rs. 1,00,622 (65,756) while that receivable from them was Rs. 3,17,827 (3,58,411). Against this the reserve for interest overdue for a year and over was Rs. 2,28,793. The reserve for bad and doubtful debts increased from Rs. 4,68,561 to Rs. 5,13,561 which was about 25 per cent. of the principal amount owed by societies and banks. The lending rate of the Bank remained at 6 per cent.

Its paid up share capital was Rs. 5,09,230 (5,07,405) while its reserves improved from Rs. 10,20,489 to Rs. 10,53,816. The owned capital of the Bank was Rs. 15,63,046 (15,27,894) as against its outside liabilities which amounted to Rs. 28,94,514 (26,92,049). Out of the profit of the year which amounted to Rs. 80,147 (91,044), Rs. 34,000 was carried to the reserve for bad and doubtful debts and dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on shares.

The thanks of the department are due to its President, Dewan Bahadur Arvamudu Iyengar and his colleagues on the Board to whose able guidance the Bank owes its financial strength.

With the registration of a Central Bank at Shorapur the total number of Central Banks went up to 40 as against 39 of last year. Their membership increased from 4,506 to 4,685 and the working capital from Rs. 64,35,935 to Rs. 65,09,725. The paid-up share capital was Rs. 11,57,394 (11,36,613) and reserves amounted to Rs. 13,07,510 (12,52,776).

Central
Banks.

The following statement compares the working capital for the last two years.

Item	AMOUNT		DIFFERENCE	
	1347 F.	1348 F.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shares	11,36,613	11,57,394	20,781	..
Reserve Fund ..	5,03,453	5,26,956	23,503	..
Other Funds ..	7,49,323	7,80,554	31,231	..
Deposits	24,85,860	24,29,978	..	55,882
Loans	14,25,185	15,19,952	94,767	..
Government Loans ..	1,35,501	94,891	..	40,610
Total	64,35,935	65,09,725	1,70,282	96,492

The banks received Rs. 10,33,626 (9,95,324) in deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,69,027 (3,58,789) from societies, and repaid Rs. 10,62,700 (9,51,156) and Rs. 2,87,069 (2,91,677) to them respectively. Deposits held from individuals and societies at the end of the year were Rs. 20,14,016 (20,39,557) and Rs. 4,15,962 (4,46,303) respectively.

Loans borrowed from the Dominion Bank amounted to Rs. 4,43,570 (2,24,250), while repayments totalled Rs. 3,47,102 (3,26,447) in principal, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,19,952 (14,25,185) outstanding at the end of the year.

Loans advanced to members and societies during the year amounted to Rs. 8,61,566 (9,23,280), while recoveries aggregated to Rs. 7,36,481 (7,65,526) leaving a balance of Rs. 47,77,795 (46,44,183) at the end of the year.

Interest received on loans amounted to Rs. 2,64,322 (3,02,198), while that paid to creditors was Rs. 1,40,458 (1,06,298). Rs. 11,38,374 (10,83,471) was recoverable from debtors and Rs. 4,51,485 (4,05,775) was payable to creditors at the close of the year.

The liabilities of Central Banks amounted to about Rs. 40.44 (40.46) lakhs principal and Rs. 4.51 (4.05) lakhs interest, in all Rs. 44.95 (44.51) lakhs. Against this their assets recoverable from their constituents amounted to Rs. 59.15 (57.27) lakhs of which Rs. 47.77 (46.44) lakhs was principal and Rs. 11.38 (10.75) lakhs interest. Over and above this, cash on hand was Rs. 3.13 (3.62) lakhs, while investments amounted to about Rs. 8.75 (8.76) lakhs. Thus their total assets including loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 71.03 lakhs. The margin to cover bad and doubtful debts was ample and improved from Rs. 25 lakhs to about Rs. 26 lakhs.

With the registration of 223 (164) new societies and cancellation of 8 (17) the number of agricultural thrift and credit societies increased from 2,693 to 2,909, while the number of their members rose from 56,561 to 63,359. The largest number of societies totalling 33 was organised in Raichur, followed by 28 in Mahbubnagar, 24 in Karimnagar, 23 in Asifabad, 18 in Bir and 97 in the remaining districts.

Village
Thrift
and
Credit
Societies.

The working capital of village thrift and credit societies including rural banks increased from Rs. 83,44,735 to Rs. 86,53,195. Outside liabilities in loans stood at Rs. 46,52,330 (43,06,650) against which the owned capital was Rs. 41,81,828 (40,38,085), made up of Rs. 17,07,242 (16,52,168) paid up shares, Rs. 1,80,963 (2,19,548) members' deposits and Rs. 22,93,623 (21,66,369) reserves. The proportion of the owned to the total working capital was 48 per cent. Realising how difficult it was for societies to build up owned capital with a small margin of ten annas per cent. in interest, they were advised to collect from each member at least one rupee towards share-money for every twenty-five rupees paid as land revenue. This practice is proving useful as a means of compulsory thrift.

The following statement compares the working capital for the last two years:—

Item	AMOUNT		DIFFERENCE	
	1847 F.	1848 F.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shares	16,52,168	17,07,242	55,074	..
Reserve Fund ..	11,14,833	11,53,405	38,572	..
Other Funds ..	1,57,423	1,58,772	1,349	..
Undistributed Profit ..	8,94,113	9,81,446	87,333	..
Deposits	2,19,543	2,04,458	..	15,095
Loans	42,76,149	44,21,996	1,45,847	..
Government Loan ..	30,501	25,881	..	4,620
Total ..	88,44,735	86,53,195	3,28,175	19,715

The societies borrowed Rs. 5,99,244 (5,35,233) from Central Banks and repaid Rs. 4,57,923 (5,25,944) principal and Rs. 2,33,166 (2,87,747) interest. They were left indebted at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 44,47,877 (43,06,650) principal and Rs. 11,31,293 (10,72,441) interest.

Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 7,14,391 (6,46,181), while recoveries made from them amounted to Rs. 5,24,596 (5,91,775) principal and Rs. 3,05,871 (3,87,733) interest, leaving amounts outstanding at the end of the year of Rs. 58,63,864 (56,96,746) principal and Rs. 26,34,532 (24,94,527) interest.

Recoveries made during the year were smaller than last year chiefly owing to untimely rains and poor crops. Societies in Sangareddy, Medak, Suriyapet, Raichur, Hingoli, Aurangabad, Nalgonda, Gulbarga and Yadgir have for some years been in financial difficulties and appeared to be incapable of improvement unless the

Central Banks concerned stop or reduce interest on outstandings. A proposal for advancing Government loans to these Central Banks either free of interest or at a small rate has been actively under the consideration of Government in order to revive societies by stopping or reducing the interest and recovering arrears in easy instalments.

During the year 13 rural banks, 17 grain banks, and 9 rural reconstruction societies were started. Rural banks are being organised on limited liability basis as an experimental measure at fairly big villages, and on an average about ten villages situated in a radius of 5 to 8 miles are affiliated to them. It is proposed to link up these banks with co-operative sales societies, so that on the one hand the rural banks may have comparatively more control on recoveries and on the other the members may get the best return for their produce by co-operative marketing.

It is pleasing to note that grain banks are getting popular in villages. Members have begun to appreciate their value as a means to practise thrift and to help their poorer brethren particularly in summer, when generally they borrow grain for consumption at exorbitant rates of interest, which usually range from 25 to 50 per cent. for a period of about six months.

Grain banks deal only in kind and interest at half the usual rate is charged on loans borrowed for sowing purposes. In spite of the fact that the grain banks were started late in the year, 566 members joined them and collected grain of the value of Rs. 679 and earned a profit of about Rs. 71.

Four cane-growers' societies were registered during the year, one at Telki in Nanded, two at Munirabad and Gangawati in Raichur, and one at Phulmari in Aurangabad. The number of members who joined these societies was 111 and the paid up share capital was Rs. 1,429. They carried on business with their own share money and did not borrow from outside.

Cane-growers' Societies.

The total number of non-agricultural societies increased from 612 to 659 with the registration of 54 new societies and cancellation of 6 old ones. Their membership went up from 43,800 to 52,629 and the working capital from Rs. 51,13,925 to Rs. 53,93,594. The owned

Non-Agricultural Societies.

capital rose from Rs. 33,82,459 to Rs. 36,42,779 and was made up of Rs. 26,91,910 (25,76,331) shares and Rs. 9,50,869 (8,06,128) reserves. The proportion of the owned to the working capital improved from 66 to 67.5 per cent.

The following statement gives the working capital for the last two years:—

Item	AMOUNT		DIFFERENCE	
	1347 F.	1348 F.	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Shares	25,76,331	26,91,910	1,15,579	..
Reserve Fund ..	4,78,875	5,31,002	52,127	..
Other Funds ..	3,27,253	4,19,867	92,614	..
Deposits	11,19,258	10,84,955	..	34,303
Loans	5,44,702	5,66,628	21,926	..
Government Loans ..	67,506	99,232	31,726	..
Total	51,13,925	53,93,594	3,13,972	34,303

The societies borrowed Rs. 2,07,088 (2,43,973) from Central Banks and repaid Rs. 1,79,426 (2,43,870) in principal and Rs. 39,039 (37,331) in interest, leaving Rs. 5,66,628 (5,44,702) principal and Rs. 62,815 (54,204) interest outstanding with them.

Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 31,32,537 (28,66,857) while recoveries made from them totalled Rs. 30,44,411 (33,38,429), leaving Rs. 44,12,379 (40,92,176) principal and Rs. 4,11,643 (3,61,148) interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Salary-
earners'
Societies.

With the registration of 23 and the cancellation of 4 societies, their total number stood at 280 (261). They had 19,054 members and their working capital rose from Rs. 33,24,646 to Rs. 34,42,214. The owned capital also went up from Rs. 25,66,016 to Rs. 26,78,350. Loans

borrowed from Central Banks amounted to Rs. 1,64,345 (1,87,337), while repayments made to them amounted to Rs. 1,16,104 (2,00,538) principal and Rs. 16,083 (20,261) interest, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 2,94,898 (2,52,773) principal and Rs. 13,938 (12,527) interest at the close of the year.

Advances to members totalled Rs. 21,71,024 (21,63,647) while recoveries amounted to Rs. 20,41,312 (20,30,015) principal, Rs. 1,51,556 (1,40,505) interest and Rs. 4,10,753 (4,03,575) shares, an aggregate of Rs. 26,03,621 (25,74,095).

Amounts outstanding with members at the end of the year were Rs. 30,06,448 (28,94,569) principal and Rs. 1,96,442 (1,88,982) interest.

The proportion of the owned to the total working capital was 77.8 per cent. as against 77 per cent. of last year.

During the year 16 urban banks were registered and one was converted into rural bank. Their total number thus stood at 124 (109). Their membership increased from 13,497 to 15,590 and the working capital went up to Rs. 12,01,716 (10,75,649). The owned capital was Rs. 5,04,114 (4,32,303) or about 42.7 (42) per cent. of the working capital. The paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 3,95,383 (3,57,609) and the reserves to Rs. 1,08,731 (74,694). Urban Banks.

They borrowed Rs. 40,103 (44,227) from Central Banks and repaid to them in all Rs. 73,774 (47,651) leaving Rs. 1,69,782 (1,84,452) principal and Rs. 3,580 (4,182) interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 4,86,510 (4,93,055), while collections from them amounted to Rs. 3,67,329 (3,57,718) principal and Rs. 74,743 (72,794) interest. In addition to these Rs. 64,475 (77,188) was collected towards shares. Loans recoverable from members at the end of the year totalled Rs. 10,81,588 (9,49,906) principal and Rs. 98,795 (72,769) interest.

It was felt that the urban banks established at small taluqa headquarters or at big villages would do better

business, if they were converted into rural banks catering to the needs of villages lying within a radius of 5 to 8 miles. It was in pursuance of this idea that the bye-laws of one of the urban banks were modified so that it could advance loans to agriculturists. It is expected that a few more urban banks would amend their bye-laws accordingly.

**Sale
Societies.**

With the registration of 2 new societies the number of cotton sale societies increased from 8 to 10 with a membership of 791 (766). Their working capital was Rs. 46,450 (48,491) and the owned capital was Rs. 25,272. Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 3,08,696 (1,75,951), while recoveries from them totalled Rs. 3,15,340 (1,83,823) leaving Rs. 27,601 (29,394) principal and Rs. 4,696 (3,510) interest, in all Rs. 32,297 (32,904) outstanding at the end of the year.

The number of societies which dealt in agricultural produce other than cotton stood at 8 as before with a membership of 1,256. Their working capital was Rs. 46,618 out of which their owned capital was Rs. 30,693. Loans amounting to Rs. 7,604 (21,018) were advanced on the pledge of agricultural produce valued at Rs. 14,854 (21,018), while recoveries amounted to Rs. 27,161 (25,744) out of which Rs. 23,670 were credited towards principal, Rs. 2,906 towards interest and Rs. 585 towards shares. The balance outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,766 (17,487) principal and Rs. 3,251 (747) interest.

**Co-operative
Insurance
Society.**

The society enrolled 1,008 (502) new members. 1,200 proposals were received, while the number accepted was 1,008 (505) assuring a sum of Rs. 10,39,824 (4,98,744). The total number of policy holders at the end of the year was 1,843 (835) and the sum assured was Rs. 19,39,372 (8,99,548). During the year the society received Rs. 42,962 towards first year's premia and Rs. 31,345 towards renewal premia and earned Rs. 4,549 from interest on investments. The total income was Rs. 78,856 (33,486). Forty per cent. ($33\frac{1}{3}$) of the first year's premium income and 90 per cent. ($87\frac{1}{2}$) of the renewal premia were transferred to the Life Assurance Fund which stood at Rs. 73,769 (27,524). Five policy holders involving claims of Rs. 4,315 died during the year.

The society earned a net profit of Rs. 2,838 (1,546) and declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on paid up shares and contributed a further sum of Rs. 1,500 to the Life Assurance Fund from the profits. The Life Assurance Fund stood at Rs. 71,455 at the close of the year.

In order to develop insurance activities in rural areas, Government has kindly sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 to be paid to the society in three equal annual instalments. The society is proposing to contribute an equal amount from its own funds and appoint special organisers and agents to work in villages. This will enable it to popularise insurance and secure good business from agricultural classes.

During the year only one agricultural thrift and **Paigahs** credit society was registered which brought the total number of agricultural societies in the three Paigahs to 74 as against 73 of last year. Their membership was 1,773 (1,732) and working capital was Rs. 3,08,915 (3,04,951). Out of the latter, owned capital was Rs. 1,43,661 (1,46,313). The societies borrowed Rs. 15,344 (21,665) from Central Banks and repaid Rs. 15,221 (15,551) principal and Rs. 10,380 (9,746) interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,58,761 (1,58,638) principal and Rs. 86,051 (80,707) interest outstanding at the end of the year. Fresh loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 18,597 (19,544), while recoveries from them totalled Rs. 19,255 (14,525). Loans recoverable from members stood at Rs. 2,16,772 (2,17,430) principal and Rs. 1,23,641 (1,20,620) interest at the end of the year.

It has been pointed out to the Paigahs that the expansion and rectification of the movement in their Ilaqas can be considerably improved if, instead of having one Inspector for all the three Paigahs, each Ilqa has an independent staff of its own to supervise and manage its societies. The Paigahs are favourably inclined towards the proposed reorganisation and are considering the financial implications of the scheme. It is hoped that the proposal will soon be implemented.

The 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry Thrift Society was transferred to Sialkot. One new society was registered. The number of societies including the Co-operative Union therefore remained unaltered at 28. Their membership

**British
Adminis-
tered
Areas.**

increased from 12,051 to 13,197 and the working capital went up to Rs. 23,73,126 (18,98,851). The owned capital was Rs. 5,30,288 (4,81,789) made up of Rs. 3,24,930 (2,99,122) paid up shares and Rs. 2,05,358 (1,82,667) reserves.

Loans advanced to members totalled Rs. 16,13,210 (14,59,524), while recoveries made from them amounted to Rs. 13,53,847 (11,74,760) leaving Rs. 18,21,255 (15,61,902) outstanding at the end of the year.

Amounts received by way of deposits and loans totalled Rs. 15,86,421 (10,43,122), and liabilities under those heads at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 18,42,838 (14,17,062).

SECTION (D).

Veterinary.

Investigation of Diseases.

Five hundred and thirty-nine suspected cases of Trypanosomiasis were examined of which 39 were found positive. These occurred in the Districts of Parbhani, Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad, Atrai-i-Balda, Warangal and Karimnagar. Equine Surra broke out during the year at Hingoli and the villages roundabout. In view of the valuable stock at the Government Farm, the Veterinary Investigation Officer was deputed to take control measures. Blood smears of over 250 equines from the Stud and the villages roundabout were taken and examined. Twelve cases that were found positive were treated with single intravenous injections of Naganol. Further spread was controlled and the Government stock remained free. After three months, however, one case occurred in a gelding at the Hingoli Stud and one mare showed what looked like Crithidia Laboni in blood.

Systematic examination of the Government stock was carried out again and protective inoculation with Naganol was administered to the whole stock. Action was also taken to control the breeding of tabanidæ by clearing and burning of the bushes in the two small water courses that pass through the stud farm. These measures were promptly applied and no fresh cases occurred.

After seven months the same gelding again showed Trypanosomes. Detailed investigation revealed that this was a mere relapse and not a fresh infection.

Bovine Surra outbreaks occurred in the villages of Vemla, Shikarpur, Dasarpally and Lachmipally of the Mahbubnagar District and that of Kaliur in the Nizamabad District were rather peculiar and interesting. The symptoms were fever, off-feed, constipation, unsteady gait, blindness, circling, at times head pressed against a wall, progressive emaciation, falling down, semi-comatosed condition followed by death. Duration of the disease being from 8 days to a month or even more. Microscopic examination revealed *Trypanosoma Evansi*. These outbreaks occurred in the so-called Surra season with tabanus, lyperosia and exigua flies being plentiful. Naganol gave good results in treatment. The disease resembled 'Bhora' which is reported from the Central Provinces. The outbreaks appeared to be those of subacute or chronic forms of bovine Surra. Further investigation will be conducted.

A cow showed symptoms of anaphylactic shock following intravenous injections of anti-hæmorrhagic septicæmia and anti-anthrax sera. These disappeared after five hours but were followed by a high temperature the next morning. Blood smear examination revealed Trypanasomes and the case was controlled with Naganol.

Canine Surra.—Surra in a dog was diagnosed for the first time in Hyderabad State and was confirmed by the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar. The symptoms noted were fever, progressive emaciation, partial blindness and unsteady gait, etc. This was successfully treated with a single injection of 5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution Naganol given intravenously.

Trypanosoma Theileria.—This was confirmed in a bull-calf from Mahbubnagar District. Double intradermal tuberculin test was applied to the animals of the Dairy Farm, Himayatsagar, for the diagnosis of tuberculosis and Johne's diseases using concentrated tuberculin and avian tuberculin. The previous test was carried out in the year 1346 F. and the positive reactors were removed. It is gratifying to note that no further case was detected suffering from either of the two diseases during the present test. A bullock of the Main Agricultural Farm, Himayatsagar, died after chronic and persistent diarrhoea. Post-mortem examination revealed liver fluke infection and post-mortem changes

indicating John's disease. The Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, confirmed the diagnosis of John's disease.

Liver Fluke.—Three hundred and seventy-three cases were examined and 111 were found positive for the infection of liver fluke. A scheme put up to control and eradicate liver fluke infestation in the Nizamsagar Project Area is under the consideration of Government. Two hundred and thirty-six animals were examined at the Dairy Farm, Himayatsagar, of which 17 were positive for liver fluke. Treatment with Igitol (Bayer) was efficacious.

As a result of the recommendation of the Veterinary Department at the Development Board, Nizamsagar, the District Revenue Authorities carried out with the co-operation of villagers anti-snail operations for the first time in the Nizamsagar canal area at Bodhan, Banswada, Nizamabad Tehsils, and cash prizes were allotted by the Veterinary Department in this connection. *Limnaea acuminata* was seen in abundance in Banswada Taluq, and it was observed that the intensity of the snails varied with water-logging in the area. The operation regarding snail destruction is progressing satisfactorily.

Osteomalacia.—Kopnur, a village in Jatpole Samasthan, had a large number of cattle suffering from this trouble. Samples of groundnut hay from the villages of Kopnur, Bukkapur, Amdalpur and Tipaipalli were sent to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, for examination. The results obtained indicate that the hay from the non-infected village Tipaipalli is normal in calcium content while in the others it is low, and the phosphorus content of all the four samples was found to be low. Soil examination showed a low phosphorus content. The calcium content of all the soil samples was normal. Examination of water is being taken up.

A suggestion was made during the year by the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras, based on the work done at the King's Institute, Guindy (Madras), that the condition may be fluorine poisoning due to the presence of fluorides in the drinking water. With this idea in view, samples of water from the villages were forwarded for analyses. Endemic fluorosis was noticed in children and a few adults of this village.

The Director of King's Institute, Guindy (Madras), and the Director of Public Health, Madras, who had recently made a critical study of the condition of endemic fluorosis in the field of their Presidency, are of opinion that the results of the survey so far made appear to indicate that the incidence and severity of bone disease bears some relation to the nutrition and economic conditions as also to fluorides.

Theileriasis—Theileria Annulata.—Two cases of this disease occurred amongst calves born at the Cattle Farm, Hingoli. The examination of the blood smears showed a heavy infection.

No warbles were noticed in the Dominions. This was also the experience of the Assistant Entomologist of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, engaged in the investigation of warbles who had visited Hyderabad during the year under report.

Pneumonia in Calves.—Material collected on post-mortem examination of a bull-calf at the Cattle Farm, Hingoli, revealed on histological examination pneumonia with extensive necrotic areas (abscesses) surrounded by giant cell formation. Very numerous clusters of diphtheroids were seen in the necrotic areas.

Circling Disease of Sheep.—Circling disease in sheep is a seasonal occurrence associated with the rainy season. As there was a general shortage of rains during the year under report, no outbreak of this disease was reported.

Microscopic Diagnosis.—A total number of 2,302 specimens were examined in the laboratory of which 588 were found positive for various diseases. 29 pathological specimens were collected and preserved during the year.

No scholarships were awarded during the year. One Veterinary Inspector and one Assistant Veterinary Surgeon were deputed to Madras Veterinary College for Post-Graduate Training. Education
and
Training.

Eight thousand six hundred and forty-five deaths from contagious diseases and 3,931 from other causes, were reported during the year against 10,176 and 3,348 respectively in the year preceding—Equines 41; Cattle 3,893; Buffaloes 4,373; Sheep 257; Goats 19 and Dogs 62. Contagious
Diseases.

Six hundred and fifty-three outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. Of these 19 were of Surra, 139 of Rinderpest, 222 of Foot and Mouth, 170 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 26 of Anthrax, 41 of Black quarter and 36 of other diseases.

Total number of inoculations during the year was 181,944 compared with 245,458 in the year preceding. The fall in the number of inoculations was due to a smaller number of outbreaks reported and also as reported last year the protection of cattle against Rinderpest in non-infected areas was to an extent restricted. The number of serum simultaneous inoculations with goat virus and goat virus alone vaccinations during the year was 683 and 709 respectively. The number of serum simultaneous inoculations with tissue vaccine and tissue vaccine alone vaccination was 25,668 and 93,416 respectively.

Hospitals
and
Dispensaries.

The number of animals treated during the year at the Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries, and by officials on tour was 439,275 compared with 414,356 and 392,070 in 1347 F. and 1346 F. respectively. The increase in the number of cases treated is due to the opening of four new stationary hospitals. Seven animals—one bovine, one equine and five canine were treated with anti-rabic vaccine in the Warangal and Aurangabad Veterinary Hospitals. The work turned out at the main Veterinary Hospital, Hyderabad, is summarised below:—The number of animals treated during the year was 22,375 and the number of castrations performed was 37. One thousand one hundred and eighty-three operations were performed of which 327 were major and 856 minor.

Breeding
Operation.

The number of stallions at district stands and at Hingoli Stud was 30 at the close of the year compared with 29 at the close of the year preceding. Two stallions were destroyed due to old age. Two colts were brought on the register of stallions and one stallion (Lord Chancellor) was purchased at a cost of B.G. Rs. 3,000 from Bombay for the Stud Farm, Hingoli.

The number of stallion stands at the end of the year remained the same as last year. The number of coverings during the year was 554 compared with 558 in the previous year. The number of stallions at work during the year was 31 against 37 in 1347 F. The average

number of mares covered per stallion was 21.3 compared with 24.2 in the year before.

At the close of the year 1847 F. there were 56 breeding bulls on the register. During the year under report 4 died, one was killed by a tiger, one destroyed, 8 castrated for farm work and 23 were brought on the register. Thus at the end of the year there were 65 breeding bulls on the register.

During the year under report 44,090 castrations were performed against 39,284 in the previous year.

Twenty-three horse and cattle shows were held during the year. The shows of Ramappa, Sinoor, Dharampuri, Mupertota were discontinued as these places were not suitable for conducting cattle shows. Jidkal Cattle Show which was not held last year owing to an outbreak of cholera was held this year. Prizes distributed at the shows amounted to Rs. 2,205 in cash and 3,015 tolas of silver bangles besides 5 silver medals weighing nearly 5 tolas each. It is gratifying to note that Wanparthi, Amarchinta, Gadwal and Helli Samasthans contributed prizes in cash and in the shape of silver bangles towards Kurmurthi, Rajanagar and Kanakagiri Shows.

Kupbal Jagir contributed prizes in the Hulgi Show. The Jagirdar Sahib of Pallapahad contributed prizes in the Pallapahad Show, Raichur District. Three bulls and 2 cows belonging to private owners of Udgir Taluqa and 2 bulls, 2 cows and 3 heifers from the Government Cattle Breeding Farm Hingoli were exhibited at the Second All-India Cattle Show, Delhi, at the expense of Government.

Experimental work in connection with the breeding of Bikaner Sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. There were 38 deaths among the herd due to severe parasitic infection.

Eight Government bulls of Amruthmahal breed were posted free in Amrabad Taluqa, of which one was killed by a tiger. Ninety-nine calves were born during the year as compared with 108 in the year preceding. Four breeding bulls are posted at Gutti, Koadli, Thondar and Udgir proper in Udgir Taluqa. One hundred and twenty-eight cows were served as compared with 44 of the last year. One bull has been supplied this year for cattle breeding in Kannad Taluqa. There were 2 breeding bulls on

register during the year under report in Warangal District. Thirty cows were covered.

Virus
Production.

During the year under report 1,879 c.c. of blood virus and 3,80,500 doses of tissue vaccine were produced at the Virus Depot. The whole quantity of virus produced and 192,800 doses of tissue vaccine were issued. The cost of production of goat virus and tissue vaccine amounted to Rs. 1,280-14-6.

Rural
Development.

The Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, Patancheru, carried out his routine rural uplift work. He visited all the 14 villages under the centre and gave advice on matters relating to live-stock. A batch of 35 headmasters from primary schools and a batch of students from Himayatsagar Farm who were deputed here for training, received lectures on veterinary matters.

In the Health Week at Patancheru, Medak, and Khammam, the department held cattle shows, delivered lectures on veterinary subjects. The veterinary officials of all the districts visited the villages selected for rural uplift work several times during the year and suggested to villagers measures for improvement of their cattle stock, maintenance of Cattle Stables under hygienic conditions and prevention of diseases.

A scheme for departmental propaganda was sanctioned during the year and others continued to be under the consideration of Government.

SECTION (E).

Public Works (Irrigation and Buildings).

General.

The temporary Subdivision constituted for the investigation of sites for the construction of the Central Secretariat Buildings was continued for a further period of one year from Farwardi 1348 Fasli for preparation of valuation estimates of buildings and land on the site approved by H.E.H.

The post of temporary Assistant Engineer sanctioned for the construction of Manjirsamba-Bori-Sewargaon Road in Bhir District was continued for a further period of one year from the 20th Khurdad 1348 Fasli.

The control of the temporary Subdivision constituted for the construction of the Krishna Bridge (Sirat-e-Judi) in Raichur District was transferred for admini-

strative reasons, from Raichur Division to Mahboobnagar Division in Farwardi 1348 Fasli.

During the year under report the normal survey operations of the department were carried out as usual by the T.R.S. Parties attached to the Circles. The special investigation of important Irrigation Projects were carried out by the Hydro-Electric Survey Party under the direct control of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and by the Combined Survey Division attached to the Capital Works Circle. Survey
Opera-
tions.

I.—INVESTIGATION BY T.R.S. PARTIES.

Aurangabad Circle.—The Survey Party attached to this Circle executed the survey of twelve roads in Aurangabad, Bhir, Osmanabad and Bidar Divisions to the extent of nearly 80 miles of which estimates for eight works costing about Rs. 8,93,000 were prepared. Fourteen new tanks in Armoor and Kamareddy Taluqs of Nizamabad Division were surveyed and estimates for six tanks costing about Rs. 30,400 were prepared. Estimates for about Rs. 77,000 were also got ready for fourteen tanks surveyed in the previous year.

Medak Circle.—The Survey Party of this Circle carried out the survey of five roads and prepared estimates for thirty tank works costing about Rs. 1,62,600.

Warangal Circle.—The Survey Party working in this Circle surveyed 134 tanks costing roughly Rs. 5.27 lakhs and collected statistics of 141 villages in Bhongir Taluq of Nalgonda Division. Estimates of the value of about Rs. 8 lakhs for sixty tank works surveyed during the previous year were prepared and submitted during the year. Besides these, the survey of six roads measuring about 125 miles was also carried out.

II.—SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Hydro-Electric Survey Party attached to the Chief Engineer's Office was engaged during the year on the detail survey, design and estimate of the Dindi Project and its distribution system.

The Combined Survey Division devoted its attention mainly to the Tungabhadra Project in regard to a partial scheme. In the Conference of the Ministers of Madras and Hyderabad Governments held at Madras in Dai 1348 Fasli it has been accordingly agreed by the representatives of both the Governments to a partial utilisation of

the waters of the river Tungabhadra. Another meeting of the technical officers of the two Governments was held in Hyderabad in Ardibehisht 1348 F. to discuss the technical details in order to proceed with the drawing up of the detailed scheme in a form presentable to Government for sanction.

The reports and estimates of the Bheema Project were completed in accordance with the instructions of the Consulting Engineer. Proposals and estimates for improving the distribution system under Pakhal, Ramappa and Ghanpur Tanks were also completed and submitted during the year.

GENERAL.

With a view to standardise the designs for Highway Bridges, Culverts and Causeways, a temporary staff was entertained in the Chief Engineer's Office in 1348 F. for preparing Type Designs. The standard designs for Drains, Masonry Arched Culverts and Reinforced Concrete Culverts were completed during the year and the preparation of designs for Masonry Arched Bridges from 15' to 60' spans, R. C. C. Deck Bridges from 15' to 40' spans and Submersible Bridges remained in progress. The following have also been standardised:—

(1) Mile Stones (2) Furlong Stones (3) Road Bank Guard Stones (4) Road Curve Demarcation Stones (5) Streamlined Guard Stones for submersible structures (6) Vertical Curves for road gradients to afford visibility to fast traffic (7) Super-elevation for road curves and (8) Road Junction and Direction Posts.

Chief Architects' Establishment.

The work of Chief Architect's Establishment was organised as a separate unit in 1347 Fasli with a view to secure uniformity in the preparation of designs of all Government and public buildings. In addition to the work turned out in connection with the Arts and Science Colleges and the Staff Quarters for the Osmania University the following important buildings and projects were dealt with during the year:—

	Approximate cost Rs.
(1) Central Secretariat Buildings ..	50,00,000
(2) Bidar Guest House	62,000
(3) Princes' House at Delhi	4,27,000

	Rs.
(4) Nursery Block at Bella Vista ..	60,000
(5) Hill Fort	62,000
(6) Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Ananthagiri near Vicarabad ..	17,00,000
(7) Temporary Residence for the Berar Agent at Nagpur	44,000
(8) Nampally Girls' School	75,000
(9) New House for the Berar Agent at Nagpur	2,00,000
(10) Industrial Museum	1,65,000
(11) Central Military Hospital ..	1,65,000
(12) C. I. B. Flats	1,00,000

Buildings and Communications.—The total expenditure incurred on Buildings and Communications during the year under report was Rs. 1,34,95,236 as against Rs. 1,30,09,655 in the previous year.

Details of expenditure by sub-heads are as shown below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
I.— <i>Establishment.</i>		19,62,040
II.— <i>Buildings.</i>		
(1) Original Works ..	22,00,956	
(2) Periodical repairs ..	7,48,320	
(3) Special repairs ..	1,08,476	
(4) Residential build- ings ..	30,548	
(5) District Police buildings ..	10,52,991	
(6) Osmania Univer- sity buildings ..	11,17,449	
(7) Central Secre- tariat ..	14,623	
		52,73,363
III.— <i>Communications.</i>		
(1) Original works ..	30,47,904	
(2) Periodical repairs ..	22,91,621	
(3) Special repairs ..	67,689	
(4) Road Fund Works ..	6,01,887	
		60,09,101
IV.— <i>Tools and Plant</i>		2,44,675
V.— <i>Rents, rates and taxes</i> ..		6,057
Total ..		1,34,95,236
		[Statement.

Buildings. A brief review of works costing Rs. 25,000 and above is given below:—

Srl. No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1948 F.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Constructing Thasil office at Sindhnoor, Raichur Division	50,000	14,771	Work is in progress.
2	Constructing a new strong room in quadrangle of the Mint building at Hyderabad, Hyderabad Division	74,050	34,953	do
3	Constructing an additional floor over the existing single storey of Daftar-i-Diwani and Mal, Hyderabad Division	31,300	11,780	do
4	Constructing Military Central Hospital at 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Special Division	1,84,000	80,004	do
5	Constructing Cavalry Lines at Mominabad, Bhil Division	13,26,300	8,28,664	do
6	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Mahboobabad, Warangal Division	34,699	34,390	The work was practically completed in 1947 Fasli but some rectifications which had to be done were attended to and final payment made during the year.
7	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Jangaon, Nalgonda Division	38,040	33,972	Work is nearing completion.
8	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Huzarabad, Karimnagar Division	37,011	34,338	Work has been completed but not finalised.
9	Constructing Munsiff's court at Sultanabad, Karimnagar Division	38,000	36,090	do
10	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Jogipet, Medak Division	39,450	37,996	do
11	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Pargi, Mahboobnagar Division	39,300	36,277	Work has been completed.
12	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Achampet, Mahboobnagar Division	41,119	40,555	do
13	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Chincholi, Gulbarga Division	47,800	10,900	Work is in progress.
14	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Sedam, Gulbarga Division	42,550	14,755	do
15	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Yadgir, Gulbarga Division	39,000	13,228	do
16	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Gangawathy, Raichur Division	48,480	48,168	Work has been completed.
17	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Udgir, Bidar Division	47,700	35,018	Work has been completed but not finalised.
18	Constructing Munsiff's Court at Bodhen, Nizamabad Division	40,355	40,183	Work has been completed.
19	Constructing Agricultural Farm Buildings at Warangal	82,590	67,049	Work has been completed and handed over to the Dept. but has not been finalised.
20	Constructing Industrial and Commercial Museum at the Public Gardens, Hyderabad	1,27,000	1,02,050	Work has been completed and handed over to the Industries and Commerce Dept. during the year.

Srl. No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1943 F.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
21	Extension of the Outpatient Ward at the Osmania General Hospital for Medical College	54,550	47,522	Work has been completed and handed over to the Dept.
22	Constructing T. B. Wards at the Isolation Hospital at Lingampally	76,000	56,545	Work has been completed.
23	Constructing T. B. Clinic at Dabirpura	39,100	31,100	do
24	Constructing Wireless Station at Aurangabad	45,500	36,473	Work was completed during the year. It will be finished after sanction to the revised estimate.
25	Constructing District Police buildings at Warangal	50,720	38,561	Completed.
26	Constructing Police Staff Quarters at Boorgampad	31,625	1,189	In progress.
27	Constructing District Police Buildings at Nalgonda	51,120	40,868	Completed.
28	Constructing District Police Buildings at Karimnagar	51,250	49,426	do
29	Constructing married quarters for Sub-Inspector and Head Constables and barracks for the unmarried constables at Bellampally	27,800	5,567	In Progress.
30	Constructing married quarters for Sub-Inspector and Head Constables and barracks for the unmarried constables at Manchirial	28,100	7,718	do
30-A.	Do do at Chennore	27,000	8,879	do
31	Constructing staff quarters at the Police Station house at Mulug, Siddipet Taluq	25,500	14,854	do
32	Constructing District Police buildings at Mahboobnagar	46,500	46,344	Completed.
33	Constructing staff quarters and Police Station at Narayanpet	26,100	7,212	In Progress.
34	Constructing District Police buildings at Gulbarga	98,800	83,168	do
35	Constructing District Police buildings at Saidapur	23,230	10,797	do
36	Constructing District Police buildings at Raichur	1,06,000	96,993	Completed.
37	Constructing District Police buildings at Lingsugur	38,000	31,691	do
38	Constructing District Police buildings at Hanamsagar	35,650	31,769	do
39	Constructing District Police buildings including 2nd class Police station at Gangawathy	31,500	28,268	do
40	Constructing District Police buildings including 2nd class Police Station at Kushtagi	33,100	33,080	do

Srl. No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to the end of 1348 F.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
41	Constructing District Police buildings at Aurangabad	53,800	48,440	Completed.
42	Constructing District Police buildings at Barod	29,100	24,217	do
43	Constructing District Police buildings at Moujpur	31,000	8,639	In Progress.
44	Constructing quarters for Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 12 married constables and also kitchen to barracks at Parbhani	46,000	36,135	Completed.
45	Constructing quarters for Town Police Station staff at Parbhani	27,300	24,496	do
46	Constructing District Police buildings at Nanded	55,800	49,530	do
47	Constructing District Police buildings including 2nd class Police Station at Bickonda	32,950	32,420	do
48	Constructing District Police buildings including 2nd class Police Station at Ardhapoor	32,800	31,335	do
49	Constructing District Police buildings (staff quarters) at Police Lines, Bidar	54,900	42,485	do
50	Constructing 2nd class Police Station and staff quarters at Ahmedpur	30,600	28,380	do
51	Constructing quarters for 3 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 6 married constables at Bidar	32,100	22,037	In Progress.
52	Constructing District Police buildings at Bhir	84,000	78,874	Completed.
53	Constructing staff quarters at the Police Station House at Bhir	31,900	28,765	do
54	Constructing District Police Buildings at Ambora	25,000	19,565	do
55	Constructing District Police buildings at Nizamabad	51,900	40,837	do
56	Constructing District Police Lines at Amberpet	5,00,000	3,37,650	Completed.
57	Installation of sanitary fittings and drainage arrangements at the District Police Lines at Amberpet	50,000	46,435	do
58	Constructing Police Training School at Amberpet	2,56,000	1,54,187	In Progress.
59	Constructing Police Orderly Boys' School at Amberpet	1,93,000	1,00,301	do
60	Improvements to Bada Roza, Gulbarga Shariff	34,995	..	All works were completed but final payment for a few items remains to be made.

Construction of Arts College — Estimate — University Buildings.
 Rs. 27,13,000. The outlay during the year was Rs. 6,07,782 and that to end of the year was Rs. 27,01,627.

During the year under review, final coat of plaster to walls and polished Shahabad Stone flooring on the two floors was completed.

For the construction of the Central Secretariat Buildings, the site to the west of the Mukaram Jahi Road was approved by His Exalted Highness in Firman-e-Mubarak dated the 22nd Ziqaida 1357 H. The area proposed to be acquired is 55 acres. The survey of the triangular plot to the west of the Mukaram Jahi road was completed during the year. Estimates of 324 mud houses were prepared on the lines adopted by the City Improvement Board and estimates of 45 pucca houses were under preparation. On the east side of the Mukaram Jahi Road, valuation of 82 buildings was completed and others were in progress. Central Secretariat Buildings.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF CRACKS IN BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED IN BLACK COTTON SOIL.

It has been frequently experienced that the buildings constructed in black cotton soil tracts, have suffered damage of some kind or other, due to the effect of the soil on the foundations. It was noticed that the cracks, after they had disappeared as a result of temporary repairs, reappeared in a more aggressive form some years later. One reason for this state of affairs seems to be the want of a detailed study of the behaviour of the black cotton soil.

Matters came to a head when two large buildings namely the Civil Dispensary at Nanded, and the Munsiff's Court at Pattan developed cracks of a dangerous nature, rendering the buildings uninhabitable. It was, therefore considered desirable that, fundamentally, it is necessary to examine the causes leading to the failure of the particular structures constructed in black cotton soils, and from the conclusions drawn from their study, to evolve some methods for counteracting the baneful effects of the soil. Accordingly, a committee consisting of Messrs. Syed Dildar Hussain, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), and S. M. Younus, B.Sc. Hons. (Manchester), Executive Engineers, as members and Mr. Syed Arifud-

dia. Esq. F.R.S. (Manchester), then Superintending Engineer (now Chief Engineer, I.B.), as Chairman was constituted with the sanction of the Hon'ble Member, P.W.D. with authority to the two Executive Engineers to visit the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces to study the question in all its bearings, as these provinces contain large tracts of black cotton soil where several buildings are said to have been successfully constructed with some special treatment. The proposed tour in the Provinces has not taken place yet, but in the meanwhile, the Committee inspected the Civil Dispensary at Nanded and the Munsiff's Court at Pattan in Aurangabad District. The committee submitted a report with regard to the causes of the failure of these two buildings, and recommended certain measures necessary for their renewal. These measures proved effective and both the buildings have since been restored to a sound condition and reoccupied.

Irrigation The total expenditure under Major Head-G. 32 on irrigation works financed from ordinary revenues and charged thereto during the year under report was Rs. 21,50,521 as against Rs. 19,90,732 in the previous year. The details of the expenditure under different sub-heads are as follow:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	..	—	3,93,434
Works:			
Buildings	..	92,669	17,37,787
Communications	..	11,692	
Maintenance and Repairs	..	7,08,338	
Construction including Pre-surveys	..	5,36,369	
Maintenance of Irrigation Projects	..	3,88,719	
Tools and Plant	..	..	19,300
		Total ..	21,50,521

Besides carrying on the works which were in progress last year and attending, as usual, to the periodical maintenance of tanks already repaired, the restoration of several other irrigation sources was undertaken during the year.

The following irrigation works costing Rs. 10,000 and above were either completed or remained in progress during the year:—

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1846 F.	Remarks
	<i>Medak Division.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Pedda Katwa, Pattan Cheroo, Kalapur Taluq	19,805	14,534	In progress.
	<i>Mahbubnagar Division.</i>			
2	Emergent repairs to large tank, Kalval, Mukhtal Taluq	14,110	8,924	do
	<i>Gulbarga Division.</i>			
3	Restoring Somadevi Tank, Kadai-chur, Yadgir Taluq	12,500	10,179	do
4	Restoring Abdulla Tank, Rampur, Yadgir Taluq	11,500	5,431	do
	<i>Warangal Division.</i>			
5	Restoring Pedda Cheroo Thakkadlapad, Narlapoor, Mulug Taluq ..	19,080	15,709	do
6	Restoring Momilla Cheroo Jaistapally, Yeilandu Taluq	15,405	7,252	do
7	Restoring Shambone Cheroo, Rollakal, Warangal Taluq	56,222	33,753	do
8	Restoring Baithpally Large Tank, Madira Taluq	2,27,300	23,536	do
9	Oora Cheroo, Thammadpally, Warangal Taluq	10,070	3,523	do
	<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
10	Restoring Yednoothla Large Tank, Jangaon Taluq	37,000	22,433	do
11	Special repairs to Valigonda Large Tank, Bhongir Taluq	16,480	3,396	do
12	Restoring Ragi Cheroo, Velmaguda, Miryalguda Taluq	15,000	10,246	do
13	Restoring anicut and feeder channel to Muthialamma Cheroo, Chamlaidd, Deverkonda Taluq	10,690	7,852	do

Serial No.	Particulars	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1848 F.	Remarks
<i>Nalgonda Division.—(contd.)</i>		Rs.	Rs.	
14	Restoring Pedda Cheroo Thallavell-anla, Nalgonda Taluq ..	13,000	8,504	In progress.
15	Restoring Devalpally Large Tank, Miryalguda Taluq ..	19,530	15,551	do
<i>Karimnagar Division.</i>				
16	Improvements to Garrepally Large Tank, Sultanabad Taluq ..	11,404	..	Completed.
17	Keshawapoor Pedda Cheroo, Huzurabad Taluq ..	11,350	1,000	In progress.
18	Improvements to Shanigaram Project, Karimnagar Taluq ..	13,500	..	Completed.
19	Choppadandi Ramani Cunta Cheroo, Karimnagar Taluq ..	10,757	..	do
20	Restoring Maidpally, Madlapoor Tank, Sultanabad Taluq ..	10,368	..	do
21	Restoring Sirconda Large Tank, Jactial Taluq ..	15,000	..	do
22	Restoring Raipack Pagdala Cheroo, Parkhal Taluq ..	10,125	..	do
23	Chintakunta Lakkakula Cheroo, Jactial Taluq ..	10,330	7,289	In progress.
24	Almaspoor Rangam Cheroo, Sircilla Taluq ..	14,650	5,032	do
25	Kancharla Venkatrayan Cheroo, Sircilla Taluq ..	10,095	2,000	do
26	Special repairs to Kamlapoor Large Tank, Huzurabad Taluq ..	12,608	8,226	do
27	Restoring Kundanpally Large Tank, Parkhal Taluq ..	10,125	8,902	do
<i>Asifabad Division.</i>				
28	Special repairs to Indaram Large Tank, Chennai Taluq ..	15,850	9,932	do

The most outstanding of the works in progress is the restoration of the Baithpally Large Tank in Madira Taluq of the Warangal District, sanctioned on an estimate of Rs. 2,27,300. During the year, work on the weir to the length of the first 11 chains, up to about 1½' below F.T.L. and raising new bund with watering and ramping between chain 11 and 20 was done. An expenditure of Rs. 23,586 was incurred till end of 1348 F. The anticipated ayacut under the tank is 4,800 acres.

Capital Works—Major Head—K. A., Irrigation.—The outlay during the year under this Major Head was Rs. 13,65,562 as against Rs. 5,73,173 in the previous year.

NIZAMSAGAR PROJECT.

Reservoir.—The protective works below the Flood Gates, which were started last year, were pushed through and an expenditure of Rs. 3,00,579 was incurred.

The renovation of the R.C.C. Lintels of the Deep Sluices was satisfactorily completed during the year through the agency of Messrs. John Fleming & Co.

The following figures show the progress of irrigation under the Project:—

Year		Total area irrigated	Area under Sugarcane
1341 F.	..	9,965 acres.	473 acres.
1342 F.	..	19,175 „	962 „
1343 F.	..	42,838 „	2,526 „
1344 F.	..	65,117 „	5,508 „
1345 F.	..	65,219 „	6,536 „
1346 F.	..	82,655 „	1,971 „
1347 F.	..	83,785 „	3,767 „
1348 F.	..	Figures awaited.	6,436 „

Two roads, viz., Mosrah-Bhodan road and Rudrur-Kotgir road forming part of the net work of roads in the commanded area were completed during the year. They will be very useful in affording facility for the transport of produce.

Wysa
Project.

The original work that is still remaining to be done is the erection of the automatic gates. It will be taken up on receipt of sanction of Government to the revised estimate in which provision for the work has been made.

At the beginning of the monsoons, i.e., on 5-6-1938 (31-8-1347 F.), there was only 6 ft. of water in the reservoir. It received some supply on account of rains between 8-9-1347 F. and 17-9-1347 F. and water was let out on 18-9-1347 F. Subsequently the reservoir got adequate supply of water and there was no difficulty therefore in meeting the demands for the Abi crop of 1348 F.

There has been a steady progress in the development of irrigation under the project. The extent of irrigation since the commencement is as under:—

1340 F.	..	2,280	acres.
1341 F.	..	3,585	„
1342 F.	..	7,912	„
1343 F.	..	11,941	„
1344 F.	..	13,498	„
1345 F.	..	9,249	„
1346 F.	..	13,595	„
1347 F.	..	13,664	„
1348 F.	..	15,000	„ (approx- mately).

Palair
Project.

After the Abi cultivation of 1348 F., i.e., on 6-3-1348 Fasli there was 9'-9" depth of water in the Reservoir. There were practically no rains in summer with the result that at the beginning of the monsoons, i.e., on 30-8-1348 F., the depth of water in the reservoir was only 6'-4". Water was however let out for seedlings. Subsequently when the level of water in the reservoir rose to 10'-0" on 29-9-48 F., water was let out for cultivation. It was just possible to save the crops by supplying water by turns.

[Statement.

The extent of the area cultivated from the commencement is as under:—

1337 F.	..	551 acres.
1338 F.	..	2,535 „
1339 F.	..	4,248 „
1340 F.	..	3,565 „
1341 F.	..	5,862 „
1342 F.	..	8,449 „
1343 F.	..	9,714 „
1344 F.	..	12,729 „
1345 F.	..	12,889 „
1346 F.	..	6,607 „
1347 F.	..	12,860 „
1348 F.	..	7,000 „ (approximatey).

This work which was suspended in 1338 F., was resumed in 1347 F., on receipt of sanction to the revised estimate for Rs. 4,13,574. Singabhu-
paliam
Project.

The expenditure incurred on the work to the end of the year was Rs. 3,81,533.

The other capital irrigation works maintained by the Department are Pocharam Project, Royenpally Reservoir and Fatehnahir Project, all in Medak District.

The total number of job works undertaken during the year was 347 of which 308 of the value of Rs. 72,166 were completed. P.W.D.
Workshop.

The total number of Road Rollers of the P.W.D. repaired during the year was 73 at a total cost of Rs. 33,714 which gives a rate of Rs. 462 per roller approximately, or a charge of nearly 2 per cent. on the average cost of a roller.

No purchase of store articles for stock was made during the year, as it was necessary to make use, as far as possible, of the stock taken over from the Mint Workshop.

The expenditure on supervisory establishment charged to Major Head—31 Buildings and Communications during the year amounted to Rs. 25,303.

City
Surveys.

The Hyderabad City Survey Staff carried out the following works during the year besides several other minor and miscellaneous works: (1) Correction of the original survey maps (50' = 1" scale) in the light of the development of the City; (2) Correction of the original sheets (50' = 1" scale) for locating the positions of drainage manholes, ventilating shafts, telephone and electric posts, sluice valves, fire-hydrants, etc.; (3) Traverse survey of developed areas of Lingampally, Mir Alum and North Hussainsagar; (4) Tracing of the reduced plans (200' = 1" scale) of Chaderghat and North Hussainsagar areas for being printed at Calcutta; (5) Reducing of plans from larger scales and transferring the same to smaller scales; (6) Taking fresh levels along the main and developed roads within the Municipal limit and plotting their value on 50' = 1" scale. The total amount spent upto the end of the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,100 for printing maps of Hyderabad City and suburbs on different scales was Rs. 7,755. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Survey Staff during the year was Rs. 11,181, while the revenue realised from the sale of maps amounted to Rs. 790-6-0.

SECTION (F).

Commerce and Industries.

Depart-
mental
Activities.

The Departmental activities may be classified as usual as follows:—

- (1) Industrial Laboratory,
- (2) Industrial Engineering Section.
- (3) Textile and Cottage Industries Section.

Industrial
Labora-
tory.

The Laboratory worked on the same objects as in the previous years, *viz.*, that of an analytical and research laboratory tendering help and advice on scientific matters to the public and the State. The Laboratory's work is classified as follows:—

- (i) Analytical,
- (ii) Industrial Research,
- (iii) Training of apprentices,
- (iv) Scientific help and advice.

Analytical.—In 1348 F. the total number of samples analysed were 605 of which 503 were sent by the various Government Departments and 102 were received from the public. In 1347 F., the public had sent only 81 samples. This small increase can be considered as a sign of appreciation of scientific research by the Hyderabad Industrialists.

Some of the important researches carried out by the laboratory are:—

(a) On the enquiry of Railway Bus Service the crude oil used by them was distilled to give a purer object which was found to produce less smoke and engine trouble. As a result of this successful experiment the N.S.R. have taken steps to put up a big distilling plant to distil crude oil.

(b) Experiments were carried out on refining groundnut oil, in de-odourising and de-colouring it in order to make the local product compete with the purified product imported from Bombay. The process was shown to a party commercially interested.

(c) Preparation of Plastics from Casein.

(d) Fermentation of molasses into alcohol and its rectification to get anhydrous alcohol for motor fuel purposes.

(e) Manufacture of ink.

(f) Isolation of yeast cells for getting higher percentage of alcohol from saccharine powder.

The following researches on industrial problems affecting India as a whole that were allotted to this Laboratory by the Industrial Research Bureau of the Government of India, were also carried out and reported.

(a) Refining of castor oil and its extraction by solvents.

(b) Preparation of grease from castor oil.

(c) Sulphonation of oils.

The following researches are under progress:—

(a) Preparation of gold-thread.

(b) Utilisation of molasses,

(c) Testing of vegetable oils as fuel for internal combustion engines,

(d) Sugarcane Bagasse.

The Laboratory continued to manufacture and supply hand-made paper of superior quality for Government and public use.

Scientific Advice and Help.—During the year under report scientific advice and help was given to public on soaps, inks, hair-oils, paints and varnishes and disinfectants, &c. The total receipts of the Laboratory's income amounted to Rs. 1,792-1-8.

Industrial
Engineering
Section.

Patents.—Patent Rights were granted by Government during the year under report to the following:—

S.No.	Applicant's Name	Purpose for which Patent Right was granted.
1.	Les Usines De Meller, Joint Stock Co., France	Improvements in or relating to dehydration by azeotropic distillation.
2.	Do	Regarding improvement in or relating to anti-knock-ing fuels.
3.	Do	Improvements in or relating to the preparation of diolefines.
4.	Shanta Ram Vaman Padgaonker, Indore.	A detachable closet used either as a latrine or as a commode.
5.	Md. Yusuf Shah, Hyderabad	Regarding an improved bucket for raising water in the case of ordinary dole for the mote.
6.	Binny & Co., Ltd., Madras	Regarding improvement in and relating to water-proof, weather-proof, and rot-proof materials and to methods of and means for manufacturing the same.
7.	Latrent Syndicate, Ltd., Calcutta.	Improved process of producing a cement forming material and apparatus thereof.

S.No.	Applicant's Name.	Purpose for which Patent Rights was granted.
8.	Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Bombay .	Improvement in or relating to the manufacture of reinforcement for concrete pipes, columns and like structures.
9.	Hume Steel Co., Ltd.,	Invention for improvement relating to the manufacture of lining of pipes by centrifugal action.
10.	Commonwealth Trust British Co., Ltd., London ..	Improvement in and relating to roofing tiles and improved manner of making joints between tiles.
11.	S y e d Arifuddin, Hyderabad-Dn. ..	Regarding an improved method of water lift for raising water by direct application of energy of animals and men as in the case of the ordinary rahat, etc.
12.	Do ..	Regarding an improved method of an apparatus for raising liquids by the weight of animals and men using chain of buckets.
13.	Do ..	Regarding an improved method of an apparatus for raising liquids by the weight of animals and men using single bucket.
14.	Do ..	A mechanism to be attached to hand pump having the piston under water or other liquids for lifting water and other liquids by human weight.

[Statement.

Industrial Trust Fund Small Scale Loans.—The following loans were granted during the year:—

Serial No.	Name of Loan-holder	Amount		Purpose
		O.S.	Rs.	
1	Mr. Rahim Bux Khan	8,000		Part payment of the second loan of Rs. 26,000 granted in 1347 F. for the purchase of an Oil Expeller.
2	„ C. A. Woodley ..	2,000		Purchase of machinery for internal wall decoration and commercial arts.
3	„ M. A. Azeez Khan, Warangal.	6,440		Purchase of an Oil Expeller.
4	„ A. R. Mohd. Haneef (2nd loan).	4,000		Purchase of machinery for his Button Factory.
5	„ Ghulam Gaffar ..	2,000		Construction of Factory building.
6	„ R. A. Edmonds	1,000		Demonstration of new designs of Pumps, etc., invented by him.

The Industrial Engineer prepared 28 plans for owners seeking permission to open new factories.

Village
Industries
Training
Centre.

The name of the Institute was changed from Cottage Industries Institute to Village Industries Training Centre as per orders of the Government.

During the year 80 students were trained in the various sections of the Institute and 41 labourers and piece-workers were engaged to cope up with the commercial side of the work. Thirty candidates appeared in the annual examination of the year. Twenty-five candidates were successful and were awarded certificates. Most of the passed students got employments in various concerns within and outside the State. The Institute has opened its stores of raw materials for outside weavers who are taking good advantage of it. The Institute secured orders from the Military and Civil Departments for towels, basta cloth, Khaki-drill, jerseys, etc., some of which were passed on to small scale factories working under the technical guidance of the Institute.

The Institute trains students in Weaving, Dyeing, Knitting, Durrie and Carpet making, Ratan work and Lacquer and Toy making.

Two new industries were added during the year, *viz.*, Nada (tape) making and shoe lace manufacture for which four new machines were purchased.

The total production of the Institute amounted to Rs. 19,467-11-10 and sales were Rs. 15,056-13-11.

The Zenana Section of the Sales Depot was opened on 3-3-1938 (30-5-1347 F.). The Ladies Advisory Committee consists of eight members. The Committee held 12 meetings in the year. The Department acknowledges with thanks the interest shown by the members of the Committee (specially Lady Tasker) in promoting the sale of the products of the Cottage Industries, and advising the Sales Depot in its various activities. The sales at the Depot are given below:—

Year.	Sales at the Depot			Sales at Jatras, Exhibitions, etc.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1345 F.	..	25,710	11 10	4,312	11	11
1346 F.	..	42,348	11 3	18,602	15	0
1347 F.	..	36,265	11 2	14,706	13	3
1348 F.	..	42,010	11 1	Nil.		

The decrease in the sales figures at exhibitions is due to the fact that this year the department did not participate in outside exhibitions. The Depot earned commission to the extent of Rs. 4,730-10-0.

The Industrial Trust Fund sanctioned the establishment of a Sales Depot at Aurangabad for the revival of old industries of that place. The depot called the Aurangabad Cottage Industries Emporium commenced working in the year 1348 F. An Advisory Committee has also been set under the Chairmanship of the Subedar and the Second Taluqdar of Aurangabad as its Secretary. It is expected that cottage industries will greatly benefit by the scheme.

Practical demonstrations in improved methods of weaving and dyeing were conducted at the headquarters, District Demonstration Parties.

in villages and at Uruses, Jatras, Fairs, etc. Eighty-nine fly shuttles, 5 lattice dobbies and 66 solid cylinder dobbies were introduced among the local weavers. The number of persons trained in weaving was 365 and in dyeing over 500.

The
Industrial
Area.

A large piece of land measuring 97 acres, 4 guntas has been acquired by the Industrial Trust Fund for development of Industrial Area. The development of this area and allocation of plots in this area has been entrusted to a Committee consisting of (1) the Director of Commerce and Industries Department; (2) the Taluqdar, Bagath; (3) the Superintending Engineer City Improvement Board; (4) the Chief Commercial Manager, N. S. Rly.; and (5) the Industrial Engineer, Commerce and Industries Department. The Committee held 3 meetings during the year. By the end of 1348 F. thirteen plots out of a total of 33 have been taken up by various industrialists on lease. The plots are leased out on rent in order to meet the revenue taxation charges of the acquired lands.

Government
Carpet
Factory,
Warangal.

Superior carpets valued over Rs. 4,000 were manufactured in the factory. Arrangements made in 1347 F. for the manufacture of medium quality carpets out of local wool were continued and carpets worth Rs. 4,536-6-1 were sold. Of the cheaper quality in 1348 F. only 1,123 rugs were despatched to the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers, Ltd., London, as against 3,705 rugs in 1347 F. This was due to the fact that the O.C.M. Ltd., suspended business in March 1938 (Ardibehisht 1347 F.).

Government
Weaving
Institute,
Paithan.

During the year 8 students were trained on fly shuttle looms working on different kinds of cloth. The Institute continued to supply the weavers' requisites. The Customs, the District Police, the City Police and the Army Departments have placed orders for shamlas with the Paithan Institute. These orders have given the weavers some relief. The Paithan Sari borders of Ajanta floral designs are becoming popular and it is hoped that the demand for these will increase in future.

Nirmal
Toy
Industry.

The Industrial Trust Fund has sanctioned a scheme for reviving the ancient toy industry of Nirmal. Scholarships are given for students who are trained under the supervision of local revenue officers.

The work of assessing and collecting the excise duties on cigarettes and sugar has also been added to the other duties of this department and during the year the duty assessed and collected under these two heads was Sugar O.S. Rs. 1,98,940-0-0 and Cigarettes O.S. Rs. 96,404-2-11. The Department receives enquiries seeking information on matters pertaining to trade and industry in the State. These enquiries are answered and industrial and commercial concerns are put in touch with local suppliers and *vice versa*.

Miscellaneous
Activities
of the
Department.

Cement.—The Shahabad Cement Factory's output of cement during the year was 137,983 tons as against 140,605 tons in the previous year. The factory employed 822 men and 60 women besides 369 men and 55 women who worked at their Bankur Limestone quarries. The company worked in 3 shifts.

General
Industrial
Progress.

Cigarettes.—The output of the two cigarette factories was 27,458 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each as against 29,579 cases of cigarettes in the previous year. The cigarette industry in the State is now firmly established. There is still room for further expansion.

Ginning and Pressing.—The total number of bales pressed during the year was 245,692 as against 394,776 in the previous year. The total number of presses in the Dominions is 99 but a large number of these are not working perhaps due to the fact that the press owners in most cotton areas find it economic to form pools and combines and work only one or two presses and share the profits.

Textile Mills.—The six textile mills situated in the Dominions consumed 27,263,120 lbs. of cotton as against 25,251,071 lbs. in 1347 F. The outturn of yarn and cloth amounted to 21,141,190 and 15,049,936 lbs. respectively as against 21,092,728 lbs. and 13,852,918 lbs. respectively last year. Hyderabad is far from self-sufficient in respect of cotton textile goods of which a large amount is still imported from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Oil-seed Crushing.—The progress of oil-seed crushing industry is shown in the following table giving the number of expellers and oil ghanis for which permissions were issued:—

Year.	Expellers.	Oil Ghanis.
1344 F.	.. 15	119
1345 F.	.. 28	124
1346 F.	.. 24	102
1347 F.	.. 37	86
1348 F.	.. 48	91

The export duty of 2½ per cent. customs continued to be levied on export of oil since 1347 Fasli.

The
Hyderabad
Iron and
Steel
Works
Ltd.

This was started in 1345 F. and its foundry and iron works carry out an increasing amount of the requirements of the Railway and Public Works Departments. The company in order to expand its business shifted its premises to the Industrial Area and was financially helped by the Industrial Trust Fund in the shape of a loan of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 25,000 invested in its shares. The company employed on the average 150 men daily and its output during the last year was Rs. 50,000 approximately.

Paint and
Varnish
Industry.

The Hyderabad National Industries at Lingampally manufactured 68 tons 16 cwts. 29 qrs. 10 lbs. of paints and varnishes as against 57 tons 18 cwts. and 46 lbs. during the previous year. The factory employs 22 persons. The progress of this industry has not been satisfactory.

Button
Industry.

The button industry is in a fairly prosperous condition. There are at present ten factories producing enamel, metallic and erinoid buttons for sherwanis, shirt-cuffs and collar. Some of the factories have taken to manufacturing ear-rings, bangles and brooches as well. The goods manufactured are sold all over India.

Marble.

The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., quarried during the year 23,330 sq. ft. of finished marble and 267 tons 8 cwts. of ballast marble as against 35,100 sq. ft. and 416 tons respectively of 1347 F. It provided employment to 91 persons.

The Kohinoor Glass Factory continued to progress satisfactorily employing 400 persons on an average. Glass Industry.

The Rose Biscuit Works continued to find employment for about 32 persons and produced biscuits and confectionery worth Rs. 98,000. Biscuit Industry.

The Indian Hume Pipe Co., Ltd., Hyderabad Branch engaged during the year 50 persons daily and manufactured hume pipes of various sizes valued Rs. 1,10,000. Pipe Industry.

The output during the year of the Singareni, Tandur, Sasti and Kothagudam Collieries is given below:— Coal Mining.

Name.		Gross Output Tons.
Singareni	.. ..	668,145
Tandur	.. ..	303,801
Sasti	.. ..	77,159
Kothagudam	.. ..	136,527

For the development of ceramic industries in the Dominions a company by the name of Taj Clay Works has been floated with an authorised capital of Rs. 10,00,000. The company is manufacturing all kinds of bricks and other ceramic products. Ceramic Industries.

The year 1348 F. saw the completion of the erection of the Nizam Sugar Factory and opening of the Bodhan-Nizamabad Railway. The factory worked for only 3 months during the year and produced 85,260 cwts. of sugar. The sugar produced in this factory is gradually replacing the sugar imported from outside as revealed by the figures of the Customs Department which show that in 1348 F. only Rs. 58,31,000 worth of sugar was imported as against Rs. 77,41,000 worth in 1347 F. With an increasing acreage under cultivation of sugarcane it is hoped that this factory will very soon be able to produce to full capacity and make Hyderabad to a great extent self-sufficient so far as sugar is concerned. Sugar Industry.

This industry is located chiefly in Karimnagar and Aurangabad and receives substantial help from the Government by way of official patronage as well as direct help. The construction of a shed has been sanctioned by the Industrial Trust Fund in Kagzipura costing Rs. 5,000 to help the paper-makers. The Government Stationery Desi Paper.

Depot purchased Rs. 23,943-11-0 worth of desi paper of which Rs. 19,177-0-10 worth of paper was supplied to the various Government Departments. This is in addition to the direct sales effected by the paper-makers in the State as well as in British India.

The Government Industrial Laboratory conducts research experiments in paper-making and gives necessary advice to paper-makers in improving the quality of their paper. The waste paper from Government Offices is also supplied free to the paper-makers.

Bidriware. The Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot is almost the only outlet for this ancient industry. In 1348 Fasli goods worth Rs. 7,000 were produced by the Bidriware workshops most of which were placed in the Cottage Industries Sales Depot either for cash or on consignment. It is hoped that the creation of new Sales Depots in Aurangabad, Karimnagar and Gulbarga will increase the Bidriware sales in these places.

Matches. There are eleven factories in the State and their output during 1348 F. was as follows:—

Under 40 sticks	..	192,926	gross of boxes.
Between 41-60 sticks	..	109,979	do
Between 61-80 sticks	..	170,793	do

SECTION (G).

Mines and Quarries.

During the year under report Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., in the Coal Fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudam and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Bisesardas Daga in Sasti and Paoni Collieries.

The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of every one of them, as against the corresponding figures of the preceding year stood as follows:—

Name of Colliery	1938					1939				
	Amount of coal worked		Amount of royalty			Amount of coal worked		Amount of royalty		
	T.	C.	Rs.	as.	ps.	T.	C.	Rs.	as.	ps.
Singareni	6,90,550—0		77,720	10	0	6,76,510—7		76,107	12	0
Tandur	3,34,258—0		50,854	6	0	3,18,155—0		74,953	9	7
Kothagudam ..	95,247—15					1,49,994—17				***
Sasti and Paoni ..	90,752—4		21,556	3	7	74,964—16		17,607	9	5
Total ..	12,11,163—5		1,80,131	4	1	12,14,568—0		1,68,668	15	0

NOTE.—***Royalty due O.S. Rs. 33,842-14-5 adjusted towards payments of Dead Rent made during the previous years.

During the year under report there was an increase of 3,404 tons 15 cwt. in the output of coal when compared with the previous year but there was a decrease of Rs. 11,462-5-1 in the receipts of Royalty, owing to a sum of O.S. Rs. 33,842-14-5 (due for Kothagudam) having been adjusted towards the Dead Rent paid by the Company, for this area during the previous years.

The areas leased out to the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and other concerns, on which no mining operations were carried out, but in respect of which only Dead Rent was paid, as against corresponding amounts realised in the preceding year were as under.

Areas held by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.

Area			Mineral	1938	1939
				Rs.	Rs.
Chinnur	..	..	Coal	2,906 4 10	2,906 4 10
Allapalli	..	..	..	3,216 0 0	3,216 0 0
Siva Waram Madawaram	..	..	..	4,296 0 0	4,296 0 0
Sarangapalli Tekmatia					
Waripet	..	..	..	1,255 0 0	1,255 0 0
Wardha Valley	..	..	..	3,362 0 0	3,362 0 0
Paloncha	..	..	..	9,746 0 0	9,746 0 0
Kanala	..	..	..	1,256 0 0	1,256 0 0
North Godavari	..	..	..	4,723 3 0	4,723 3 0
South Godavari	..	..	..	4,230 8 0	4,230 8 0
Asifabad	..	..	..	3,248 0 0	3,248 0 0
Total	..			38,238 15 10	38,238 15 10

Graphite. Mr. R. S. Chinoy, the assignee of the Paloncha Graphite lease, extracted 9½ tons of graphite during 1938 and paid O.S. Rs. 37-5-7 towards Royalty.

Marble. The Deccan Marble and Mining Company had an output of 348 tons 7 cwt. of marble from Munditog quarries and 106 tons 11 cwt. of marble-lime from Jastapalli quarry during 1939, for which a sum of O.S. Rs. 909-12-5 is recoverable from the company as Royalty.

Quarries. There were 30 quarries working during the year, the quarrying fee realised thereon amounted to Rs. 30,087-9-6 against Rs. 28,078-0-5 in 1937 F. The output was 3,830,806 sq. ft. against 3,468,108 sq. ft. in the previous year. Besides quarrying fee, a sum of O.S. Rs. 9,577-0-3 was collected as Royalty on the output of stone, thus a total income of Rs. 39,664-9-9 was realised against Rs. 36,748-4-9 in 1937 Fasli, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,916-5-0.

During the year under report, the Shahabad Cement Company Ltd., manufactured 149,743 tons of cement against 138,533 tons in 1947 Fasli. The Royalty paid to Government by the Company amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,05,557-4-0 against B.G. Rs. 1,03,899-12-0 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 1,657-8-0.

The total number of accidents that occurred during 1939 at Singareni, Tandur, Kothagudam and Sasti Collieries was 27 (15 fatal and 12 serious) against 46 in 1938 (33 fatal and 13 serious).

Two students who were granted scholarships for Geology and Mining respectively, returned after obtaining Diploma and training. They have been attached to the Gold Prospecting Work at Hutti as probationers.

One candidate was selected and sent to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, to undergo four years associateship course in metal mining.

At the instance of the Government of India arrangements are being made to collect an Excise Duty on Coal and Coke manufactured and worked in the State, in accordance with clause 5 of the Government of India Coal Mines Stowing Act 1939 with effect from 1st December 1939.

The Gold Prospecting work has been found hopeful and on the recommendations of the Nizam's State Railway Board, London, the Government have sanctioned an additional sum of £50,000 for carrying on Development work.

SECTION (H).

Imports and Exports.

The following is a statement of commodities imported and exported from the stations on His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway during the period from 1st October 1938 to 30th September 1939.

Serial No.	Commodities	Imports Weight in tons	Exports Weight in tons
1	Coal and Coke	1,012	817,833
2	Cotton Raw	876	17,542
3	Cotton manufactured	8,568	1,827
4	Tanning Bark	301	4,188
5	Fodder	1,506	41,995
6	Grain and Pulses	9,233	39,023
7	Jawari and Bajra	26,662	5,659
8	Rice not in husk	31,900	4,103
9	Wheat	8,764	954
10	Grains, others	1,470	2,236
11	Hides and Skins Raw	963	598
12	Hides and Skins Tanned and Leather	331	2,027
13	Marble and Stone	621	45,405
14	Kerosene Oil	21,837	59
15	Iron and Steel Wrought	23,579	2,312
16	Castor Seeds	17	22,808
17	Till Seeds	6	4,075
18	Linseeds .. ..	..	31,080
19	Cotton Seeds	2,296	17,913
20	Salt	60,403	..
21	Provisions	17,732	30,107
22	Sugar	10,380	670
23	Jaggery	6,813	72
24	Tobacco	3,931	1,841
25	Timber	4,999	15,991

SECTION (I).

Famine and Well-Sinking.

Famine
Board.

The Hon'ble Members of Revenue, Finance and P.W. Departments assisted by their respective Secretaries, continued to be members of the Board. The Board held four meetings during the year under report. The total rainfall yielded during the year under review amounted to an average of 20.40" as compared with 41.93" of the previous year. The meagre rainfall of the year caused anxiety in all the districts of Telingana

where the Kharif crop was badly affected and Abi was a failure as the tanks were practically empty. The conditions in the Aurangabad and Guibarga Subahs were normal.

Scarcity was declared in the whole of the Karimnagar District and in the Divisions of Asifabad and Chinnur of the Adilabad District. The other affected areas were:—The Devarkonda Taluq, part of Nalgonda District, a portion of Andole and Siddipet Taluqs of the Medak District, Kamareddi Taluq of the Nizamabad District, the Krishnapalli and other parts of the Makhtal Taluq of Mahbubnagar District and Ibrahimpet of Baghat District. These were kept under observation. The provisions of the Hyderabad Scarcity and Famine Manual were enforced, and Government sanctioned the following relief measures:—

- (1) Rs. 6,000 per District for three months from Mehir for Gratuitous Relief;
- (2) Rs. 10,000 per District from G.L.F. Silak for starting prophylactic relief works in villages by Local Fund;
- (3) Application of ordinance for controlling export and prices of grain and fodder in Osmanabad District;
- (4) Suspension of grazing fees and auction sale of custard-apples. Head-loads of wood, and edibles, etc., from the forest areas were allowed to be taken free of any charge.

Government empowered Hon'ble the Revenue Member to adopt other relief measures wherever necessary.

After an extensive tour in the affected tracts, the Director-General, Revenue, held a number of conferences with the Subedars, Taluqdars, P.W.D., Forest and Local Fund Officers. On his recommendation the Famine Board ordered various relief operations. Famine Relief operations included P.W.D. relief works, Local Fund and Forest Works and grant of extraordinary taccavi from the Famine Fund. Besides, Rs. 8,000 were sanctioned for a special Survey Party to undertake the survey of additional works needed in the scarcity areas of the Adilabad and Karimnagar Districts.

Later on when the distress became acute, the appointment of a Special Officer to adequately supervise and control the relief operations strictly in accordance with the Hyderabad Scarcity and Famine Manual was keenly felt. Accordingly Government authorised Mr. W. V. Grigson to act as the Famine Commissioner.

But fortunately there was providential rain in late Azur. It saved the withering Kharif crop and also saved the wet crops to some extent. It greatly helped the Rabi sowings. Thus the danger anticipated was soon averted resulting in the closure of test works in all such areas where scarcity was not declared. But the Abi crops in Telingana except in the areas under the canals were everywhere far below normal. Over wide tracts there was little or no water in the tanks and no crop existed except for a few patches here and there which had been saved by wells. Much of the Abi crop that had been sown withered due to shortage of water and there was practically no yield. In some of the wet lands the ryots had cut the rice straw and were preparing to cultivate Rabi. As there had been very little wet cultivation there was no employment available with the result that in many parts of the Adilabad and Karimnagar Districts, agricultural labourers were on the verge of starvation. Suspension of the Kharif Kist was found necessary to the extent of Rs. 2,71,243-5-2. A remission of three annas per rupee in Abi and 0-10-8 per rupee under wells was granted.

During the year under review Government sanctioned an aggregate sum of Rs. 9,20,364 from the Famine Reserve for relief operations in the affected areas. In order to relieve distress, a number of P.W.D., Forest and Local Fund Works, were started under the prophylactic relief administration as specified in the Famine Manual. The works were so distributed over the affected tract that the labourers seeking relief were able to sleep in their villages at nights and the need for regular camps was not felt. There was no emigration to other Districts or to British India.

The total number relieved on different works from 11th Meher 1348 Fasli to end of Aban 1348 Fasli was 2,41,971 and 39,962 persons received gratuitous relief.

In Gulbarga District the original programme for the 3 Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs and the 2 Diwani Taluqs of Yadgir and Gulbarga was for sinking or remodelling 840 wells (338 in Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs and 502 in the Diwani Taluqs). Out of these 314 works were completed at the end of 1348 Fasli, (243 new wells were sunk and 71 old wells were remodelled), after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 4,00,723-5-1. This gives an average of Rs. 1,276-3-0 per well. The work on 28 trial pits which cost Rs. 11,161-10-0 were abandoned. In all from the commencement of the well-sinking operations in the Gulbarga District in 1345 Fasli, 1,108 works were completed till the end of 1348 Fasli at a total cost of Rs. 11,52,730.

Nature and
Scope of
Work.

In accordance with the orders of Famine Board, steps are being taken through Finance Department for allotment of funds for the improvement of the drinking water in Alland and Afzalpur Taluq of the Paigah Ilaga which lie in the Famine Zone of the Gulbarga District, so as to give the same advantage to the ryots of the Paigah as is given in the Diwani Ilagas.

In short, the progress made by Well-Sinking Department, in the Gulbarga District is that 1,108 wells were made available for pure drinking water in villages especially in the three Sarf-i-Khas Taluqs of Shorapur, Shahpur and Andola, where the ryots were previously much exposed to guinea-worm and other water-borne diseases.

According to the recommendations of Famine Board the original budget of Rs. 3.5 lakhs of Well Sinking Department, was raised to Rs. 5 lakhs per annum as the activities of the Department were ordered to be extended to those villages of Diwani Taluqs of Gulbarga and Yadgir that lie in the famine belt. An expenditure of Rs. 4,99,061-7-1 was incurred in 1348 Fasli as compared with the expenditure of Rs. 5,05,509-7-5 of 1347 Fasli. This gave the percentage of establishment charges during the year under report to be 20.63 per cent. as compared with 18.3 per cent. in the last year.

Budget and
Expendi-
ture.

[Statement.

Well Irrigation. *Number of Wells.*—The total number of wells sunk by ryots (at their own cost) was 629 against 1,554 in 1947 Fashl a decrease of 925. The variation in the number of wells by districts during the two years is shown in the following table:—

Serial No.	Districts	No. in 1947 F.	No. in 1948 F.	Decrease	Increase
1	Aurangabad ..	2	9	..	7
2	Bhir ..	3	2	1	..
3	Parbhani ..	..	15	..	15
4	Raichur ..	1	1	..	..
5	Osmanabad ..	..	251	..	251
6	Medak ..	2	4	..	2
7	Baghat ..	2	..	2	..
8	Nizamabad ..	49	48	1	..
9	Mahbubnagar ..	..	4	..	4
10	Nalgonda ..	570	3	567	..
11	Warangal ..	265	77	188	..
12	Karimnagar ..	656	209	447	..
13	Adilabad ..	4	6	..	2
	Total ..	1,554	629	1,206	281

There has been a greater increase in the number of wells in Telingana than in Marathwara. But when compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of wells in most of the districts.

Cost of Wells.

The total cost of new wells was Rs. 1,56,015 (Rs. 1,74,218). The total average cost per well worked out at Rs. 248, ranging from Rs. 31 in the Adilabad District to Rs. 647 in the Parbhani District.

Area irrigated by new wells.

The total area irrigated by the new wells was 1,175 acres (approximately 2 acres per well).

The total expenditure incurred during the year on works chargeable to Famine grant was Rs. 7,58,736, of which Rs. 3,22,320 were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 4,36,416 on road works. Famine Relief Works.

Owing to general failure of rains during the year, scarcity prevailed in Medak, Mahboobnagar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Asifabad districts. Of these, Karimnagar and parts of Asifabad were the most severely affected areas. At the instance of the Revenue Department, the P.W.D. took prompt steps to start relief works in the affected parts. The measures taken were the collection of metal for reserve coat on the existing roads, the construction of new road works and repairs to tanks to provide work for the agricultural labour in the villages nearby. The number of labourers employed on relief works in the Divisions of the Warangal Circle up to the end of the year is given below:—

Warangal Division	..	..	6,304
Nalgonda Division	..	..	1,649
Karimnagar Division	..	..	48,033
Asifabad Division	..	..	23,691

Irrigation Works.—Several new tank works were started in the affected districts for employment of famine labour. The number of works taken up in Warangal Division was 13 tanks costing Rs. 74,220, in Nalgonda Division 18 tanks costing Rs. 55,730, in Karimnagar Division 47 tanks costing Rs. 2,66,606 and in Asifabad Division 12 tanks costing Rs. 41,983.

Of the old irrigation works chargeable to the famine grant, the Pendripakala Project in Nalgonda Division and the Boyel Merchaid Project in Raichur Division were completed during the year. Under the former project, field channels for serving an area of about 5,000 acres were excavated and during the year lands to the extent of 500 acres were brought under cultivation.

The Rooty Tank Project in Bhir Division is a work of outstanding importance undertaken by the Department in 1346 Fasli in a track subject to frequent famine in the Mahratwara Districts. During the year this work

was in active progress. The reservoir portion was completed and the distributaries were in progress. The outlay on the project to end of the year was Rs. 4,48,746 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,46,000. Action is being taken to get a revised estimate sanctioned by Government.

Road Works.—Apart from metal collection on several existing roads, 86 miles 4 furlongs of new road works detailed below were taken up during the year to afford relief to famine labour.

Serial No.	Division	Name of work	Amount of estimate
1	Nalgonda ..	Constructing Peddamangal-Elleswararam road, 2nd Section (16 miles) ..	1,07,800
2	Karimnagar	Constructing Parkal-Mahadevpur road, 1st Section (14 miles) ..	2,90,819
3	„	Constructing Yelkathurthi-Siddipet road, 1st Section (13 miles, 4 furlongs) ..	2,58,000
4	„	Constructing Karimnagar-Luxettipet road, 2nd Section (17 miles, 4 furlongs) ..	2,84,944
5	„	Constructing Raipatnam-Dharmapuri road, (5 miles, 4 furlongs) ..	72,529
6	„	Constructing Namlikonda-Shabazpally road, 1st and 2nd Section (11 miles) ..	1,50,777
7	Asifabad ..	Constructing Raipatnam-Luxettipet road, (4 miles) ..	49,877
8	„	Constructing Asifabad-Utnoor road, (5 miles) ..	1,00,200

Of these, works No. (4) and (7) form an important link in the Hyderabad-Chanda Trunk Road, and when completed would open up trade communication between Karimnagar and Asifabad.

Of the old works chargeable to the Famine grant, the construction of Karimnagar-Muktaraopet road in Karimnagar Division and the construction of masonry works on Barsi-Parendra road in Osmanabad Division were completed during the year. The remaining works which were still in progress were the following:—

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1948 F.
<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
1	Constructing Nalgonda-Thipparthy road (11 miles)	1,43,594	80,648
2	Constructing Pendripakala-Peddamanagal road, (9 miles)	71,000	26,167
<i>Gulbarga Division.</i>			
3	Extension of Devapur-Hunsgi road to Mallur on the frontier (6 miles) ..	90,000	49,588
4	Constructing Gogi-Malli road, (28 miles)	2,21,820	1,55,152
5	Constructing Kalloor-Andola road, (4 miles)	35,000	27,387
6	Constructing Devapur-Hunsgi road, (15 miles)	1,81,850	1,67,180
<i>Raichur Division.</i>			
7	Metalling Lingsugur-Gangawathy road, up to Thawergirah	2,85,852	2,60,893
8	Constructing Sindhnoor-Thawergirah road (26 miles)	3,46,000	3,28,729
9	Metalling Thawergirah-Gangawathi road	2,95,000	59,995
10	Metalling Lingsugur-Sindhnoor road, 1st Section (Lingsugur-Muski) ..	2,36,670	1,13,134
11	Metalling Lingsugur-Sindhnoor road, 2nd Section, (Muski-Sindhnoor) ..	1,93,800	71,666

CHAPTER V.

Communications.

SECTION (A).

Roads and Bridges.

Road Board. The Road Board met twice during the year under review on the 9th Bahman and the 15th Amerdad 1348 F. when approval was accorded to the construction of several original road works, bridges, causeways, etc., and to metalling and dust-proofing of existing roads estimated to cost over Rs. 23.5 lakhs.

Road Fund Works. An annual allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs is given by the Government for road works, 3 lakhs from the Petrol Cess subvention and 2 lakhs from the proceeds of the State Vehicles Tax. The unspent balances of this allotment are carried forward from year to year.

Improvements to existing roads. These comprise, in general, of converting muram surfaces of roads into metalled ones in order to withstand modern fast traffic consequent on the introduction of heavy motor vehicles and the bus services in the districts, improving the curves and grades, providing masonry works and constructing causeways and bridges across unbridged streams to ensure swift and uninterrupted locomotion.

[Statement.

A list of important works under this class which were completed or which remained in progress in 1348 Fasli is given below:—

List of Bridges, Causeways, etc., and of Road Works taken up for metalling costing Rs. 25,000 and above which were either completed or which remained in progress in 1348 F.

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1348 F.
PART—I.			
BRIDGES. CAUSEWAYS. ETC.			
(WORKS COMPLETED.)			
<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
1	Constructing a bridge across Gollapally Vagu on Jangaon-Sooriapet road ..	71,500	71,383
<i>Karimnagar Division.</i>			
2	Constructing causeway across Palam river on Jactial-Arnoor road ..	53,500	41,143
<i>Medak Division.</i>			
3	Constructing bridges on 3 streams on Aler-Siddipet road	34,000	30,086
<i>Mahbubnagar Division.</i>			
4	Constructing a bridge across the Yeligandla Vagu in mile 87 of Jedcherla-Krishna road	37,000	34,899
<i>Raichur Division.</i>			
5	Constructing Major masonry works on Raichur-Manvi road	2,03,660	1,94,617
<i>Aurangabad Division.</i>			
6	Constructing causeways across the Phulmary river on Aurangabad-Ajanta road	64,000	73,077
7	Constructing an R.C.C. bridge across the Girja river on Aurangabad-Ajanta road	86,500	81,863
8	Constructing causeway across the Purna river on Aurangabad-Ajanta road ..	80,300	75,430

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expendi- ture to end of 1848 F.
<i>Bhir Division.</i>			
9	Constructing masonry works on Momi- nabad-Purli road	72,000	62,546
<i>Nizamabad Division.</i>			
10	Extension of the causeway across the Manjira river at Sallorah on Nizam- abad-Nanded road	1,76,000	1,76,134
11	Constructing additional water-ways on Nizamabad-Varni road	40,534	36,897
12	Constructing R.C.C. bridge across the Haldi river	64,330	61,846
13	Constructing a culvert over the Kal- werai stream at mile 22 of Hyderabad- Nagpur road	30,000	24,795
WORKS IN PROGRESS.			
<i>Wurungal Division.</i>			
1	Constructing causeway across the Mu- rair river on Kothagudam-Palwancha road	54,500	23,034
2	Constructing bridges across Vangavedu Vagu and Wyra stream on Madira- Bonakal road	30,100	9,963
3	Constructing causeway across Kinner- sani Vagu on Palwancha-Boorgam- pad road	32,000	4,976
<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
4	Constructing a causeway across the Kangal river and bridges across the Uppu Vagu and Gurrampad Vagu on Nalgonda-Deverkonda road ..	2,43,000	2,43,087
5	Constructing minor masonry works on Nalgonda-Deverkonda road ..	1,39,500	54,971
6	Constructing a causeway across the Hallia river on Deverkonda-Miryal- guda road	76,300	11,894
7	Constructing a causeway across the Musi river on Kodad-Miryalguda road	1,15,000	20,650

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1846 F.
<i>Karimnagar Division.</i>			
8	Constructing a low level causeway across Shanigram	23,400	17,555
<i>Mahbubnagar Division.</i>			
9	Constructing masonry arched bridge across the Dindi river in mile 59.2 of Jedcherla-Deverkonda road ..	77,000	55,035
<i>Gulbarga Division.</i>			
10	Constructing major masonry works on Gulbarga-Alland road	40,630	27,848
<i>Nanded Division.</i>			
11	Constructing a bridge across the Bidar-Halli Nala	55,000	42,995
<i>Osmanabad Division.</i>			
12	Constructing R.C.C. bridge across the Manjira river on Osmanabad-Bhir road near Chowsala	82,600	55,463
13	Constructing masonry works on Osmanabad-Sholapur road	1,70,000	1,45,051
14	Constructing masonry works on Barsi-Latur road	63,000	45,326
<i>Bhir Division.</i>			
15	Constructing masonry works on Osmanabad-Bhir road	95,000	32,735
<i>Nizamabad Division.</i>			
16	Constructing causeway across Palam river on Jactial-Armoor road ..	40,000	3,050

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expendi- ture to end of 1848 F.
PART—II.			
METALLING OF ROADS AND SPECIAL REPAIRS.			
WORKS COMPLETED.			
<i>Karimnagar Division.</i>			
1	Metalling Jactial-Armoor road ..	95,845	82,109
<i>Raichur Division.</i>			
2	Metalling and improving Raichur-Deo- sugur road	97,700	87,131
3	Remetalling Raichur-Manvi road ..	93,187	83,802
<i>Bidar Division.</i>			
4	Metalling Hyderabad-Sholapur road ..	3,15,700	2,76,066
<i>Nanded Division.</i>			
5	Special repairs to Hyderabad-Deglur- Nanded road	82,000	81,231
<i>Hyderabad Division.</i>			
6	Metalling Mir Jumla Karmanghat road	31,000	29,215
WORKS IN PROGRESS.			
<i>Warangal Division.</i>			
1	Metalling Hyderabad-Hanumkonda road miles 67 to 73	38,075	18,662
2	Metalling Narsampet-Nekonda road ..	85,000	43,692
3	Metalling Hanumkonda-Narsampet road	1,11,900	91,373
4	Metalling Khammam-Ashwaraopet road 3rd and 4th Sections	3,14,200	40,473

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expenditure to end of 1848 F.
<i>Nalgonda Division.</i>			
5	Metalling Nalgonda-Deverkonda road	2,08,150	1,74,450
6	Metalling Deverkonda-Jedcherla road	54,300	33,570
7	Metalling Jangaon-Sooriapet road ..	3,32,000	86,581
8	Metalling Hyderabad-Masulipatam road	1,27,300	1,19,698
<i>Karimnagar Division.</i>			
9	Metalling Karimnagar-Siddipet road ..	1,15,000	49,486
10	Metalling Karimnagar-Kamareddy road	1,97,200	92,697
<i>Medak Division.</i>			
11	Metalling Ghanapur-Narsapur road ..	1,10,000	56,612
12	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Siddipet road, (Medak portion Rs. 2,23,967 of the estimate for Rs. 2,81,000) ..	2,23,967	1,30,264
<i>Mahbubnagar Division.</i>			
13	Metalling Jedcherla-Krishna road ..	2,97,300	95,763
14	Metalling the surface and constructing minor masonry works on Jedcherla-Deverkonda road ..	2,03,400	93,001
15	Metalling Hyderabad-Kurnool road, 4th Section ..	2,79,000	1,33,468
16	Metalling Faruknagar-Pargi road and branch road to Shahabad. ..	2,06,800	80,553
<i>Gulbarga Division.</i>			
17	Metalling Gandipet-Yadgir road, 4th Section (Kodangal to Gurumatkal) ..	60,000	38,165
<i>Osmanabad Division.</i>			
18	Special repairs to Barsi-Mominabad road ..	38,350	17,189

Serial No.	Name of work	Amount of estimate	Expendi- ture to end of 1848 F.
<i>Nanded Division.</i>			
19	Special repairs to Nanded-Hingoli road	28,308	9,999
<i>Nizamabad Division.</i>			
20	Metalling Armoor-Jactial road ..	89,000	40,562
21	Metalling Kamareddy-Sircilla road ..	61,000	30,227
<i>Hyderabad Division.</i>			
22	Metalling Himayatsagar road from Tippu Khan's bridge ..	47,600	34,105
23	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar- Shamirpet road ..	81,000	11,974
24	Metalling Hyderabad-Yadgir road ..	1,45,300	6,310
25	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Siddi- pet road (miles 8 to 18 transferred from Medak Division—Hyderabad por- tion Rs. 57,033 of the estimate for Rs. 2,81,000) ..	57,033	30,866

New Road Works.

The following new road works that were under construction, have been completed during the year:—

- (1) Constructing Salvoy-Pasra road, Warangal Division (Metal road—5 miles 4 furlongs).
- (2) Constructing Madira-Bonakal road, Warangal Division (Metal road—8 miles 6 furlongs).
- (3) Constructing Ibrahimpatam-Mallapally road, Nalgonda, Division (Muram road—26 miles 3 furlongs).
- (4) Constructing 5th section of Gandipet-Yadgir road from Gurumtkal to Yadgir with branch road to Narayenpet, Gulbarga Division (Muram road—32 miles 3 furlongs).
- (5) Constructing Sailu-Jintoor road, Parbhani Division (Metal road—35 miles 5 furlongs).
- (6) Constructing Georai-Manjlegaon road, Bhir Division (Metal road—32 miles).
- (7) Constructing Mosra-Bodhan road, Nizamsagar Division (Metal road—6 miles 1 furlong).
- (8) Constructing Rudrur-Kotgir road, Nizamsagar Division (Metal road—3 miles 5 furlongs).

The total mileage of roads under the control of the P.W.D. at the end of 1348 F. was 4,855 miles 5 furlongs, as against 4,727 miles 4 furlongs at the end of the previous year. Out of the total length of roads, 1,558 miles 2½ furlongs were of muram and 3,297 miles 2½ furlongs were of metal. Total
mileage
of Roads.

SECTION (B).

Railways.

The Jankampet-Bodhan Branch Line which was constructed to feed the sugar factory established under Government auspices at Bodhan was opened for traffic by His Highness the Prince of Berar and the line began to function from 1st November 1938. The expenditure on this project was B.G. Rs. 6.56 lakhs. Construc-
tion.

The Mudkhed-Adilabad Railway was taken up for construction during the year. This when completed, will open up the most undeveloped part of the country which abounds in natural and mineral resources. The length of the line will be 101 miles and will cost B.G. Rs. 72.77 lakhs.

As the prospects of the Aurangabad-Bhir-Purli chord are not bright, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway Board is not in favour of proceeding with this work and probably it may be abandoned.

The financial results of the Railway owned by the Government were as under:— Finance.

	1347 Fasli B.G. Rs.	1348 Fasli. B.G. Rs.
Capital at charge at the end of the year ..	14,34,57,540	14,45,91,952
Gross earnings ..	2,33,08,774	2,24,82,759
Working expenses ..	1,12,59,003	1,12,37,000
Net earnings ..	1,20,49,771	1,12,45,759
Percentage of net earnings to gross earnings ..	51.7	50.0
Percentage of net earnings to capital ..	8.4	7.8

Though the working expenses remained nearly the same as in last year, the gross earnings were less by about Rs. 8 lakhs which were mainly on the metre gauge. This was due to a partial failure of cotton crop coupled with keen competition from private lorries which diverted the cotton traffic to Bombay by road. Steps have been taken in conjunction with the G.I.P. Railway to reduce

the Railway rates, and it is hoped that in 1349 F. the results would be more favourable.

General. A number of reduced rates have been quoted to enable free movement of edible grains from one centre to another within the Dominions. Similar concessions have been given to other agricultural products with a view to increase local consumption for industrial and other purposes and to increase exports.

Classes have been opened in the Districts for illiterate adult employees of the Railway with a view to improve their efficiency. A lecture and debating society for the benefit of the staff has also been inaugurated on the 25th March 1939.

A welfare centre at Lallaguda has been established under a trained welfare worker assisted by two trained dais who, in addition to conducting all normal confinement cases at the centre, will visit the staff at their houses and advise them on matters of health.

Children's playgrounds will also be provided at 11 institutes of the Railway.

Each passenger train is provided with a first aid box and a stretcher in the brake van in charge of the guard for use in emergency. The staff are encouraged to pass a test in first aid.

Road Transport Services. At the end of the year, the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,971 with 287 buses and cars. The goods service operated with 50 lorries and 3 trailers. Capital at charge at the end of the year was B.G. Rs. 54,54,784. Against the gross earnings of B.G. Rs. 27,80,401 the working expenses amounted to B.G. Rs. 28,37,259, resulting in a loss of B.G. Rs. 56,858. The reasons for the fall in earnings are:—

- (1) Illegitimate and uneconomic competition from private services.
- (2) Maintenance difficulties due to the use of Diesel Oil and Dorman Engines which were newly introduced.

Steps taken by the Administration and Government to improve efficiency and to restrict private competition are expected to lead to better results next year.

Air Transport Services. The capital investment on Air craft and machinery amounted to B.G. Rs. 1,11,264. The Department has been concentrating attention on training mulkis as Air

Pilots and Ground Engineers and in improving the landing ground at Begumpet. Sites for landing grounds have been selected at Aurangabad, Bidar, Adilabad and Mominabad and steps are being taken to construct landing ground at these places. The gross earnings of the year were B.G. Rs. 1,17,349 while the working expenses came up to B.G. Rs. 2,12,870 thus resulting in a loss of B.G. Rs. 95,221 which was set off against the Railway earnings.

As a result of Government notification issued on 7-1-1946 F. allowing conversion of 5 per cent. shares with profit into 6 per cent. shares, there was a further conversion of 5 per cent. shares of the face value of Rs. 90,000. At the end of the year the face value of shares was as under:—

		Rs.
5 per cent. shares	.. ..	16,39,925
6 per cent. shares	.. ..	17,62,793.12

SECTION (C).

Postal Department.

The total number of postal employees at the end of the year 1948 Fasli was 2331 and there were 1078 post offices. The distance of mail lines was 9597½ miles. The total number of postal articles issued, including registered articles, amounted to 3,35,00,369 of which 8,75,908 were registered articles. Included in the latter were 79,055 V. P. articles to the value of Rs. 10,32,846-7-1, and 14,280 insured articles. Besides the above articles 5,85,248 money orders of the value of Rs. 1,08,13,172-10-7 were issued. The commission realised on these was Rs. 1,47,267-11-0. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 5,99,835-14-10 and Service stamps worth Rs. 3,24,986-4-8 were sold. Quinine worth Rs. 12,485-5-0 was sold to the public. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank Accounts was Rs. 1,17,88,092-10-3.

One hundred and seventy-four new post offices were opened, of which 5 were sub-offices and 169 branch offices. Fifteen branch offices were closed. Two branch offices were changed into sub-offices. During the year 322 new letter boxes were installed and 47 were removed. There were 855 postmen and village postmen.

Articles
issued and
delivered.

During the year the total articles including money orders issued numbered 34,085,617 as against 36,531,585 in the previous year, showing a reduction of 2,445,968. The number of articles delivered amounted to 3,53,06,720 as against 3,80,79,661 in the previous year, showing a reduction of 27,72,941. This number includes articles received from British India and foreign countries which were delivered without any compensation. The number of articles delivered during the year as compared with the population of the State gives an average of 2.45 as against 2.65 in the previous year. The number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office was 71,746 as against 60,213 of last year, of which 43,309 or 60.36 were delivered to the addressees or senders.

Money
Orders,
V.P. and
Insured
Articles.

As in previous year all the post offices were authorised to issue money orders. During the year 14,280 insured letters and parcels were issued as against 16,080 in the previous year showing a decrease of 1800. The insurance fees correspondingly fell from Rs. 7,171-7-0 to Rs. 6,578-12-0, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 592-11-0. No compensation was paid for any insured article. The number of V. P. articles decreased from 88,968 valuing Rs. 12,88,729-1-5 to 79,055 worth Rs. 10,32,846-7-1. During the year 5,85,248 money orders to the value of Rs. 1,08,13,172-10-7 were issued on which a commission of Rs. 1,47,267-11-0 inclusive of V. P. commission was realised. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 3,816 in the number of money orders and a corresponding increase in their value of Rs. 3,50,051-14-3 and in the amount of commission realised of Rs. 2,741-10-0. The number of money orders delivered was 577,392 amounting to Rs. 1,08,44,250-9-4 as against 566,052 amounting to Rs. 1,04,74,099-5-5 in the previous year showing an increase of 11,340 amounting to Rs. 3,70,151-3-11.

Savings
Bank
Accounts.

In the year under report 12,783 new accounts were opened with an aggregate deposit of Rs. 87,84,900-6-3 and 5021 accounts amounting to Rs. 89,81,748-11-2 were closed. At the end of Aban 1348 Fasli the total number of running accounts was 99,935 with a deposit balance of Rs. 1,17,88,092-10-3. The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 1,17,88,092-10-3 as against Rs. 1,19,84,940-15-2 in the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 1,96,848-4-11.

During the year under report the total income was Rs. 11,29,292-14-8 as against Rs. 11,29,238-6-11 of last year and the expenditure was Rs. 9,28,696-13-4 as against Rs. 9,39,647-8-0 in the previous year, showing a balance of Rs. 2,00,596-1-4 which represents a solid profit to the Department. This marks a very satisfactory achievement in view of the general economic depression prevalent.

SECTION (D).

Telephone.

The important change in the system of service brought about during the year in the Hyderabad City Telephones was the change over from the Central Battery System to Automatic System with effect from the 19th Thir 1348 F. at a cost of about five lakhs of rupees. The exchange at Narayanguda intended for the King Koti Mubarak and certain Royal Palaces however continued to function under the old Magneto System. The Automatic Exchange consists of a Central Exchange at Gowli-guda with satellite exchanges at Adikmet (Osmania University), Golconda and Secunderabad with provision, for the present, for 2,100 lines.

The special features inherent in the new System are:

- (1) The service conforms with the standard of the British India Posts and Telegraphs Department and it will thus be possible to connect the State System with the all-India Trunk Lines. Negotiations are in progress with the Government of India.
- (2) Promptness of connection and clearness of reception.
- (3) Secrecy of speech.
- (4) Automatic indication of faults and recording of time during which the fault is removed.

The following table shows the capital outlay on the City and District Telephones and the number of subscribers at the end of 1348 F. as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Exchange	Capital outlay to end of 1348 F.	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS AT THE END OF 1347 FASLI		NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS AT THE END OF 1348 FASLI	
		Main tele-phones	Exten-sions	Main tele-phones	Exten-sions
Hydrabad City ..	16,15,130	963	390	1,057	392
Warangal with call Offices at Bhongir, Alir and Jangaon ..	2,71,764	[53 9	.. ..	49 8	....
Aurangabad and Jalna ..	1,4,0648	[36 24	.. ..	32 23	....
Raichur ..	50,887	9	..	9	..
Total ..	20,78,429	1,094	390	1,178	392

Trunk Lines connect Warangal to Hyderabad and Jalna to Aurangabad.

The financial results for the year 1348 F. as compared with the previous year are as detailed below:—

Exchange	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE		PROFIT OR DEFICIT	
	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Hyderabad City ..	2,42,385	2,48,270	2,06,012	2,14,282	+ 36,873	+ 33,988
Warangal (including Bhongir, Alir and Jangaon) ..	15,687	15,258	35,552	35,513	— 19,865	— 20,255
Aurangabad and Jalna ..	10,328	9,177	24,112	23,185	— 13,784	— 14,008
Raichur ..	1,530	1,530	6,901	6,944	— 5,371	— 5,414
Total ..	2,70,430	2,74,235	2,72,577	2,79,924	— 2,147	— 5,689

The following statement shows the outstanding against the subscribers at the end of 1348 F. as against the previous year:—

Exchange			Outstand- ing at the end of 1347 F.	Outstand- ing at the end of 1348 F.	Increase or decrease
Hyderabad City	..	..	1,78,899	1,59,398	— 19,501
Warangal (including Bhongir, Aler and Jangaon)	..	..	31,219	31,270	— 51
Aurangabad and Jalna	..	..	8,880	7,424	— 1,456
Raichur	..	..	3,509	2,488	— 1,021
Total			2,22,507	2,00,580	— 21,927

A scheme for the extension of the Hyderabad Telephone System to all District Headquarters and many other important towns on the way is ready and under submission to Government.

The question of connecting the State Telephone System with the Trunk Telephone System of British India is under correspondence with the Government of India.

SECTION (E).

Civil Aviation.

A subsidy of Rs. 59,252 was sanctioned by Government for the Hyderabad State Aero Club for the year 1348 Fasli.

The total strength of the Aero Club during the year was 86 as against 67 members in 1347 Fasli, out of which 64 were flying members and 22 non-flying members.

The total number of hours flown during the year was 610 hours and 35 minutes of which 381 hours of solo flying was carried out.

During the year under report three members qualified themselves for 'A' Licence, one for 'A'-1 Licence and one for 'B' Licence.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health.

SECTION (A).

Sanitation and Public Health.

Vital

Statistics.

Vital statistical returns, not only from the rural areas but also from the large towns, continued to remain very inaccurate as in the past. For the City of Hyderabad the reported birth and death rates are 12.7 and 11.8 per mille respectively. The birth rate varies anywhere from 7.2 to 18.2 and the death rate from 6.2 to 16.64 giving an average birth-rate of 10.4 and a death-rate of 9.0 per mille for the Dominion. That these are gross under-estimates, there can be hardly any doubt. The figures are low even for the progressive countries of the West and there can be little doubt that these low figures are due to defective registration and defective methods of collection and compilation. The reported average birth and death rates for British India of 34.5 and 22.4 are considered to be rather low and conditions in Hyderabad should not of course vary so widely from those obtaining in the provinces of British India.

General
Sanitary
condition
of the
State.

The general sanitary condition of large district towns are rapidly improving but less important towns are still in a somewhat neglected condition. It is hoped that with the redrafting of the Local Self-Government Regulations for inclusion in the reformed Constitution, great all-round improvements in sanitary conditions in the districts will result. These Regulations will place in the hands of the District Boards, the Municipal and Town Committees, powers with regard to provision of wholesome water-supply, construction of drains, sewers and latrines, control of infectious diseases and public nuisances, control of food and drug adulteration, regulation of offensive trades, building construction and construction of markets and reservation of sites for factories, etc.

Sanitation in rural areas is in a primitive stage. Rubbish and manure heaps, human and animal excreta are in evidence almost everywhere. Provision of protected water-supplies, efficient drainage and prompt removal of refuse and excreta from human habitation are the fundamentals for any sanitary or health improvement.

The main task of the Rural Reconstruction movement is to strengthen the forces, economic and social, breaking the inhibition against better living and to summon new forces to their aid. In other words, mass education in the widest sense should be promoted. The ryot is to be convinced that (a) there is such a thing as a better life than his present one, (b) that such a new life is desirable, (c) and that it is attainable through his own efforts. The villager is strictly conservative in his outlook and the inculcation of health habits, in so far as they depart from his normal modes of life, can only be achieved by long and patient endeavour. No short-term efforts are likely to bear fruit. Particularly this is true in relation to health because in many cases it involves radical change in methods of living. Acceptance of new habits by a community, indeed, can often only be attained when a new generation has grown up in an environment of new ideas and new practices.

The Public Health Department have made it the routine duty of the District Health Staff to regularly visit Rural Reconstruction villages and through personal talks, demonstrations, posters, leaflets and magic lantern lectures give convincing messages to the villagers. The department recommends the conversion of old wells into type design draw wells. Construction of roadside drains, soakage pits in the village and manure pits for collection of animal excreta and refuse at suitable places outside the village and provision of ventilators in houses are undertaken. The District Health Officers and the Taluq Medical Officers make it a point to attend the District and Taluq council meetings of Rural Reconstruction and give their advice on sanitary improvements in those places. The District Health Staff have reported all-round improvement in such of the selected villages where rural uplift work was undertaken during the year of report.

During the year 52 major Uruses and Jatras and 272 minor festivals were held in the Dominion. The sanitary

control of pilgrim centres as an essential part of general campaign against infectious diseases cannot be too strongly stressed. Instances of explosive outbreaks of cholera epidemic following the introduction of infection at such gatherings are not uncommon. During the year of report one such epidemic resulted from a quarterly jatra at Pattan in Aurangabad District. No intimation of this Jatra was given to the Public Health Department and therefore no precautionary measure could be taken until the actual outbreak of cholera.

It is essential that definite and detailed plans for sanitary control of festival centres should be made but it should be recognised that the sanitary control of festival centres themselves is not likely to give complete protection from the danger of cholera but a more general provision of protected water-supply and of adequate conservancy measure, particularly along the routes used by the pilgrims, is most essential. The Water Board should, therefore, while drawing up priority list of places for protected water-supply, give special consideration to perennial pilgrimage centres in the Dominions.

The levying of pilgrim tax, as in British India, will provide a source of income to local bodies to meet the expenses of sanitary improvements at festival centres. Such a tax is envisaged under the reformed Constitution.

Organized piped water-supplies now exist at Jalna, Aurangabad, Latur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Nanded, Warangal, Sedam and Osmanabad towns. The works at Osmanabad and Warangal were completed and re-modelling of Gulbarga Water Works, Water Works at Nizamabad and at Tuljapur were under progress.

Public
Health
Schemes.

During the year a number of Public Health Schemes were drawn up, important among these were,

(1) Scheme for the appointment of three survey parties for a period of 2 years for general survey of the State with regard to (a) Malaria and Elephantiasis, (b) Plague and (c) Leprosy, Guinea-worm and Yaws.

(2) The Second Grade Health Inspector Scheme, which will provide two Health Inspectors in place of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, a Health Sub-Inspector and the Relieving Vaccinator.

(3) A scheme for the establishment of Health Inspectors' Class in Hyderabad has been proposed.

(4) A modified and more comprehensive anti-malaria scheme for Nizamabad District is proposed.

(5) A malaria scheme has also been suggested for the hyper-endemic areas in Parbhani District.

(6) A scheme for the preparation of cholera vaccine for use in the Dominions at the Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories has been suggested to Government which will cost Rs. 8,000 non-recurring and Rs. 7,000 recurring annually.

(7) A draft scheme for the establishment of Child Welfare Centres at District Headquarters as well as one at Latur and another at Jalna has been prepared.

(8) The appointment of a Woman Medical Officer to organize Maternity and Child Welfare Work in the State has been suggested during the year.

(9) Government have been asked to consider the appointment of Municipal Health Officers with Health qualifications for each of the large municipal towns in the districts with a population of 30,000 and over.

(10) Anti-plague measures for Sadaseopet, a trade centre in Medak district which has been responsible for the spread of plague for a number of years, have been suggested.

(11) A proposal to combat the annual visitation of plague from endemic foci situated in the non-khalsa areas of Osmanabad District has been strongly recommended.

(12) A recommendation for the inauguration of a State Tuberculosis Association in Hyderabad, the rules and regulations of which have been drawn, has been sent up to Government for consideration.

(13) The creation of an Advisory Board of Health consisting of official and non-official members with the Hon'ble Member-in-charge, as its Chairman has been suggested to Government.

(14) With a view to see what steps can be taken to meet the cost of important investigations and experiments of a non-recurring nature out of the accumulated pre-reform balances a list, district by district, of the special schemes which can be undertaken and financed in the next five years with their cost has also been prepared

and placed before the Revenue Department for consideration. This includes, the provision of trained 'Dais' for rural areas; distribution of quinine at cost price on a large scale in the districts, special campaigns lasting for 5 years against important epidemic diseases including Yaws and venereal diseases; the establishment of a Health Publicity Bureau; the creation of a Central Vital Statistical Bureau; the enhancing of grants for epidemic control and the increase of Public Health personnel in rural areas.

The following schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year:—

(1) Anti-malaria scheme for Raichur costing Rs. 1,500 from Municipal savings.

(2) Anti-malaria scheme for Doobak costing Rs. 3,832 annually.

(3) Rajura malaria scheme was extended for a further period of two years costing Rs. 1,800 per year.

The following schemes proposed last year still remained under the consideration of Government at the close of the year under review:—

(1) Six units for intensive anti-yaws campaign for a period of six months costing Rs. 38,160.

(2) Scheme for starting nutrition surveys in the Dominions at an annual cost of Rs. 23,727.

(3) Scheme for creating 16 travelling dispensaries for rural areas costing Rs. 69,984 recurring and Rs. 46,800 non-recurring.

The following draft Acts also remained under the consideration of Government when the year ended:—

(1) Registration of Births and Deaths Act.

(2) Hyderabad Vaccination Act.

(3) Food Adulteration Act.

(4) Infectious and Epidemic Diseases Act.

Causes of Mortality. Fevers alone accounted for 1,01,011 deaths or about 70 per cent. of the total during the year. This large figure almost certainly includes a large number of deaths due to malaria and a fairly large number due to Tuberculosis and Enteric fever which are all preventable diseases. In addition cholera, small-pox, plague,

dysentery, diarrhoea and respiratory diseases were together responsible for about 13 per cent. of the total deaths registered.

The mortality rates for the three important epidemic diseases of cholera, small-pox and plague are for all practical purposes accurate. Villagers have now a wholesome fear of these diseases and do not fail to recognize and report their occurrence. Besides, the Health Staff in the districts observes a keen vigilance and failures promptly to report deaths from these diseases are taken serious notice of. "Late Reports" are not however uncommon. A system for allocating deaths from epidemic diseases to their proper week of occurrence is now being introduced; as it is, late reports unduly swell up weekly figures and their epidemiological significance is therefore greatly lost.

Cholera.—1,384 deaths occurred due to cholera, during the year which is the lowest figure reached since 1344 F. Of the total deaths due to cholera as many as 862 cases occurred in Aurangabad District. Infection in this district spread from a Jatra at Pattan where infection was imported from the adjoining Ahmednagar district of the Bombay Presidency. The other districts which reported more than 500 cases due to cholera were Osmanabad, Gulbarga and Parbhani. Bhir district reported 439 cases. In the rest of the districts the deaths varied from 359 in Bidar to 10 in Nalgonda. 155,147 inoculations were performed during the year against 154,375 last year.

Small-pox.—479 deaths occurred due to small-pox during the year. This figure is higher than the figures for the past 2 years but is much smaller compared with the figures for 1343, 1344 and 1345 Fasli which were 8,712, 8,825 and 1,166 respectively. As in the case of cholera, Aurangabad claimed the largest number of deaths due to small-pox with 279 deaths. Bhir district recorded 39 deaths. Karimnagar, Warangal, Nanded, Bidar, Baghat, Medak, Nizamabad and Asifabad remained free from small-pox and in the remaining 7 districts deaths varied from 29 to 8. The City of Hyderabad recorded as many as 148 attacks and 41 deaths during the year. The total number of vaccinations performed throughout the Dominion was 427,676 against 397,708

during the previous year of which 12,207 were revaccinations.

Plague.—There have been 5127 deaths due to plague in the Dominion during the year, of which as many as 3499 deaths were recorded in Osmanabad alone. Osmanabad has suffered rather severely this year as in the previous years. Factors responsible for severe outbreaks of plague in Osmanabad have been constantly brought to the notice of Government as due to several islands of non-khalsa areas within the jurisdiction of this district where no proper preventive measures are adopted. A scheme for the eradication of plague from endemic foci in these non-khalsa areas has been submitted to Government towards the close of the year and it is imperative that urgent steps should be taken in this direction in order to protect not only Osmanabad but other neighbouring districts. Fumigation and refumigation in endemic villages continuously for a few years, only hold out a reasonable prospect of eradicating endemicity of plague from these areas.

As explained above, it was from Osmanabad that plague spread to the neighbouring districts of Bhir, Gulbarga and Bidar which recorded 471, 429 and 389 deaths respectively. These districts were involved in plague epidemic due to their borders abutting against the border of Osmanabad district. Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nanded, Raichur, Karimnagar, Warangal, Asifabad and Bagath districts remained free from plague during the year and Nizamabad and Nalgonda districts recorded only 1 and 5 deaths respectively. 255,509 inoculations were performed against 163,652 last year. The villagers are now realizing the value of protection afforded by prophylactic inoculation but it is not until human infection starts that they volunteer willingly to be inoculated.

Malaria
and other
Surveys.

Malaria.—Malaria constitutes one of the major public health problems in the State. It is rampant where perennial irrigation has been introduced without consideration for drainage. Instance in point is the Nizam-sagar Project, which is the source of great concern at present. Measures have been devised to combat malaria under its Ayacut.

Parts of Parbhani district are also hyperendemic, but factors responsible for malaria in these areas are entirely

different from the conditions prevailing in Nizamabad. Parbhani district is strewn with rivers and nalas which during the hot part of the year get entirely dried up so that as different from the perennial incidence of malaria in Nizamabad, malaria is only seasonal in Parbhani district. The department has recommended six months anti-malaria campaign every year, from Aban to Farwardi following, in the badly infected areas of Kalamnuri, Jintoor and Hingoli.

As has been pointed out irrigation without due regard to proper drainage leads to what is popularly known as 'Man-Made Malaria' and it is earnestly hoped that before Tungabhadra Project assumes a practical shape, a thorough malaria survey of the areas to be affected would be called for and that a recurring provision would be made in the estimate of the project for malaria control.

There can be little doubt that malaria causes great loss of life and chronic ill-health in the State. Leslie (1909) suggested that in an ordinary year malaria was responsible for a mean death-rate of 5 per mille in India. Other published figures show an estimated death-rate between 2 and 14 per mille, varying with the intensity of the malarial incidence as judged by the spleen rates. Leslie's estimated death-rate of 5 per mille of the population seems a moderate one, as representative of the average rate for India. Even if this rate is accepted for Hyderabad, deaths due to malaria in the State would be about 70,000 per annum. In addition to this colossal loss of life it is well-established that where malaria prevails, and almost in direct proportion to its prevalence the population is generally sub-normal physically, mentally and economically. It places a serious obstacle in the way of development of large and potentially rich areas of fertile land. The malady not only physically incapacitates but dulls ambition, destroys enterprise and lowers morale. Seventy per cent. of the total deaths reported during the year were due to 'Fevers' of which a majority must be the result of malaria alone. Of the total outdoor attendance at the various dispensaries in the district 12 per cent. constitutes attendance due to malaria. These are no doubt cases that have been clinically diagnosed without recourse to laboratory diagnosis.

The Malaria Department has been carrying on systematic anti-malarial measures in the City for the last ten

years with excellent results. There has been a great decline in the attendance of malarial patients in the hospitals of the City and in the spleen indices of children within the Municipal limits of the City. Before the campaign, the percentage of malaria to total attendance was 47 and now it has come down to one. The cost of Anti-Malarial Work in the City this year was O.S. Rs. 45,720-9-10 for a population of 379,438 which works out to one anna and eleven pies per head.

Guinea-worm.—Guinea-worm disease is rampant in some of the districts and it is interesting to note that the areas worst affected are limited to Maratwada side. Among other things the probable relation of black-cotton soil to Guinea-worm infection is worthy of investigation. The number of cases treated at various hospitals and dispensaries in the districts during the year were 2411. The previous surveys of guinea-worm have revealed that in areas of Osmanabad, Bhir and Gulbarga, the case-rates range in parts to as high a figure as 155 per thousand of population. The changing of the existing step wells and the sinking of new draw-wells has greatly reduced the incidence of guinea-worm disease in Raichur and Gulbarga districts. The amount of suffering and disability entailed by this crippling disease fully justified the expenditure involved in providing protected wells.

Leprosy.—Surveys so far carried out have shown that census figures have to be multiplied by 5 or even 10 to give anything like correct figures of lepers in the Dominion. The only area of the State for which we have any accurate figures is the Nizamabad Taluq of Nizamabad District. Previous surveys in about 122 villages with a total population of 60,000 revealed that no less than 500 patients were suffering from leprosy. This gives a leprosy rate of 0.8 per cent. and more accurate investigations would undoubtedly show a higher leprosy rate.

We do not however believe that the leprosy rate in Nizamabad Taluq is a fair index of leprosy rate throughout the State. Some areas undoubtedly have a rate of more than one per cent. while others have very little leprosy. Throughout the Dominion the Leprosy rate may be roughly estimated at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which gives a rough figure for the number of lepers in the State as 60,000; more than ten times the number recorded in the 1921 census.

During the year leprosy surveys were carried out in Manvi in Raichur District, and Jagtiyal in Karimnagar District. In Jagtiyal Taluq, Dharavaram, Chittapur, Bande-Lingapur and Gullapalli showed a leprosy rate of 11; 20; 8 and 8 respectively per mille of population.

Yaws.—This disease which was reported in 1930 to be confined to the jungle tracts known as Kurvapatti extending from Madira Taluq passing across Paloncha, Narsampet and Mulug Taluqs of Warangal District to Manthani of Karimnagar District, is now found to be fairly prevalent over a much wider area in Warangal, in Jagtiyal and Parkal in Karimnagar, Uttoor and Laxetipet in Asifabad and a few cases were also detected in Farhabad in Mahbubnagar District.

Several aspects of this disease deserve investigation. It yields to arsenical preparation so readily that it has greatly enhanced the prestige of medical men in the districts where this treatment was followed. In the endemic areas, during the year 2384 patients have been treated with Thiosarmine injections. Treatment is now available in all the dispensaries situated in the affected areas and a scheme for intensive campaign against this disease is before Government and as soon as sanction is received steps will be taken to provide treatment to all the yaws cases in the affected areas; because radical cure of all the yaws cases only hold out the hope of eradicating the disease once for all. Otherwise there is a danger of infection, which is now limited to the jungle tracts, extending to market towns where the infected tribes come on 'Bazar' days.

It has been made the routine duty of the District Health Staff to carry out health propaganda work by giving health talks, exhibition of Posters and Magic Lantern Demonstrations, whilst an even wider range of education is provided by means of the Cinema Van. To the stock of films a new film on Tuberculosis has been added. The proposal to provide a Cinema Van for each Subha has been turned down by the District Boards due to the usual plea of paucity of funds. Most of them seem to have failed to realize the importance of the proposal. A wholtime Artist was employed to prepare Posters and Slides during the year. Sets of 200 coloured slides on infectious diseases have been prepared with Urdu,

Telugu, Marathi and Canarese script and most of the District Boards are purchasing them. Illustrated leaflets have been prepared on Plague, Small-pox, Cholera and Guinea-worm which are becoming increasingly popular.

Infant
Welfare
Service.

The three centres in Hyderabad provided by the City Municipal Corporation have been an unqualified success. Each Health visitor has attended on an average 627 births in her area. This is far too much as compared to what a Health Visitor can efficiently deal with. In order that the work of the Health Visitor should show results of real value, the number of families which a health visitor has under her care must be strictly limited, and experience has taught that an area where 200 births occur annually is suitable for one health visitor. The health visitor has then cards for approximately 1,000 individuals. 200 ante-natal mothers, 200 babies and 600 toddlers.

Gulbarga and Raichur Districts have both provided funds for the establishment of Centres from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee donations. These centres were under construction and the one at Gulbarga will be ready early next year.

District
Health
Officers'
Confer-
ence.

A Conference of all District Health Officers and other Officers of the Public Health Department stationed at Hyderabad was convened during the year.

Income and Expenditure.

The income from various sources amounted to Rs. 7,764-0-5 against Rs. 8,773-13-3 last year. The total expenditure on the Public Health Department in the Dominions was Rs. 6,25,740-11-10 compared with Rs. 6,00,873-8-11 in the previous year. The cost per head of population was 7½ pies which is low. It is essential for improvement of health conditions in the districts that all local bodies should earmark a definite proportion of their income for public health purposes. It is imperative that they should realise the importance of public health and that expenditure on it is a wise and profitable investment of public funds and should therefore adopt a more generous policy in this respect.

SECTION (B).

Medical Relief.

Staff and
Hospitals.

The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 41 during the year against 40 in the

preceding year. One post of a Civil Surgeon was increased in the cadre by the sanction of the post for a Woman Medical Officer in charge of Child Welfare work. Two new posts of Assistant Surgeons were sanctioned by Government during the year, one for the Mental Hospital and one for a Woman Pathologist at the Victoria Zenana Hospital. The number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was thus increased from 77 in the preceding year to 79 in the year under report. An increase of 9 Sub-Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned for leave reserve service. Of these, 7 are men and 2 women. One post of a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon was also sanctioned for the Maternity Hospital at Matwada. Thus the number of permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons was 203 against 193 last year. Four honorary posts of Specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat, Skin and Venereal Diseases, Diseases of the Eye and Dentistry continued as in the previous year. Of the two honorary posts sanctioned for the Sultan Bazar Hospital one remained vacant for lack of a suitable applicant.

The number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries was 151 against 150 in 1347 Fasli. Golconda Sarfi-Khas Dispensary was closed during the year. The newly constructed T.B. Clinic at Dabirpura and the T.B. Hospital, both in Hyderabad City, started working during the year. The temporary dispensary at Nizam-sagar continued as in the previous year.

The attendance of patients at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions has appreciably increased. Medical
Statistics. New patients treated during the year numbered 3,260,652 against 3,110,898 in the previous year, an increase of 149,754 patients. The daily average was 26,199.73 compared with 23,756.90 recorded in 1347 Fasli. New in-patients numbered 45,106 compared with 40,660 in the preceding year and the daily average rose from 2444 to 2703. Two-thousand seven-hundred and seventy-four beds were available for institutional treatment of patients. New outpatients numbered 3,215,546 during the year against 3,070,238 recorded last year, a record increase of 145,308 patients. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 23,496 against 21,312.34 in 1347 Fasli. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 125,185 against 113,362

last year. Of these 11,356 were major and 113,829 minor operations as compared with 11,074 and 102,288 in 1347 Fasli respectively.

Medical
Aid to
Women.

The full cadre of Women Medical Officers of the department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons all working at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, one Woman Medical Officer in charge of Child Welfare Work, 13 Assistant Surgeons and 26 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Three Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons who were provided for by the Judicial and Police Department continued to look after the unclaimed children. 1,096 beds were maintained for women in-patients against 1058 in the preceding year. During the year 20,310 women including female children were treated as indoor patients against 19,262 treated last year and the total number of women outpatients including female children was 1,132,468 compared with 1,089,098 in 1347 Fasli.

Maternity
Work.

4561 maternity cases were attended to in the various hospitals and dispensaries and 3958 of these were cases of normal labour and 603 of abnormal labour. Further 2134 labour cases (including abnormal) were conducted outside the hospitals. Besides the above figures 2509 cases of labour were attended to by trained dais working under the control of Health Visitors of the Infant Welfare Centres.

Income
and
Expendi-
ture.

The income from various sources amounted to Rs. 63,966-14-1 as against Rs. 59,825-13-11 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on the Civil Medical Institutions in the Dominions including the Directorate was Rs. 18,61,877-11-4.

Osmania
Hospital.

The sanctioned accommodation is for 400 in-patients only, whereas the daily average was 729.54. The highest figure during the year was 831 on the 22nd Amardad 1348 Fasli. Destitute and disabled patients were sent to the Baith-Ul-Mazureen, Karwan and also to the Home for the Disabled, Secunderabad. Creation of a separate Eye Hospital would relieve much congestion both in the In-patient as well as the Outpatient Departments.

Probationer Nurses continued to occupy two wards as there was no accommodation in the Nurses Quarters.

Due to steady increase of patients, great strain was imposed on the medical, nursing and menial staff and their endeavours to cope with the extra work is commendable. Proposals submitted to Government for enhancement of the staff and funds are pending sanction.

The Outpatient Department was remodelled and taken over from the Public Works Department during the early part of the year. This provides room for holding clinics and facilities for demonstrations to students, waiting hall for the patients common and ophthalmic operation theatres and separate accommodation for Surgical, Medical, Eye, Ear and Nose and Dental Departments.

Students of the Osmania Medical College attend the Hospital for clinical work during the last three years of their course. The reconstruction of the Outpatient Department has been very helpful in the training of students as it affords more room for clinical teaching. The students of the Osmania Medical College continued to avail themselves of the routine clinical work, special clinical demonstrations and lectures in the In-patient and Outpatient Departments and instruction in special departments.

A step in the right direction was taken when the two clinics, one at the Osmania Hospital and the other at Dabirpura in Hyderabad City, were started because tuberculosis clinics are the pivots of anti-tuberculosis work, their primary object being prevention of the disease. They stand, first for diagnosis and to collect information as to the spread of disease, to discover the early case of pulmonary tuberculosis and to get into touch with contacts, those who may have been infected, and try to prevent the disease arising as a result of infection. Tubercu-
losis.

The clinic at Dabirpura is now working in a new building with a full Laboratory and X-Ray Equipment, constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000. One Assistant Surgeon, One Sub-Assistant Surgeon and two Health Visitors work at the clinic. During the year 2,554 new cases against 1,616 last year attended the clinic. The clinic at the Osmania Hospital was attended by 2,745 new cases compared with 2,072 in the previous year.

It is proposed to accommodate 200 patients at Lingampalli Tuberculosis Hospital. Two general wards and two family wards have been constructed and accommodation is at present available for 45 patients.

Early pulmonary cases and cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are admitted in the Osmania Hospital. 579 cases were treated during the year against 316 last year.

The Tuberculosis Specialist supervises the work of the staff at all the above institutions.

Proposed Sanatorium at Anantagiri.—The plans of the proposed sanatorium at Anantagiri have been greatly revised to accommodate 250 patients instead of 120 proposed before. In recent years the differences between a Tuberculosis Hospital and Sanatorium, except for their location, have largely disappeared. The sanatorium should be as completely equipped as a good hospital for various kinds of surgical as well as medical treatment of Tuberculosis in addition to having full facilities for X-Ray and Laboratory Examination and light treatment. The plans were discussed in detail with Dr. Frimodt Møller who visited Hyderabad during the year. His suggestions have been incorporated and it is hoped that the construction will be started before long.

The establishment of a State Tuberculosis Association in Hyderabad has been recommended to Government to be affiliated to the Central Tuberculosis Association of India. Rules and regulations have also been drawn up and sent to Government for sanction.

SECTION (C).

Unani and Ayurvedic Department.

Noteworthy
Reforms.

The year under report was auspicious in that the re-organisation scheme of the Unani Department was graciously sanctioned by His Exalted Highness together with the schemes relating to the in-patient Hospital and the Nizamiah Tibbiah College. The designation of the Chief Superintendent of Unani was changed into the Director of the Unani Department. The office of the Director of the Unani Department was overhauled and strengthened with new hands, while well-known Hakims of British India were appointed on the staff of the Nizamiah Tibbiah College. The Nizamiah General Hospital was opened and arrangements to keep in-patients there were completed.

The work entrusted to the Director to prepare a scheme for the Ayurvedic Section was completed with the help of the Advisory Committee and report submitted to Government. His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to issue a Firman appointing an Advisory Board

with the Secretary to Government for Army and Medical Departments as Chairman to submit further proposals after going through the scheme.

At the end of the year under report there were 25 Statistics. Dispensaries (10 Government and 15 aided) working in the City in which a total number of 1,407,903 patients (1,182,479 in Government Dispensaries and 225,424 in aided Dispensaries) were treated. The daily average of patients was 3856 (3239 in Government and 617 in aided dispensaries). The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 2,33,893-10-2.

The number of Unani Dispensaries under the control of the Local Funds was 77. In addition to these there were 19 aided institutions. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries were 1,849,738 (1,694,261 in Local Funds and 155,477 in Aided Dispensaries) giving a daily average of 5066 (4641 in Local Funds and 425 in Aided Dispensaries). The total cost of Local Fund Dispensaries was Rs. 1,43,565-8-0.

The total number of patients treated in the Nizamiah General Hospital was 374,966. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 52,245-13-8.

During the year there were 115 pupils on Nizamiah rolls in the College. Nineteen students appeared for the Tibbiah examination. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,747-1-2. College.

SECTION (D).

Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

District Water Works.

The total expenditure on the establishment of the office of the Special Engineer was Rs. 1,11,585-5-10²%. The total outlay on works was Rs. 8,38,374-15-6 and to this the establishment charges bear a proportion of 13.31 per cent. The permissible establishment charges in the P.W.D. are 22½ per cent. This year the expenditure on establishment and its percentage to that on works has exceeded those of the last year. The reason for the excess expenditure on establishment is mainly due to the pension and leave contributions of this department from its inception, i.e., 1338 F. to the end of 1348 F. amounting to Rs. 24,524-13-2½ which have been adjusted during this Expenditure.

year. The amount spent on the establishment of the Special Survey Party was Rs. 22,897-0-5½ out of a grant of Rs. 28,000 annually for two years for the purpose.

The total expenditure on the direction and control of the activities of the District Water Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,34,566-5-4½ and this represents the cost of establishment maintained during the year in the office of the Special Engineer, District Water Works, the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., the Examiner of Public Works and Commercial Accounts and the Water Board Branch of the Revenue Secretariat. The total expenditure on construction of Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes from the inception of this department in 1338 F. was Rs. 66,52,761-8-6½.

The total amount of the non-recurring grant for the purchase of furniture, drawing and surveying instruments and office library, etc., was Rs. 30,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 29,565-14-5½ was spent by the end of 1348 F. leaving a balance of Rs. 434-1-6½.

Investigation of Projects.

The Special Survey Party was engaged throughout the year in investigating projects and preparing their detailed plans and estimates. During the year twenty schemes for the Water-Supply, Drainage and Electrification of different district towns costing Rs. 38,87,000 were prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P.W.D., for scrutiny who approved seventeen schemes costing Rs. 29,28,000 which have been submitted to the Revenue Secretary for obtaining sanction of the Water Board.

Projects sanctioned during the year.

During the year Sedam Drainage Scheme costing Rs. 39,000 was sanctioned by the Water Board, vide their Resolution No. 316. But the work could not be started as the Sedam Local Funds Board has not paid up the arrears of the Water-Supply Scheme.

Works Completed

The following completed works were controlled and maintained in good running order by this department:—

1. Water-Supply and Drainage Works of Jalna.
2. Do do do Aurangabad.
3. Do do do Latur.
4. Do do do Raichur.
5. Do do do Nanded.
6. Water Works of Sedam.
7. Do Osmanabad.

The main items of the Osmanabad Water Works were completed by the end of Farwardi 1348 F. and water is being supplied to the town from 15th Isfandar 1348 F.

In addition to the above works this department has constructed Manvi Water Works which were controlled and maintained by the Raichur District Board.

The following works were in progress during the year ^{Works in} under report:— ^{Progress.}

1. Warangal Water-Supply Scheme.
2. Warangal Drainage Scheme.
3. Water-Supply Scheme to Kazipet, Durgah and Waddapalli Village.
4. Matwada Town Improvement Scheme.
5. Remodelling Scheme of Gulbarga Water Works.
6. Gulbarga Drainage Scheme.
7. Bhima Scheme. (Investigations).
8. Osmanabad Water-Supply Scheme.
9. Tuljapur Water-Supply Scheme.
10. Tuljapur Drainage Scheme.
11. Tuljapur Electrification Scheme.
12. Nizamabad Water-Supply Scheme.
13. Nizamabad Drainage Scheme.

The year under report is remarkable for the widely spread activities of the department. Original works were simultaneously being carried out at Warangal, Nizamabad, Gulbarga and Tuljapur. The Special Survey Party, surveyed and prepared detailed plans and estimates of Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes of ten district towns. One unique feature during this year has been the preparation of small Electrification Schemes also along with the Water-Supply Schemes of pumping type such as for Tuljapur and Shahabad. The work of this department have been adversely affected on account of the outbreak of war in Europe. The costs of machinery, iron and other materials have appreciably increased and the supply of imported goods very much delayed.

Concluding
Remarks.

Hyderabad Water Works.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,46,434 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Establishment	67,977
Ordinary Works	4,24,316
Remodelling Works	48,424
Tools and Plant	5,717
Total ..	<u>5,46,434</u>

The important works carried out during the year were as under:—

(1) Cleaning media at Mir Alum Filter Beds (Bed Nos. 2, 5 and 6).

(2) Connecting Water Stand-Posts with the Drainage Sewers.

(3) Installation of Sanitary Fittings at the Guest House at Gandipet.

(4) Installation of Sanitary Fittings at the Inspection Bungalow at Gandipet.

(5) Scheme for Water-Supply to District Police Quarters at Amberpet.

(6) Arrangements for letting water from Himayatsagar into Mir Alum Tank and for pumping water from the tank into Aliabad Reservoir including a trunk main for supply to the City proper.

(7) Erecting a 6½ M. G. rapid gravity plant in the vicinity of Mir Alum Tank for the Himayatsagar System.

Remodel-
ling
Scheme.

With the completion of the 1st instalment of the Remodelling Scheme, the 2nd instalment estimated to cost about Rs. 27 lakhs has been taken on hand. It consists of

(a) Arrangements for letting water from Himayatsagar into Mir Alum Tank and for pumping water from the tank into Aliabad Reservoir including a trunk main for supply to the City proper.

(b) Erection of a 6½ M. G. rapid gravity plant in the vicinity of Mir Alum Tank for the Himayatsagar System and

(c) Remodelling of the remaining distribution zone of the City.

Work (a) has been practically completed excepting repairs to Irsalgundi channel. The estimate for the work (b) amounting to Rs. 4,80,000 has been sanctioned and the construction has commenced. The estimate for the third work aggregating to Rs. 20 lakhs are awaiting the sanction of Government.

The principal work carried out on behalf of other departments was the Scheme of water-supply to District Police quarters at Amberpet at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,400. This scheme consists of arrangements for pumping water to the new Police Quarters from a well constructed in the vicinity. The arrangements for supplying water to the 1st instalment of the quarters was completed and actual supply started. The arrangements for supplying water to the 2nd instalment was in progress at the end of the year.

During the year under report 406 new pipe connections were given. The total number of connections on the register at the end of the year was 17,733 of which 1349 were metered.

The total number of Fire-Hydrants, Standposts, etc., at the end of the year was as follows:—

(1) Ordinary Standposts	..	849
(2) Combined Fire-Hydrants and Standposts	.. ..	138
(3) Shower Standposts	..	12
(4) Surface Fire-Hydrants	..	373
(5) Cattle Troughs	.. ..	13

Works carried out on behalf of other Departments.

Private Pipe Connections.

Fire Hydrants, Standposts, Etc.

In view of the increasing fall of pressure in the existing system due to the extensions that have to be made to the town extensions as well as to prevent wastage of water, the policy of sanctioning fresh private connections only on the meter system was continued during the year. There is no doubt that this policy has given excellent results. It may be remarked that it is a standard practice in all modern water-supply systems to have meters, as without their aid a concern of this kind is exposed to risk and loss due to the waste of water. A scheme for

Introduction of Meter System.

the introduction of a general meter system in the entire city is under the consideration of Government. Its early sanction cannot but be sufficiently emphasised.

Revenue. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 4,53,588 of which Rs. 4,29,357 were from water cess and the balance of Rs. 24,231 from fees for private pipe connections, rent of buildings, sale of produce and other miscellaneous items.

SECTION (E).

Hyderabad City Drainage.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,20,108 against the grant of Rs. 4,87,500 as detailed below:—

	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges, including Audit contribution.	1,41,188	1,32,255
Original Works, including Tools and Plant ..	2,46,312	1,61,092
Maintenance Works ..	1,00,000	1,26,761
Total ..	4,87,500	4,20,108

Besides the ordinary grant of Rs. 4,87,500, the department also received by transfers from the P.W.D. Rs. 5,870 for Public Baths, Rs. 36,401 for cement concrete roads and Rs. 20,832 for maintenance of cement concrete roads against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,752, Rs. 24,272, and Rs. 13,709 respectively was incurred.

Progress of Works. *Sewage Disposal Works.*—No new works were undertaken during the year except some minor works which were executed from the maintenance grant.

Purification Plant.—The plant worked satisfactorily during the year. The flow through the Septic Tanks increased during the rainy and cold seasons to 305,000 gallons per hour, while during the hot months it fell down to 120,000 gallons per hour, as against 360,000 gallons and 115,000 gallons per hour respectively during the previous year for the same periods.

The total quantity of sewage and storm water from Sultan Bazar area that passed through the Disposal

Works during the year was 1272.66 million gallons or 203.31 m.cft. against 1591.08 million gallons or 254.57 m.cft. in 1347 F.

In spite of the control arrangement adopted for preventing the storm water from Sultan Bazar area from entering into the City Drainage System, the quantity of storm water that passed on to the disposal works from this area during the year was 25,573,990 gallons or 4.97 m.cft. against 130,244,000 gallons or 29.84 m.cft. in 1347 F., the difference in quantity between the two years being due to scarcity of rain in 1348 F.

The total quantity of grit removed from the different stages of disposal works during the year was 9774.99 cft. which works out to 1 in 20,831 parts on the quantity of 203.31 m.cft. of sewage that passed through the Purification Plant against 11,857.85 cft. of grit removed in 1347 F. which worked out to 1 in 21,470 parts on the quantity of 254.57 m.cft. of sewage dealt with in 1347 F.

During the year no sludge was removed from the Septic and Preliminary tanks, as they were working efficiently, while 42,760 cft. of sludge was removed in 1347 F. There was no necessity therefore to clean the Septic Tanks.

Samples of sewage from the marginally noted stages of purification were analysed chemically at the laboratory attached to the Disposal Works. The results revealed that the sewage was still slightly weaker than that of other Indian Cities. It is expected that the strength of the sewage would increase and reach the average standard, when more houses are connected and public flushing latrines and pail dumping pits are constructed. The analyses also showed that the Purification Plant was working with a high sedimentation efficiency of 80 to 90 per cent. and a purification efficiency of albuminoid reduction and oxygen absorption of 50 to 60 per cent. These tests confirm that the Purification Plant is working quite satisfactorily.

The area under the command of effluent irrigation is 1500 acres of which only 1103 acres are irrigable, the remaining 397 acres being elevated and waste lands. During the year 1101 acres during Abi and 697 acres during Tabi were cultivated by the ryots against 1088

Outfall
Sewer
(Raw
Sewage),
Grit
Chambers,
Prelimi-
nary
Tanks
Septic
Tanks.

Effluent
Irriga-
tion.

and 823 acres respectively in 1347 F. The revenue realised during the year by the Revenue Department was Rs. 16,021 against Rs. 14,161 in 1347 F.

The introduction of effluent irrigation resulted in increasing the revenue from Rs. 2,790 in 1340 F. to Rs. 23,816 in 1345 F. There was, however, a decrease in revenue from 1346 F. owing to withdrawal of water-supply from the Himayatsagar to supplement the effluent irrigation, for conserving storage for the benefit of City Water-Supply.

Effluent
Demon-
stration
Farm.

Out of 100 acres of the Farm, 53 acres were cultivated under different crops. The remaining 47 acres being undulated were reserved for grazing of farm cattle. The field fetched a revenue of Rs. 13,825 as against Rs. 8,446 in 1347 F. Deducting working expenses and establishment charges amounting to Rs. 6,655, the net profit during the year was Rs. 7,170 against Rs. 2,165 in 1347 F.

Though effluent is used by the ryots for cultivation of rice, various experiments are being carried out in the Demonstration Farm to determine the crop that will be best suited and profitable under effluent irrigation. One of such experiments is the planting of sugarcane at intervals of 3 months. The results obtained show that planting at intervals of 3 months throughout the year induce early and late variety. This system is very favourable, as it is likely to enable the effluent to be utilised continuously. It will be possible, however, to arrive at definite conclusions from the experiments after some more data are gathered.

District
Sewers.

All the main and important branch sewers sanctioned in the Project estimate have already been completed. Only sub-branch sewers required for connecting houses with public sewers were constructed during the year. The total length of sub-branches laid during the year was 38,628 ft. or nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the number of man-holes built was 185. The total length of sewers completed in the City to end of 1348 F. was 149 miles and 6 furlongs and the number of man-holes constructed was 5495.

Public
Flushing
Latrines,
Pail
Dumping
Pits and
Urinals.

During the year, 2 public flushing latrines and 2 pail dumping pits were completed at the cost of the Hyderabad Municipality and opened for public use. The total number constructed to end of 1348 F. was 72 latrines,

70 dumping pits and 50 urinals. Out of these, 10 latrines, 18 dumping pits and 6 urinals were for the Municipality, 2 latrines for the City Improvement Board and 1 for Military works. The rest 59 latrines, 52 dumping pits and 44 urinals were built from the Drainage Project Funds.

The sewers in the Drainage Project were designed and laid with self-cleaning velocities. But in some of the low lying areas in the City which have since developed, pumping had to be adopted. The pumping scheme at Azampura for drainage of the City Improvement Board Quarters was completed in 1347 F. and the second pumping scheme for draining the low level areas of Donalguda was taken up and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 92,958.

Drainage
of low
level
areas.

The Departmental labour gangs attended to the usual maintenance of sewers, man-holes, automatic syphons, public latrines and urinals. During the year, 11,348 cft. of silt and 4975 lbs. of roots were removed from the sewers against 13,791 cft. of silt and 6234 lbs. of roots removed in 1347 F. There were 810 chokages during the year against 1022 in 1347 F.

Mainten-
ance of
District
Sewers.

The number of houses in the City connected with the sewerage system during the year was 213, bringing the total number of connection to the end of 1348 F. to 3312.

House con-
nections.

During the year 3398.62 sq. yds. of cement concrete roads were constructed at the junction and one-way traffic opposite to the Nizam Club and opposite to the North gate of Public Garden and Fateh Maidan Clock Tower at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000.

Construc-
tion of
Cement
Concrete
Roads.

The total length of cement concrete roads maintained by the department from funds provided by the Hyderabad Municipality was 32.73 miles.

Mainten-
ance of
Cement
Concrete
Roads.

Many of the house owners in the City have not yet connected their houses to the Sewage System. Consequently most of the sullage and sewage find its way through the old storm water drains to the Musi which runs through the heart of the City and form cess pools in the bed of the river. Since the construction of Osman-sagar and Himayatsagar lakes there is not sufficient perennial flow in the river to work out these pools which

Improve-
ment of
the river
Musi.

have become breeding places for mosquitos and flies. This evil will be eradicated after the river improvement scheme costing Rs. 16 lakhs prepared by the Department is taken up. The Chief Engineer and Secretary, Irrigation Branch, and the Superintending Engineer, City Improvement Board, have drawn up a joint note on this scheme and it is now under the consideration of the Consulting Engineer.

SECTION (F).

Hyderabad City Improvement.

General.

The Board was constituted in the year 1912 with a view to carry out schemes for the general improvement of the City, the opening out of the congested areas, and for the development of open lands for building houses on sanitary principles. It consists of 19 members including three non-officials representing Jagirdars, Sahukars and Merchants. It is included in the Political Portfolio of the Executive Council and is presided over by General Walashan Prince Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur. The executive work is being conducted by a Superintending Engineer. The compensation work is being done by the Collector of the City and Suburbs.

This report is for the 27th year of the Board. The amount available during the year was Rs. 21,44,751 against which an expenditure of Rs. 14,87,646 was incurred. The total expenditure incurred during the 27 years that the Board has been in existence is Rs. 2,12,85,608.

The main activities of the Board were confined to the clearance of slum and construction of low-rent houses. There were other minor activities such as the construction and improvement of roads, etc.

The problem of slum clearance comprises the demolition and replanning of overcrowded and insanitary areas. A noticeable feature of these improvements is, that not a single case of indigenous plague has occurred in these areas.

Proposals for acquiring 329 properties amounting to Rs. 5,11,349 were sent up to the court. Including 122 pending cases amounting to Rs. 1,83,934, the total number of cases with the Compensation Officer were 451

amounting to Rs. 6,95,283. During the year under report, 252 cases amounting to Rs. 4,61,223 were decided.

The areas in which the work was in rapid progress were (1) Bazar-e-Noorul Oomra, (2) Feelkhana, (3) Darush-Shafa, (4) Sultan Bazars, (5) Mahboob Gani and (6) Ghansi Mian Bazar.

Since the inception of the Board, 23 localities covering an area of 1135 acres have been improved at a cost of Rs. 77,92,886.

The construction of low-rent houses is being steadily carried on. These housing schemes have improved the social and economic condition of people who were forced to live in crowded quarters, sometimes in hovels with lack of good air, light and sanitation, resulting in increase in death rate, mental stagnation and lowering of physical and moral standards. Housing Scheme.

The localities in which the work was in progress were Bazar-e-Nurul Oomra, Purani Haveli and Sultan Bazars. In all 53 buildings were constructed during the year under report and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 88,545.

The total number of houses constructed up-to-date in 15 localities are 2631 and the cost works out to Rs. 31,80,494 exclusive of the value of land.

To meet the growing demand of the public for low-rent sanitary houses, Government sanctioned for constructing low-rent houses a loan of rupees twenty-five lakhs at an interest of 4 per cent. per annum repayable in 60 years, to be obtained in five instalments of rupees five lakhs per annum. During the year under report, 345 houses were constructed at Mallapally from loan funds and a four-storied building for accommodating bachelors was taken up near the Muazzam Jahi Market.

The sanction for the sale of low-rent houses situated at Nampally and Red Hill on hire-purchase system was received from Government. In this system, money is paid by periodical instalments with a view to ultimate purchase. All money paid in the meantime is regarded as payment for hire; and the house becomes the property of the buyer only when all the instalments have been paid. In default, the possession of the house can be resumed.

Construction and Improvement of Traffic Roads. The only major work of roads in progress was the construction of Bashir Bagh-Narayanguda road. This road gives a direct access to the University from Saifabad and Khairatabad areas. The work is nearing completion.

The widening of Patherghatty road passing through the business centre of the City was in progress.

Foreign Works. The major foreign works in progress were the widening and dust-proofing of Sultan Bazar roads and acquisition of site for the Industrial area at Musheerabad.

The Muazzam Jahi Market was handed over to the Municipality for management. An area of three-fourth mile radius round the market was declared prohibited for the sale of perishable food-stuff such as meat, fish, vegetables and fruits. Concession was given to the dealers by giving shops free of rent to start with. The market is now well established and brisk business is being conducted in the premises.

Public Gardens. The Public Gardens and other City Gardens attached to the Public Gardens were maintained at a cost of Rs. 90,361.

Meetings. The Board held 5 meetings, the average attendance being 51.76 per cent. An Executive Committee consisting of 8 members of the Board disposes of routine work and forwards cases to the Board. It met 8 times in the year. The average attendance was 57.81 per cent.

Finance. The total amount available during the year was Rs. 21,44,751 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,87,646. Out of the unspent balance of Rs. 6,57,105 the amount of deposit for foreign work is Rs. 1,31,431. The percentage of expenditure on establishment compared to that on works was 18.42.

SECTION (G).

Local Funds Administration.

Town Administration. During the year under review, in obedience to the commands of His Exalted Highness, contained in the Firman Mubarak dated 12th Shehrewar 1348 F., dealing with the announcement on Reforms, drafting of the various enactments dealing with the local Government was started.

Local taxes were levied in 65 towns with a population of 776,969 including 8 towns where Municipal Committees with a non-official majority have been set up.

As explained in the previous year's review, the grants to towns from General Local Funds were fixed for 5 years, after due consideration of the financial condition of the towns and the district funds. The total grants drawn by towns were Rs. 1,56,750. The grants are fixed but the difference every year under this head is due to the fact that some towns fail to adjust the allotments made in the budget.

An annual Diwani grant of Rs. one lakh is given to the towns of which Rs. 50,000 is for Sanitary Inspectors' expenses and Rs. 50,000 is given annually to the smaller district headquarter towns which cannot, out of their own resources, provide amenities of the standard required for district headquarters. In addition to this during the current triennium a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned from the General Revenues for the general improvement of the towns. The total non-recurring grant available in 1348 F. was Rs. 1,66,600 which has been allotted to different towns out of which some drew the amount while others have not yet drawn it. As arranged with Finance Department the period for utilising this amount is 18 months. It is hoped that towns which have not yet drawn the amount will hasten of to draw, lest it should lapse. The actual amount of grant in 1348 F. amounted to Rs. 2,09,208 of which Rs. 95,000 is recurring grant and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,14,208 is non-recurring.

Government
Grants.

Government bears from half to three-quarters of the capital cost of construction of Water Works and Drainage in district towns in accordance with whether the water is supplied by gravitation or by pumps, for which an annual Diwani grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is given. The balance required is met by the towns themselves, but is first advanced from Diwani as a loan to be repaid in 28 annual instalments at 4 per cent. interest. The sanctioned works are executed through a Special Superintending Engineer working under the directions of the Water Board. In 1348 F. the expenditure on District Water Works and Drainage amounted to Rs. 7,91,614. Water

Drainage Works of Warangal estimated to cost Rs. 16,99,000 were completed this year while those of Gulbarga, Nizamabad and Tuljapur estimated to cost Rs. 6,01,000, Rs. 7,70,500 and Rs. 2,92,000, respectively, were in progress. Special survey parties surveyed and prepared estimates of water works and drainage schemes of Mahbubnagar, Khammam, Yadgir, Adilabad, Bodhan, Medak and water works and electrification schemes of Shahabad and water works of Mominabad and Bidar.

The total income excluding loans and grants was Rs. 14,44,567, showing an increase of Rs. 44,483 or 3.1 per cent. The income from local taxes, however, decreased from Rs. 10,61,474 to Rs. 10,25,842 or 3.4 per cent. and the income from other local sources increased from Rs. 3,38,610 to Rs. 4,18,723 or 23.6 per cent. The figures below show income from local taxes in lakhs for the last five years:—

	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.
Collections..	8.84	9.77	9.82	10.61	10.25

During the last four years there has been an increase every year, but due to bad collection in most of the towns the year under review experienced a decrease which is disappointing.

The income from water works increased from Rs. 1,80,626 to Rs. 2,10,011. The increase is mainly in Raichur due to the levy of general water tax. Income from general water tax source should be shown in the income from taxation but the district by mistake showed the income from private pipe connections and general water tax under one head.

Demand
and Col-
lections.

According to last year's review the arrears due were Rs. 4,87,853 but final adjustment of accounts brought their figure up to Rs. 4,88,958, out of which Rs. 80,186 or 16.3 per cent. was collected and Rs. 56,563 written off leaving the balance of Rs. 3,52,209 still to be collected. Of the current demand of Rs. 15,33,862, Rs. 13,64,381 was collected (91 per cent. in 1347 F.). The total arrears at the close of the year were Rs. 5,20,583 as compared to Rs. 4,86,292 which shows that arrears have swollen this year due to bad collections.

The total expenditure excluding repayments of loan and advances was Rs. 15,01,802, the total income being Rs. 18,41,468.

The main source of income under this is the seven pies Rifah-e-Am out of the one anna cess collected on every rupee of land revenue. The income from this source was Rs. 12,03,036. It decreased in all the districts except Gulbarga, Raichur, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Baghat, Gulbarga (S.K.). The decrease is due to the fall in land revenue collection and remissions and suspensions due to scarcity conditions. The increase in the other sources of income was under the head Miscellaneous Rs. 1,67,722, loans recoverable Rs. 22,384.

The total expenditure was Rs. 17,47,468 as against Rs. 16,71,786 in the previous year, as detailed below:—

	1347 F. Rs.	1348 F. Rs.
1. Collection charges ..	61,150	58,684
2. Administration ..	4,87,535	5,09,024
3. Roads ..	2,48,489	3,20,396
4. Buildings ..	1,23,756	1,22,584
5. Water-supply ..	1,82,664	2,11,136
6. Conservancy ..	1,54,352	1,64,185
7. Contribution ..	1,76,934	1,80,517
8. Miscellaneous ..	1,29,710	1,44,312
9. Loans advanced ..	1,07,196	28,589

The total opening balance was Rs. 77,05,679. The closing balance of Rs. 73,96,144 shows that expenditure in District Boards has exceeded income which in view of the large accumulated surplus is a satisfactory feature of the year's work.

SECTION (H).

Hyderabad Municipality.

No change took place in regard to the Municipal limits in the year under report and the area continued to be 31.37 square miles. Municipal Limits.

The Municipality opened the year with a balance to its credit of Rs. 50,921-2-2. The total Income and Expenditure.

income was Rs. 11,29,317-6-1 and the total expenditure was Rs. 11,70,238-8-3. The closing balance was Rs. 10,000. This amount was met out of the annual Government grant and out of income earned from such sources as house-tax, animal-tax, taxes on vehicles, cess on land, rents from Municipality markets, etc.

Taxes. No new taxes were levied during the year under report. Proposals regarding entertainment tax have been submitted to the Municipal Corporation and if sanctioned will fetch an annual income of one lakh of rupees.

Road Construction. Since 1347 Fasli, the Municipality is constructing dust-proof roads. There are at present cement and asphalt roads to the total length of 31.35 and 12.25 miles, respectively.

Street lighting. The number of electric lamps installed reached 8,638 during the year 1348 Fasli and work on important roads is still in progress. The expenditure on street lighting during the years 1347 and 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,30,000. Public latrines as well as traffic control signals were also electrically lighted.

Play-grounds. During the years 1347 and 1348 Fasli, 17 new play-grounds were constructed, 4 of which were transferred from the City Improvement Board. The existing play-grounds comprise 17 playgrounds for children, 15 Badminton Courts, 11 Tennis Courts and 4 Football grounds. Arrangements have also been made for indigenous games.

Parks. During the years 1347 and 1348 Fasli, 13 new Parks were constructed. The Hussain Sagar Tank Park and the River Musi Park were electrically lighted and radio sets were installed at seven places.

Sanitary Inspectors' Offices. The offices of the Sanitary Inspectors were shifted to new and better buildings, where their 24 hours' stay was made compulsory. Telephones were installed in these offices.

Births and Deaths. The number of births registered during the year 1348 Fasli was 6324, while that of deaths was 5877. Government has decided to take away the work of registering births and deaths from the Police Department and

entrust it exclusively to the Municipality. Accordingly Inspector-Registrars of Births and Deaths have been appointed in every Ward.

There are four Child Welfare Centres involving an expenditure of Rs. 13,750 annually from the Municipal Funds. The attendance of infant patients at three of these centres situated in Begum Bazar, Darush-shafa and Sultan Bazars was 33,759, 28,807 and 35,637 respectively. 1928 labour cases were undertaken at these centres, the attendance at the Antenatal Clinics numbered 1442 and the number of visits paid by Health Visitors was 14,511.

Child
Welfare
Centre.

A publicity section was established in 1347 Fasli with the purpose of awakening civic sense among the public, acquainting them with their duties and obtaining their co-operation by evoking in them interest in such matters. A number of articles, pamphlets and prize-essays on health and hygiene were published and freely distributed.

Publicity
Section.

Out of 11 slaughter houses in the City, two were closed during the year under report. The Municipal Corporation has sanctioned the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to build new hygienic slaughter houses.

Slaughter
Houses.

Out of 15 markets situated in the Municipal limits there were only 3 under the supervision of the Municipality. Two more markets have now been transferred to its care. The Muazzam Jahi Market which was in a deserted condition before has now been populated by the efforts of the Municipal Commissioner. The proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to spend five lakhs of rupees for the construction of new and hygienic markets and slaughter houses has been sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation.

Markets.

The Municipal Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 annually for night schools in pursuance of which 5 night schools have been established and steps have been taken to extend the system in other parts of the City.

Night
Schools.

The Municipal Corporation sanctioned the proposal submitted by the Municipal Commissioner to grant an increment of Re. 1 in the salaries of Municipal labourers and invest half of the increment in the Municipal Co-operative Society and utilise the other half for the payment of premium after insuring their lives. Consequently

Life Insur-
ance for
Municipal
Labourers.

the lives of 1054 labourers, both male and female, have been insured with the Hyderabad Co-operative Insurance Company.

Convalescent Home.

One more reform was the establishment of a Convalescent Home for labourers where two medical officers, one male and one female, were appointed to attend on those who came there to take rest during illness, fatigue or convalescence.

Loan.

Government sanctioned a loan of forty lakhs of rupees to the Municipality at an interest of Rs. 3-8-0 per cent. per annum. This loan will be utilised for the construction of drains, dust proofing the roads, slaughter houses, markets, street lighting, municipal services centres and widening of narrow lanes.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

SECTION (A).

Osmania University.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. ^{General.}
P.C., Kt., LL.D., D.C.L. (Oxon.), President of the State Executive Council, continued to be the Chancellor of the University and the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Var Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.), Educational Member, Executive Council, continued to be the ex-officio Vice-Chancellor. Professor Qazi Mohammad Husain, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), continued to officiate as Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

The University had the honour of welcoming His ^{Convoca-}Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner in January 1939, tion.
when a Special Convocation was held at which the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him. On this occasion which was unique in the history of the University, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government presented to His Highness the Maharaja the munificent sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the Benares Hindu University of which he is the Chancellor. Other distinguished visitors to the University were Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Dholpur and the Mehtar of Chitral. Since its transfer to the new site at Adikmet, the University is attracting a large number of visitors each year, and the contacts thus established are bound to be of great significance in disseminating first-hand information about the ideals and work of the Osmania University.

The Annual Convocation of the University was held in the University Address Hall on Ardibehisht 2, 1348 F. under the presidentship of the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Chancellor of the University. The Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru delivered the Convocation Address. The following degrees were conferred:—Faculty of Theology—M.A. 1, B.A. 2; Faculty of Law—LL.B. 12; Faculty of Medicine—M.B., B.S. 10; Faculty

of Engineering—B.E. 11; Faculty of Education—Diploma-in-Education 4; Faculty of Arts—M.A. 5, B.A. 72; Faculty of Science—M.Sc. 7, B.Sc. 34.

Deputation
to Con-
ferences.

Twenty members of the University staff represented the University at the meetings of the Indian Science Congress, Lahore; Idara-e-Maarif, Delhi; Indian Philosophical Congress, Allahabad; Indian Economic Conference, Nagpur; Indian History Congress, Allahabad; All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Patna; and Indian Historical Records Commission, Poona.

Changes in
the Rules
and
Curricula.

(1) The Faculty of Medicine and the Board of Studies in Law were reconstituted.

(2) The Senate, on the recommendation of the Council, decided that the Board of Audit should stop functioning till the rules and regulations are revised.

(3) The Ph.D. degree was instituted.

(4) The pass percentage of Matriculation Examination was revised.

(5) Girl candidates who pass the Matriculation Examination of the University under the Compartment System, were allowed to join the college classes for higher studies till 1347 F. This concession was extended for a further period of 5 years.

(6) The syllabus of the Method of Teaching Urdu was sanctioned.

(7) The syllabus of Geology for the Intermediate classes was sanctioned.

(8) The holders of L.M. & S. Diploma (Hyderabad) were permitted to appear at the M.B., B.S. (Final) Examination under certain conditions subject to their passing the Inter-Examination with Physics, Chemistry (including Organic Chemistry) and Biology.

New
Admis-
sions and
Enrol-
ments.

The number of students on the rolls of the University was 1888. This number includes the enrolment in all the Faculties, the enrolment in the Intermediate Colleges and also the enrolment in the Women's College.

Health,
Physical
Training
and
Games.

Dr. Inayat Ali Khan, M.B., Ch.B., continued to be the Medical Officer of the University. The number of patients treated during the year was 4306, including the

resident scholars and a number of menial servants in the University establishment. There were 8 cases of serious illness, who were removed from the Hostels and treated as in-patients in the Dispensary. All of them were discharged cured. The Medical Officer carried on regular inspections of the Hostels and the Dining Halls. Food-stuffs were examined, and the restaurants and tea-shops situated within the University area were inspected from time to time to ensure that the refreshments supplied were fresh and of good quality. The Medical Officer also made the annual medical inspection of all the University students studying at Adikmet. In previous years this inspection was confined only to new students.

The physical training classes were continued as usual. A special feature introduced this year was that all day-scholars were required to do physical jerks on all working Wednesdays after University hours, after which each student was supplied with a quarter seer of milk. This scheme is at present being worked on the basis of voluntary compulsion. The response was hopeful.

The personnel of the Sports Committee was the same as last year. Five meetings were held during the year to transact routine business. The Sports Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 6,591-4-6. Total income during the year amounted to Rs. 11,757-3-7, and total expenditure to Rs. 10,708-10-10, thus leaving a closing balance of Rs. 7,639-13-3. The Sports team participated in the Inter-College Tournaments. It did not, however, achieve any marked successes owing to the fact that a number of good sportsmen had left the University in connection with the strike. Basket-ball and volley ball continued to attract large number of students, with good average daily attendance. In spite of the fact that the captains of both of these teams had left the University during the year, the teams gave a good account of themselves in the Inter-College tournaments.

The Cricket Club was not very strong this year. It did not do badly in the Cricket League Tournament but it lost the Salar Jung Cup which it had annexed last year. The Foot-ball Club continued to work and the number of friendly matches played this year was much larger than in the previous years. The foot-ball 'A' team toured some cities in Northern India and played 4 matches of

which one was won, two drawn and one was lost. In the Inter-College Tournament, the team lost in the finals. Inter-class tournaments were also arranged. The Hockey Club entered their team for the Inter-University Hockey tournament, but could not take part in it as four of the best players had left the University in the second term. Forty-five matches were played against outside teams, of which thirty were won ten were lost and five were drawn. The team lost the finals of the Inter-College by the odd goal. The Hockey team went on a tour to Aligarh and Allahabad. It lost at Aligarh after a tough fight, and drew against Allahabad. The Boat Club continued to function. Of the 25 candidates who applied for membership, 16 were enrolled as regular members on the result of a swimming competition and 8 were enrolled temporarily. The Tennis Club entered a team in the Aurangabad College Tournament, but lost in the third round. The University Inter-College tournament was started for the first time this year. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Yamin-us-Saltanat had kindly donated a cup for this tournament during his term as Chancellor of the University. The tournament is organised on the lines of the Davis Cup. Only the Osmania Medical College entered a team for this tournament. The Club won against them in the doubles matches but lost the singles.

Military Training.

The total strength of the University Training Corps now is 36. The U. T. C. camp this year was held at Ali Sagar for a week. The programme of this Camp was arranged in consultation with the Chief of the Staff of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Regular Forces. The Corps now owns its own stock of rifles. The practice, hitherto followed, of deputing members of the Corps for intensive training with the Regular Forces during the summer months, was discontinued this year as adequate facilities for necessary training are now available at the University.

Residential life of the University.

The total average number of residents in the three hostels of the University during the year was 253 of which 87 were in Hostel 'A,' 131 in Hostel 'B,' and 35 in the temporary Hostel. The number of resident scholars was considerably reduced owing to as many as 104 Hindu students having left the Hostels in connection with the Bande Mataram incident. The health of the residents was satisfactory.

The management of the two dining halls was as in the previous years, carried on by a Committee consisting of the three Wardens, the Medical Officer, and the Senior Food Monitors as students' representatives. From the beginning of the present academic session it was decided to supply milk daily to all the residents at a nominal extra charge. The various social and recreative activities of the Hostels were continued as usual in spite of the fact that a large number of Hindu students had left the Hostel in connection with the Bande Mataram strike. Each Hostel now possesses its own Radio set purchased from the subscriptions of its residents.

The Aid-in-Illness Committees which were set up in 1346 F. were reconstituted. The voluntary aid offered by the members of these Committees to their fellow-residents is much appreciated. The members of these Committees deserve the thanks of the University for this selfless service to their brethren.

The work of cataloguing the books in the occidental section was completed during the year. The number of daily papers, periodicals and journals subscribed to during the year was 135. The total number of books in the Library now is 44,855 which represents an addition of 2130 books during the year. The average daily number of readers in the Library was 140.

University
Library.

The hours for the meetings of the Union which hitherto were held from 3-30 p.m. on Thursdays were fixed from 12-30 to 3 p.m. including an hour's interval for lunch. This change had a very good effect on the attendance of the members which increased considerably. Another notable feature of the Union activities this year was the increased interest of members of the staff in its debating activities. Twenty-eight meetings were held during the year.

The
Students'
Union.

The Union debating team took part in the Salar Jung Extempore Speaking Competition, and Mr. Ahmed Khan was awarded the first prize while the second prize went to Mr. Mohiuddin Ghazi. The Team thus annexed the trophy. The Union also deputed two debating teams, one for Urdu and the other for English, to the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Urdu Team succeeded in annexing the trophy. while Mohiuddin Ghazi won the first prize and Mohammad Omer Mahjir was awarded a special prize.

On the occasion of the visit to Hyderabad of a party of the Dacca University students, an informal debating contest was held. The Right Hon'ble the Chancellor awarded two prizes of Rs. 30 to the best speaker each from the Osmania and the Dacca Universities. These were won by M. B. Omer and Mr. Mookerji, respectively.

The University Day function was successfully organized by the Union and comprised an interesting programme of debating competitions, essay-writing contests, sports, drama, mushaira, a musical gathering, an At-Home and a Dinner.

Other
Extra-
Curricular
Activities.

The Advisory Board for Competitive Examinations held a number of meetings during the year and framed a detailed programme of lectures and tutorial classes for the benefit of the intending entrants to the H. C. S. Examination.

The Board also drew up and circulated an exhaustive list of topics likely to be of use to the competitors. Prof. Sherwani, Mr. Krishnan, Dr. Ram Lal and Mr. Abdul Majeed Siddiqi kindly volunteered to deliver lectures to students appearing for the Civil Service Competitive examination while Messrs. Salahuddin and Abdul Qadir Sarwari scrutinized their essays. A reference library of books, reports, etc., likely to be of use to the competitors is being built up. Information regarding the competitive examinations conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission was circulated to the students.

The
Osmania
Univer-
sity Asso-
ciation.

The present enrolment of the Association is 61. The Association had an income of Rs. 9,128-9-9 and an expenditure of Rs. 8,216-3-7, thus leaving Rs. 812-4-2 as the closing balance at the end of the year. Thirty-five daily newspapers, periodicals and journals were subscribed to during the year under review. A Tennis Tournament, two English Dinners, two At-Homes, three Mughlai Dinners and an excursion to Osman Sagar were successfully organised by the Association and attracted a large number of members.

A. Faculty
of
Theology.

The number of students in all classes was 44. With the exception of the Intermediate Examination where the pass percentage was unexpectedly low, i.e., 30 per cent., the results in all the other examinations were above 60 per cent; one of the candidates from the M.A. (Final) Examination obtained a first class.

(1) *Compulsory Theology*.—The number of students receiving instruction in the Department is as follows Intermediate 207, B.A. 151 and B.Sc. 86. The examination results both in the Intermediate and the B.A. and B.Sc. were satisfactory.

(2) *Compulsory Morals*.—The number of students which had been considerably low during the year on account of the strike rose again towards the end of the year. The number of students receiving instruction in the Department was as follows:—Intermediate 175 and B.A. and B.Sc. 172.

(3) *English*.—The number of students receiving instruction in the Department was 941 against 902 last year. The results were on the whole quite satisfactory. In the B.A. Examination, specially, the percentage of passes this year was 64.25 per cent. as against 51.85 per cent. last year. Two candidates appeared for the M. A. Examination in English and both of them were successful.

(4) *History*.—Except in the Intermediate in which 15 out of the 29 candidates who offered History were successful, the results in History in all the other classes were 100 per cent. All members of the Department are engaged on some literary work. One Research Scholar is also attached to the Department and two M.A. students were working on their theses under the supervision of the Department at the end of the year. The scheme of preparing authentic compilations in Urdu on the various periods of the Indian History and the History of the Deccan is now well under way. Selected Scholars will be required to forward chapters of their work as soon as they have been written. These will then be scrutinized by a small expert Committee and if approved given to the Press.

(5) *Economics*.—The number of students under instruction in the Department at the close of the year was 278 which also includes a student who is working for a doctorate on "The Currency System of the Hyderabad State." The examination results were very satisfactory. One candidate secured a first class in the M.A. (Final) Examination and his thesis was highly commended by the External Examiner.

(6) *Sociology*.—All students offering either History or Economics in the B.A. classes have to study Sociology as a subsidiary subject. It is also offered as a subject of study in the Intermediate classes. In the M.A. (Previous) Examination in History, one candidate offered Sociology as an optional subject and passed with credit.

(7) *Philosophy*.—The number of students receiving instruction in the Department marks an increase over the previous year. There are students in all classes now from I to VI year. The activities of the Philosophical Society were revived this year and a few symposia were arranged. The examination results, too, were satisfactory.

(8) *Urdu and Hindi*.—The number of students under instruction in the Department was 74, including one Research Scholar. The examination results in Urdu in all the classes were 100 per cent. Two members of the Staff of the Urdu Department are doing lecture work to the M.A. classes in Urdu in the Zenana College. These results were also 100 per cent. and it is a matter of gratification that one of the girl students took a first class, and the first three candidates in order of merit in Urdu were all girls.

(9) *Arabic*.—Fifty-five students were receiving instruction in the Department last year. The examination results in Arabic in all the classes were 100 per cent. Six candidates of the B.A. and one of the M.A. (Previous) Examinations secured first class marks in Arabic. The Arabic Society founded during the year is doing very useful work in improving the students' ability to express themselves fluently in Arabic, in which language the proceedings of the Society are conducted. Almost all the members of the Department were engaged on some literary work or the other.

(10) *Persian*.—This Department has 68 students on its roll. The examination results were satisfactory. The Persian Literary Society was inaugurated this year by the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of the University. The proceedings of the Society are conducted in Persian, the use of any other language being forbidden. This is showing good results in improving the students' conversational abilities in Persian. The Department maintained a steady record of literary activities.

(11) *Sanskrit*.—Twenty-six students were receiving instruction in Sanskrit in all classes.

(12) *Telugu*.—Only 8 students were under instruction in the Department. Two candidates were sent up for the B.A. Examination and both of them came out successful.

(13) *Marathi*.—At the end of the year under review, 16 students were receiving instruction in the Department of which there were 6 in the B. A. and 10 in the Intermediate classes.

(14) *Kanarese*.—The Department had only 5 students on its rolls, 2 in the B. A. and 3 in the Intermediate classes. The Research scholar attached to the Department continued his work on his thesis.

(15) *German and French Classes*.—In German at the beginning of the year under report, 20 students had enrolled themselves in the Elementary class, but in the two higher classes the number is small. Fifteen students attended the French classes of whom 7 were in the Elementary and 6 in the Final class. These classes are not held as part of any syllabus but have been provided for the benefit of students desiring to learn these languages. M.A. and M.Sc. students are specially encouraged to study these languages.

(1) *Mathematics*.—The Department was in charge of the instruction of the following classes:—Intermediate 68 students; B.A. 23; B.Sc. (Main) 2; B.Sc. (Subsidiary) 50; M.A. 5; B.E. I. 17; B.E. II. 18; Subordinate Engineering 52; Total 235. The Seminar Library which now contains 545 volumes and subscribe to 7 Mathematical and Astronomical journals was fairly well used by the students throughout the year. A special feature of the extra-curricular activities of the Department this year was the inauguration of a series of lectures on the History of Mathematics. Dr. Raziuddin was invited to deliver extension lectures on Mathematics in the Universities of Lucknow and Aligarh. He guided the research work of students from the Universities of Madras, the Aligarh Muslim University, the Fergusson College, Poona, and a member of the staff of the Government College, Lahore. He was appointed an examiner for the D.Sc. Examination in Mathematics of the Allahabad University. In addition to this, he is doing edi-

C. Faculty
of Science.

torial and review work for several Journals and learned societies.

(2) *Chemistry*.—The number of students receiving instruction in the Department at the end of the year was 465. A research scholar was also attached to the Department. From the beginning of the academic year 1348-49, Ph.D. class work in Chemistry has also been started, and one student is studying for this course. The examination results in Chemistry were highly satisfactory, that is, 85 per cent. in the Intermediate, and B.Sc. (Main and Subsidiary) and 100 per cent. in the M.Sc. Two students of the Department obtained distinction in the Intermediate and the B.Sc. (Main) Examinations.

(3) *Physics*.—There were 327 students receiving instruction in the Department at the end of the year. The examination results were very satisfactory.

(4) *Zoology*.—The number of students receiving instruction in the Department at the end of the year was 315. The examination results were quite satisfactory. Out of the eight candidates who appeared for the M.Sc. examination, all passed, two candidates of the Previous class securing high first class marks.

(5) *Botany*.—At the close of the year there were 329 scholars receiving instruction in Botany in all classes. The examination results were very satisfactory.

(6) *Geology*.—From the commencement of the session 1348-49, Geology, which was so far a subject of study only in the Intermediate, has also been introduced as a subsidiary subject in the B.Sc. Thus the strength of the various classes in this subject now is as follows:—I year 13; II year 17; Junior B.Sc. 6; Total—36. Eleven students appeared with Geology as their optional subject in the Intermediate examination, and all were successful in this subject.

D. Faculty of Law.

The number of students receiving instruction in the Department was 124, of whom 95 were in the Previous and 29 in the Final classes. Of the 28 students who appeared at the LL.B. (Final) examination, 26 came out successful, of whom 8 were placed in the I Division. The Departmental library, which contains nearly 2,500 volumes was reorganised this year and index cards for all the books were completed. In addition to the moot courts held at the University, Law students were this

year taken to the High Court to watch the actual conduct of cases.

During the year several research investigations were carried on by the Hydraulics laboratory under the supervision of Dr. S. P. Raju, Professor of Hydraulics. Dr. Raju submitted the following reports to the Chief Engineer:—

E. Faculty
Engineering.

- (1) Reports on experimental investigations regarding causeways, with special reference to causeways with pipe vents on sand foundations.
- (2) Report on experimental investigations regarding the ogee profile and dissipation of energy under the flood-gate of Nizamsagar.

Two more problems are under investigation, one regarding the use of truncated pipes for culverts, and the other regarding the nature of flow in vents of causeways.

A special feature of instruction in building construction introduced this year was that students of the I year Subordinate class were made to build different parts of a building with their own hands. They were also made acquainted with the erection of the brick-layers' and the mason's scaffolding, and the construction of different kinds of roofs.

As a result of the competitive examination held in Amardad 1348 F., 15 candidates were admitted to the B.E. I year class. Two more students were admitted subsequently. The number of admissions made on the results of a competitive examination, to the I year Subordinate class was 45. This increase in the number of admissions is justified by the fact that there is at present a great demand for passed subordinate students. Thus, within about eight weeks of the declaration of results of the Subordinate Final examination office orders for employment were received for all the successful candidates, and for some of them from more than one office.

The results of the B.E. parts I and II University examinations were very satisfactory. As usual, a survey camp was also organised this year to which only the I and II year B.E. students were taken. The B.E. III year and the Subordinate II year students were taken on tour to visit the Nizamsagar Project, where all the

major works were inspected. Another tour of the B.E. I and II year students was arranged to Shahabad, Guldarga, and the Singareni Coal mines.

F. Faculty of Medicine. The number of students on the rolls of the Medical College was 141. The examination results were as follows:—

Final M.B., B.S.	..	17 sent up	8 passed.
3rd Professional	..	13 „	10 „
2nd do	..	32 „	21 „
1st do	..	34 „	18 „
1st (Supplementary)	..	16 „	6 „

The athletic activities of the College were continued throughout the year. The games regularly played by the students were: Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis and Badminton. The College Tennis Team won the finals of the All-India Aurangabad Tournament, and the Osmania University Inter-College Tournament.

G. Faculty of Education. The total number of teachers under training for the Dip-in-Ed. Course was 27. Of the 29 candidates who appeared for the University examination of Dip-in-Ed. only one failed to pass in Theory. As usual, the competitions for the Gold and Silver Medals awarded by the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor were personally conducted by him. The Gold Medal for the graduates was won by Mr. Syed Mohammad Ali for a lesson on Mathematics, and the second prize was divided between Messrs. Ishrat Ali Khan and Abdul Vakil for lessons on Geography. The Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Joseph Wesley for English lesson, and the Ali Akbar prize of books was given to Mr. Chandriah. Proper arrangements were made for games, sports and callisthenics. The annual function for the prize distribution and the Exhibition was very successful.

University College for Women. It is a matter for gratification that the opening of the M.A. and M.Sc. classes in the Zenana College seems to have met a long felt want and as many as 11 girl students are now studying in these classes. The number of students in other classes is as follows:—Intermediate 72; B.A. 7; B.Sc. 3; Total—93. These figures represent an increase of 20 students over the previous year.

For the first time in its history, the College was able to send up its students for the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations of the University. The results obtained were highly encouraging. Five girls appeared for the M.A. Final examination in Urdu, and all passed, one obtaining the only first class obtained by any candidate in M.A. One girl appeared for the M.A. examination in Persian but failed to get through. One girl appeared for the M.Sc. (Final) examination in Botany and passed in the II division, standing first in the University in this subject. Similarly, in Zoology, 3 students appeared for the M.Sc. (previous) examination and all passed, taking the first and the third places in the University.

In the B.A. examination, 5 candidates appeared of whom 3 passed in all subjects, one standing second in the University in the aggregate. Two out of four passed in the B.Sc., both obtaining second class marks. In the Intermediate examination for which 4 girls were sent up, two were successful, one standing first in English in the University.

From the academic session Amardad, 1348 F. Domestic Science class was opened in the University. M.A. (Previous) classes in English, Economics and Mathematics were also started this year, while for English and Economics the services of some University Readers have been obtained on a part-time basis. The College Section has now been separated from the Nampalli Girls' High School, and is housed in a separate rented building.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the College was this year presided over by Her Highness the Princess of Berar. After the function, Her Highness kindly inaugurated the Students' Union and graciously agreed to become its Patron. The Botany students of the College, accompanied by a member of the Staff and a chaperon went on an excursion to Aurangabad.

The College Literary Union continued to be active. It arranged its usual programme of debates and lectures, and brought out three issues of the College quarterly "The Moosi." In spite of the serious handicap of not having a playground of its own, the College took an active part in organised games and sports. The College football XI won the finals of the Inter-College Tournament.

The City
Interme-
diate
College.

The College Tug-of-War team won the open trophy for the fourth year in succession. The College hostel was closed down this year since a sufficient number of students did not come forward to avail themselves of the residential facilities.

The Intermediate College, Aurangabad.

The strength of the College classes at the end of the year was 118. The examination results in the Arts subjects were quite satisfactory, but they were poor for the Science classes, owing to the fact that the Hindu students who formed a majority of this class had left before the examinations. There were 27 students in residence in the College hostels. In addition to this 10 Students were residing in the other cheaper hostels which have been arranged by the Principal for the poorer section of the students. The alterations to the College hostel sanctioned last year have now been carried out, and thanks to the additional grants made by the University, the Hostel is now equipped with electric lights and sanitary fittings. The newly constructed lecture-rooms for the College classes on the first floor of the building have been electrified. The Annual All-India Tournament was as usual held successfully. Competing teams from the University College, the Medical College, the Nizam College, the City College, the Chaderghat and the Darul Uloom High Schools took part in the tournament and contributed to its success.

The Intermediate College, Warangal.

The strength of the College classes at the end of the year was 71, i.e., 42 in the I year and 29 in the II year class. The strength of the College classes, particularly in the Science section, was considerably depleted owing to the strike by the students. This was reflected in the unexpectedly poor results in the Science subjects. Thus while the results in the Arts subjects were 100 per cent., those in the Science subjects were only 33 per cent.

The Intermediate College, Gulbarga.

The number of students in the I and II year classes at the end of the year was 24 and 37 respectively. Of the 27 students sent up for the Intermediate examination, 9 were successful.

Translation Bureau and the Press.

The number of Translators working on a piece-work basis was 20, who were translating or compiling 27 books between them classified as under: Engineering 7; Philosophy 6; Law 3; Botany 3; Zoology 3; Physics 3; Chemistry 2. The Technical Terms Committee held 101

meetings during the year, at which 4149 terms were coined, at an expense of 0-9-10 per term. Forty books were under translation during the year, 7 were completed and 9 were under expert revision. Similarly, during the year there were 59 books on various subjects in the Press, of which 14 were completed.

SECTION (B).

Education Department.

There was an increase of 93 schools and 3678 pupils Strength. the total number of schools of all types and grades being 5224, as against 5131 in 1347 Fasli and the number of pupils, 384,696, as against 381,018 in the previous year. In addition, there were in 1348 Fasli, 1124 private schools—1080 boys' schools and 44 girls' schools—with 30,844 pupils—28,859 boys and 1985 girls—as against 889 schools and 24,877 pupils in the preceding year. The question of revising the rules relating to the registration of Private schools was under the consideration of Government during the year under report.

The percentage of scholars under instruction to the Percentage of Literacy. population of school-going age was 19.1, as against 18.7 in 1347 Fasli, that of boys being 32.2, and that of girls 6.7.

The total expenditure on Education (excluding Col- Expend- iture. legiate Education) amounted to Rs. 84,28,399 as against Rs. 84,83,647 in 1347 Fasli.

The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that as the salaries of the employees of Government offices and schools for Aban 1347 F. were paid in advance, they received an extra month's salary in that year.

During the year under report the total number of Secondary Education. Secondary Schools was 203, as against 196 in 1347 Fasli, while the total expenditure was Rs. 32,02,388 as against Rs. 33,06,199 in the previous year.

While the number of High Schools at the end of 1348 High Schools. Fasli was the same as in the previous year, viz., 59, their strength rose from 33,619 in 1347 Fasli to 33,806 in 1348 Fasli, i.e., an increase of 187 pupils. The total expenditure in 1348 Fasli was Rs. 18,97,817 as against Rs. 19,54,992 in 1347 Fasli.

Lower Secondary Schools. The number of Lower Secondary Schools rose from 137 in 1347 Fasli to 144 in 1348 Fasli, while their enrolment increased from 44,943 to 45,303, i.e., an increase of 7 schools and 360 pupils.

The total expenditure on the Lower Secondary Schools amounted to Rs. 13,04,571, as against 13,51,207 in 1347 Fasli.

Board of Secondary Education. At a meeting of the Board of Secondary Education held under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Instruction on 15th Khurdad 1348 Fasli, the syllabuses in the various subjects for Classes V to VIII prepared by the sub-committees, which had been appointed by the Board in the previous year, were considered and approved. Government sanctioned these syllabuses as well as the scheme for the reorganisation of education, to which reference was made in the Report for 1347 Fasli. Classes V, VI and VII under the new scheme were opened in Amardad 1348 Fasli.

Appointment of Inspector of Drawing and Manual Training. Under the new scheme, Arts and Crafts are taught as compulsory subjects in all schools. With a view to placing instruction in these subjects on a sound and efficient basis, during the year under report Government sanctioned the post of an Inspector of Drawing and Manual Training, and Mr. Syed Mohamed Jafar, who has undergone special training in England, was appointed to the post. It is expected that new syllabuses, in the framing of which Mr. Jaffar took a leading part, will help to develop in the pupils appreciation and love of Art and bring the school work into greater harmony with their actual life and experience.

Primary Education. During the year under report there was an increase of 76 Primary Schools and 2591 pupils. The total number of Primary Schools of all types at the end of 1348 Fasli was 4842 as against 4766 schools in 1347 Fasli, while the enrolment was 297,932, as against 295,341 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on Primary Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 27,46,218 as against 27,69,600 in the previous year.

New Scheme of Primary Education. It was stated in the report for the year 1347 F. that in the year the Department prepared and submitted to Government a five-year programme for the expansion of

Primary Education in the State with the object of providing all villages with a population of a thousand and more, with a school each within the said period. During the year under report Government sanctioned a new scheme of Primary Education providing for the conversion of Local Fund Schools into Shahi Schools, expansion of Primary Education and construction of Primary School buildings under a five-year programme. For the conversion of Local Fund Schools into Shahi Schools and the opening of new Schools in all villages with a population of a thousand and more, Government have sanctioned an additional recurring grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs rising by one lakh annually to Rs. 12½ lakhs during the next five years, while the Local Fund Department has made a special grant of Rs. 40 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 8 lakhs annually for the construction of Primary School buildings. It has also been decided that in future the annual three pies cess income should be set apart for the construction and maintenance of Primary School buildings and supply of furniture and teaching appliances to Primary Schools.

When the new Primary Education Scheme is put into force, as it will be in 1349 Fasli, a new chapter will begin in the history of Primary Education in the State.

The revised curriculum for the Primary Classes to which reference was made in the last report was brought into force in Amardad 1348 Fasli. A new syllabus was also prepared for Primary Class V.

Revised
Curriculum.

The total number of Girls' Schools in the Dominions during the year under report increased from 766 in 1347 Fasli to 783 in 1348 Fasli, while the number on the rolls rose from 56,306 to 57,592, i.e., an increase of 17 schools and 1286 pupils.

GIRLS'
SCHOOLS.
Strength
and
Expenditure.

The total expenditure on Girls' Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 11,07,800 as against Rs. 10,73,203 in 1347 Fasli.

During the year under report, the Mahboobia Girls' High School was separated from the Education Department and placed under the control of a special Board.

Mahboobia
Girls'
High
School
Board.

During the year under report there were 179 schools with 7655 pupils, as against 169 schools and 7115 pupils in 1347 Fasli.

SPECIAL
SCHOOLS.

The amount spent on Special Schools during the year was Rs. 2,61,473, as against Rs. 2,53,863 in 1347 Fasli.

The Special Schools include

- (a) Training Institutions.
- (b) Industrial and Vocational Schools.
- (c) Adult Schools.
- (d) Religious Schools.
- (e) Schools for Depressed Classes and
- (f) The School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Training
Institu-
tions.

The number of Training Schools remained the same as in 1347 Fasli, i.e., 8, while the number of teachers under training was 276, as against 272 in the previous year.

During the year under report a Matric Training Class for women teachers was opened in the Women's Training School, Balda.

The total expenditure on all Training Institutions in 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,36,081, as against Rs. 1,38,107 in 1347 Fasli.

Number of
Trained
and Un-
trained
Teachers
in Schools.

Out of a total number of 11,461 teachers in the Department at the end of 1348 Fasli, 4338 teachers were trained and the remaining 7123 were untrained. Of the latter, a large number is that of teachers working in Aided and Recognised institutions.

Industrial
and
Vocational
Educa-
tion.

During the year under report the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and the Qadimul Muslameen, Vocational Schools at Headquarters and the Vocational Schools at Dornakal and Kareemnagar continued to be under the control of the Department. The number of pupils in these 4 schools was 544 at the end of 1348 Fasli.

The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 18,850 in 1348 Fasli, as against Rs. 18,047 in 1347 Fasli.

Adult
Schools.

At the end of the year under report there were 52 Adult Schools with 1789 adults under instruction, the corresponding figures for 1347 Fasli being 47 and 1556, respectively. The total expenditure on these schools during 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 9,661, as against Rs. 8,524 in the previous year,

At the end of the year 1348 Fasli, there were 21 Religious Schools in the Dominions with 1434 scholars on the rolls, as against 21 schools and 1274 scholars in the preceding year. The total expenditure on these schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 58,743 as against Rs. 48,621 in 1347 Fasli.

The total number of Depressed Class Schools at the end of the year 1348 Fasli was 91, as against 87 in 1347 Fasli, while the number of pupils on the rolls was 3,409, as against 3,301 in 1347 Fasli. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 28,542 as against Rs. 33,004 in the previous year.

A school for Deaf, Dumb and Blind children was started at Headquarters in Amardad 1348 Fasli. The establishment of this school has supplied a long-felt need. There were 10 students on the rolls at the end of the year and a sum of Rs. 2,004 was spent on the school during the year.

In 1348 Fasli there were 194 Scout Troops with a strength of 5530 scouts, rovers, scouters, cubs, etc., as against 181 troops and 5327 scouts, etc., in the previous year. The expenditure on Scouting was Rs. 49,106, as against Rs. 46,336 in 1347 Fasli.

The number of Guides, Blue Birds, Rangers and Guiders, etc., at the close of the year was 3502, as against 3169 in the previous year.

During the year under report, Mr. F. Weber, Principal, Government College of Physical Education, went on a year's furlough from 15th Meher 1348 Fasli and Mr. S. M. Hadi, M.A. (Cantab.), Organising Commissioner of Boy Scouts and Chief Inspector of Games and Sports, took charge from him.

Medical Inspection of all the Government Secondary Schools continued to be conducted by officers of the Medical Department.

The results of the experiment to supply milk powder to underfed children at two of the Balda Schools were found to be encouraging.

On construction and repairs to educational buildings Rs. 2,05,176 and Rs. 1,34,278, respectively, were spent during the year under report, as against Rs. 1,84,088 and Rs. 93,855 in the year 1347 Fasli.

Jagirdars'
College.

The Jagirdars' College is a residential institution intended for the children of the Jagirdars and maintained by Government out of a cess levied on Jagirdars for the purpose. The school prepares its pupils for the H. S. L. C. Examination. The control of the school is vested in a Board of Governors of which Sahebzada Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur is the President. Mr. W. Turner continued to be the Principal throughout the year. The year under report closed with 160 pupils on the rolls, as against 176 in the previous. Students of the school who are Jagirdars' sons are charged no fees, either for tuition or for boarding and lodging, but other students who are admitted to the school as day scholars pay fees and during the year under report a sum of Rs. 900 was collected as tuition fees from them. The total expenditure on the institution during the year 1348 Fasli amounted to Rs. 81,988 as against Rs. 82,561 in the previous year. The cost per pupil during the year was Rs. 512-6-9, as against Rs. 446-4-5 in the previous year.

Nizam
College.

The total strength of the institution during the year under report was 712 compared with 670 in the previous year—324 in the College, 198 in the High School and 190 in the Primary Section. Of the 324 students in the College 98 were Muslims, 191 Hindus, 19 Christians and 16 Parsis. There were only 14 women students in the College compared with 19 in the previous year. The results of the various examinations were very satisfactory. For the H. S. L. C. Examination, 20 students appeared from the Madrasa-i-Aliya of whom 16 passed—3 in the first class, 12 in the second class and 1 in the third class. This is very good result considering that the practice of sending up a few selected students for the public examination and detaining others does not obtain in this institution. Only the number of first and second classes will give a true index of the efficiency of an institution as third classes are equivalent to failure under the Madras system. For the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University, the College sent up 87 students of whom 56 students or nearly 65 per cent. passed in all Parts, 14 students securing a first class and 42 second class. Of the remaining 31, 20 passed in two Parts out of three and 8 passed in one Part. There were thus only 3 total failures out of the 87 who sat for the examination. For the B.A. Degree Examination 34

students appeared from the College of whom 29 or nearly 86 per cent. passed in all Parts and became eligible for the Degree. There were 2 second classes in Part I (English), 7 first classes and 9 second classes in Part II (Second language) and 5 second classes in Part II (second language) and 5 second classes in Part III (Optional Group). Besides these complete passes, 3 students passed in Part I, 3 in Part II and 1 in Part III. For the B.Sc. Degree Examination, Part I (English), 14 appeared of whom 8 passed and for Part II, i.e., B.Sc. Degree Final, 13 appeared and 9 passed of whom 1 took a first class and 2 a second class. Six students became eligible for the B.Sc. degree having passed in both the Parts. Five candidates appeared for the B.A. Honours Preliminary Examination in English and 4 passed. For the M.A. degree Examination 2 appeared from the College and both got through. Among University awards the Maharaja of Bobbili Gold Medal was secured by Mr. P. V. Avadhani who stood first in Telugu in the whole University in the B.A. degree examination. In the competitive examination held during the year for the Hyderabad Civil Service, out of the 8 candidates who were selected, 4 were students of the College.

In the field of athletics also the College maintained its high reputation. In the Inter-College Sports held in January last year, the College Championship was won by this College, with a good margin of points against other Colleges and the Individual Championship was also won by a student of this College who broke previous records in three items. The Inter-High School Cricket cup was won by the Madrasa-i-Aliya Cricket team and the Primary Cricket cup was won outright by the Primary team, having won it for three successive years. The College Annual Sports were held in January last year and Sahebzada Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur presided over the function and Begum Nafeesunnisa Saheba gave away the prizes. The College Prize Distribution was held in February and the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur presided and gave away the prizes.

During the year there were 28 students in the College Hostel and 32 in the Madrasa-i-Aliya Boarding House near the Fateh Maidan. No rent was charged from Boarders and Government also bore as usual the cost of supervision, lighting, and other miscellaneous charges.

In the College Hostel, the establishment charges also were met by Government. The boarders only paid for their food.

The total number of volumes in the library was approximately 22,500.

The total expenditure on the whole institution during the year was Rs. 2,19,459-9-9 compared with Rs. 2,34,005-0-0 in the previous year. The expenditure on the Madras-i-Aliya including the Primary section was Rs. 61,903-14-3 compared with Rs. 60,437-0-3 for the previous year. The total fee income from College and School was Rs. 44,514 compared with Rs. 45,652 in the previous year. The fee income from the College was Rs. 13,319 from the School and Rs. 21,220 and the Primary Rs. 9,975. The cost per pupil worked out in the accepted way, (i.e., salaries of teaching staff less fees collected, the whole divided by the average monthly number on the roll) came to O.S. Rs. 501-3-7 for the College Section. This is rather high owing to the restricted number of students and also because 35 per cent. of them were exempt from fees. For the High School it was as low as Rs. 6-8-0 owing to the large income from high fees. For the Primary section the cost per pupil was Rs. 35-5-6.

In the Aliya Boarding House a prayer room, a reading room and library were provided, and all the furniture, cutlery and crockery and table and bed linen were changed.

Hyderabad
Civil
Service
Class.

The nomination of the candidates continued to be entrusted to a Committee consisting of the following ex-officio members:—the Hon'ble the Finance Member (President), the Hon'ble the Political Member, the Hon'ble the Revenue and Police Member, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Director of Public Instruction. During the course of the year the recommendation of the Reforms Committee with regard to public services and the Resolution of the Executive Council thereon received sanction of His Exalted Highness, which are reproduced below from the Extraordinary Jarida dated the 12th Shehrewar 1348 F.:—

After stressing the importance of the services as an effective medium of association between the people and the Government for ascertaining the needs and desires of the people, the Committee remarks:—"Public servants drawn from amongst the people themselves form

a healthy medium of association between them and the administration, because they have an inherent and lasting attachment between their Ruler and country and they possess easy and natural means of acquainting themselves with the needs and desires of their own people." Again, "It is imperative that at every stage in the hierarchy of Public Services, proper selections should be made and preferment given wholly on the strength of character and ability. Consequently every form of nepotism and canvassing will need to be severely discountenanced and such standards of justice and fair play scrupulously maintained as would distinguish a right-minded judicial officer. And for this a proper agency will have to be constituted which would ensure these conditions."

Executive Council opinion:

The existing Mulki rules are being revised in the direction of their being made more stringent.

As regards the services, the recommendations of the Salaries Commission and the Hyderabad Civil Service Regulations govern public services generally while a good many Departments, like Revenue, Judicial and Education among others, have prescribed rules for recruitment. Selections are made in certain Departments invariably after advertisements while Appointment Boards for selection exist in certain others. The Hyderabad Civil Service is under a Civil Service Committee and selection to it is in accordance with certain rules which have been published and subject to a competitive examination.

The Council feels the necessity now for each and every Department to have an Appointment Board consisting of the Member-in-Charge, the Secretary and the Head of the Department or Departments concerned, selections to be made only after advertising and in strict accordance with prescribed rules which must, in the case of each Department, be published. Supervision over the action of the Department in this respect and co-ordination in the matter of Departmental rules for recruitments should be maintained by the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee which should in future be a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, presided over by the President, and having on it at least one member of each of the two communities; if a matter pertaining to a Department not

represented by any of the above Members comes under review, the Member-in-charge of the Department may, for purposes of that matter, be deemed to be a member of the Committee."

The Hyderabad Civil Service Committee has accordingly to be re-constituted and as per the Resolution of the Executive Council dated the 14th Dai 1349 F., is to consist of (1) His Excellency the President (Chairman), (2) Hon'ble the Finance Member, (3) Hon'ble the Revenue Member, (4) Hon'ble the Judicial Member, (5) and one more Hon'ble Member of the Council whose inclusion may be necessary for communal representation. An arzdasht has been submitted to His Exalted Highness in this regard and Farman-e-Mubarak is awaited.

Of the six candidates who were selected last year, four passed the Final Examination of the H.C.S. Class held in June 1939. The remaining two candidates were re-examined in December 1939, and were declared pass. The names of these candidates are given below in the order of merit. The Departments to which they were allotted are noted against their names:—

1. Ekbal Chand, B.A (Madras) .. *Revenue Department.*
2. A. F. Syed Salahuddin, B.A.
Hons. (Madras) .. *Finance Department.*
3. Mohd. Ilyas, B.A. (Madras) .. *Revenue Department.*
4. Abdul Basit Beg, B.A. (Osm.) .. *Do*
5. Mir Kadir Ali Khan, B.A. *District Police*
(Madras) .. *Department.*
6. Mir Moazam Husain, B.A. *Revenue Department.*
(Madras) ..

Altogether 30 candidates appeared at the Competitive Examination this year. They came from the following Universities: Osmania University 11; Madras University 12; Bombay University 1; Aligarh University 3; Delhi University 2; and Allahabad University 1. Out of these 30 candidates the following eight were finally selected by the H.C.S. Selection Committee for admission to

the H.C.S. Class strictly in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examination.

(In order of merit).

1. Mir Abbas Ali Khan, B.A. (Osm.).
2. Syed Mohd. Mahamid Ali Abbasi, B.Sc. (Osm.).
3. Tarachand Gupta, B.A. (Madras).
4. Sifwatullah Begg Sufi, B.A. (Delhi).
5. Syed Mohd. Hadi Jaffery, B.A. (Madras).
6. Syed Abdul Qader, B.A. (Madras).
7. Tribhuwan Nath Capoor, B.A. (Madras).
8. Nasim Ahmed Khan, B.A. (Delhi).

SECTION (C).

Technical and Vocational Education.

The number of Government institutions under the General Department rose from 3 to 8 and the number of aided institutions from 1 to 4 during the year under review.

The Osmania Technical College is the most important institution under the Department and Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., has recommended that it should gradually be developed into a polytechnic and made the pivot of the entire system of technical and vocational education in the State. The Commercial and the Electrical Trades Sections of the College began to function during the year under review. The latter section aims at turning out electricians with the qualifications demanded by the Hyderabad Electricity Act, while the former is intended for the training of clerks and office assistants of all grades for Government and private offices and banks.

The examining bodies of the London Chamber of Commerce and Pitman have vested the control of their commercial examinations in the Osmania Technical College and recognised it as the sole centre for their examinations in these Dominions.

At the instance of the Department of Public Instruction, action was taken during the year under review for the establishment of a Course for Teachers of Manual Work in schools of general education under the Department of Public Instruction, as it is hoped that it may be possible to house this course in the present precincts of the College.

Similarly, no question of additional accommodation being involved. action has been taken to place the special Railway Courses on a firmer footing by the appointment of a special Instructor to take charge of them. Six special railway classes have been in operation since the reopening of the College after the summer vacation in Amardad, 1348 Fasli.

The reorganisation of the Industrial Schools at Aurangabad and Nizamabad was carried out during the year under report and four new sections, *viz.*, Himru and Mashru Weaving, Cane Weaving and Moulding, have been added to the former and one, *viz.*, Carpet Weaving, to the latter school.

New Institutions
Established
during
the year.

Five new Government institutions, *viz.*, four post-primary industrial schools, one each at Hyderabad, Gulbarga, Warangal and Nanded, and an Evening Commercial School at Singareni, were established during the year under report. Each of the four above industrial schools imparts instruction in the basic crafts of Blacksmithy, Cloth weaving, Carpentry and Cane-weaving, an indispensable appurtenance of Carpentry, while the school at Gulbarga provides training in Cement-tile Work also.

The Evening Commercial School at Singareni has been established with the generous co-operation of the Singareni Collieries, Co., who have kindly provided accommodation, lights and furniture free of all cost for the school.

The
Central
School of
Art and
Crafts.

As a first step towards the establishment of the proposed Art and Crafts School, Government have been pleased to sanction the creation of the post of the Principal of the school in question and the appointment, in conformity with the recommendations of Mr. Abbott, of an Indian Artist of high standing to this post, is well within sight. This will be followed almost immediately by the establishment of a few vital sections of the school itself.

Liaison
Officer.

A Lecturer of the Osmania Technical College has been appointed as a part-time Liaison Officer between this Department on the one hand and allied departments, such as the Department of Commerce and Industries and the Railway Department—business concerns and the general public, on the other.

Government having decided that literary education and technical education shall be imparted in separate institutions under the supervision and control of two different departments, i.e., the Department of Public Instruction and this Department respectively, an agreement has been arrived at with the Revenue Department for the transfer to this Department of the Industrial Branch of the Government High School, Bidar, which has so far been financed by the Local Fund and run under the supervision of the Department of Public Instruction.

Transfer of
the Industrial
Branch of
the Government
High School,
Bidar.

Grants-in-Aid were sanctioned for the following three institutions during the year under report:—(a) The Leather Working School, Nampally (Hyderabad-Deccan), (b) The Anjuman-e-Khadim-ul-Musalmeen Industrial School, Hyderabad-Deccan, and (c) The Cookery School, Afzal Gunj Gate, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Grants-in-
Aid.

Schemes for the establishment of a post-primary Industrial School for Girls, in addition to the aided Girls' Industrial Schools and a Girls' Vocational High School, both to be located in Hyderabad, were under preparation and consideration at the end of the year under review.

Schemes
Under
Consider-
ation.

It is proposed to establish two Agricultural High Schools, one in the Mahratwara and the other in the Telingana tract of the State. Schemes for the establishment of such schools were under consideration at the end of the year under review.

The importance of a practical training centre or workshop for a technical college is obvious. Unfortunately, however, the Osmania Technical College has so far had no practical training centre or workshop of its own and has all along had to depend on the Mint or the Public Works Department or the Electricity Department Workshops for the practical training of its students. This arrangement has not proved very satisfactory from the educational point of view. Nor can it be said to be very economical, for the College has had to pay heavy subsidies to the workshops it has had to deal with. A proposal for the construction of a temporary workshop in the present precincts of the College at a cost of Rs. 24,900 was sanctioned by Government during the year under review and another proposal for the construction of a permanent workshop adjacent to the new buildings of the College was under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

Employment
Bureau.

Reference was made last year to the need for the establishment in Hyderabad of an Employment Bureau that would watch over the interests of all educated Mulki young men and women. Such an Employment Bureau has now been established.

Budget.

The sanctioned Budget for the Department of Technical and Vocational Education for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,44,890.

SECTION (D).

Literature and Press.

Six hundred and thirteen books were published as against 590 in the previous year. They may according to language be classified as follows:—

Arabic 10; Arabic-Urdu 56; Urdu 397; Urdu-English 16; Persian 8; Urdu-Persian 11; Urdu-Telugu 3; Urdu-Mahratti 3; Urdu-English-Telugu 2; Telugu 39; Urdu-Telugu-Mahratti 11; Telugu-Mahratti 1; Hindi 16; English 14; Mahratti 18; Kanarese 7; Urdu-English-Mahratti 1.

According to subjects they may be classified as follows:—

Tajveed 1; Hadis and Fiqh 7; Theology 39; Tasauf 1; Ethics 7; Philosophy and Logic 2; Poetry 33; Drama 2; Stories 17; Literature 52; Biography 9; Fiction 3; Law 20; Politics 11; Economics 1; Industry 1; Hygiene 2; Science 4; Astronomy 1; Almanacs 18; Dictionary 1; Calligraphy 2; History 13; Physical Culture 1; Miscellaneous 248; Geography 3; Quran 3; Fitawa 1; Vasaaf 1; Moral Science 2; Medicine 5; Sociology 8; Mathematics 13; Bhajan 10; Military Science 2; Agriculture 3; Engineering 1; Music 1; Periodicals 64.

Besides the above-mentioned books 93 publications were issued from the Government Press. The Translation Bureau published 17 books and the Dairat-ul-Maarif 15 books.

Permission was granted for the establishment of 12 new printing presses. Fifty-two books and 20 journals were registered.

SECTION (E).

Dairat-ul-Maarif.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, President of the Executive Council and Chancellor of the Osmania University continued to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dairat, while the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor of the University was its Honorary Secretary throughout the year. The Executive Committee held four meetings during the year, which were presided over by Nawab Mohammad Yar Jung Bahadur on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the President.

The following books were printed and published this year:—

	Pages.
Al Muntazam Vol. V, on History. (This is a portion of Ibne Jawzi's Tarikh Kabir, and covers the period from 257 A.H. to 284 A.H.) ..	176
Al Muntazam Vol. VI (covers the history of the period from 285 A.H. to 348 A.H.) ..	400
Kitab-ul-Mu'tabar Vol. II, (Logic and Philosophy) by Abul Barkat Al Baghdadi (d. 547 A.H.) contains a refutation of the Aristotelian Philosophy	
Kitab-Mu'tabar Vol. III, (Logic and Philosophy).	
Tahrir-ul-Mu'tiyat Le Uqlaidis. (These have been published under the name of Sheikh Nasiruddin Toosi)	44
Kitabul Ikr (on a geometrical division of the hemisphere)	52
Kitab-ul-Kurrat-ul-Mutaharraka (by Utuluqush).	10
Tahrir-ul-Masakin	11
Tahrir-ul-Manazir la Uqlaidis (on Optics) ..	24
Kitab-e-Zahirat-ul-Falak	33
Kitab-ul-Ayyam Wal Liyali (on the lengthening and shortening of day and night and the change of seasons)	31

	Pages.
Kitab-ur-Ruh by Ibne Qayyim (Second edition) deals with the problems connected with the Soul.	327
Amal-ul-Yaum Wal Lailat by Abu Bakr al Abi-wardi (d. 363 A.H.) (Reprint. Treats of Azkar and Awrad)	210
Maqalat-e' Ilmiyyieh by Moulvi Syed Hashim Nadvi (this is a collection of the papers read at the annual meeting of the Dairat held in 1347 F.)	265

The correction of the following books were completed during the year:—

Kitab-ul-Jirh wat Ta'deel	303
Kitab-ul-Khail by Abi Ubaida Mu'mar al Muthanna	207
Mizan-ul-Hikmat by Khazini	198
Kitab-ul-Muntazam Vol V.	171
Do Vol. VI.	375
Do Vol. VII.	345
Rasayal-e-Tusi (from the Rampur Library)	606

The following books were revised during the year:—

Tarikh-e-Kabir by Imam Bukhari Vol. IV	495
Ahadis-e-Qudsiyyah	190
Kitab-ur-Ruh	327

Copying of the following books was finished during the year:—

Kitab-ul-Khail	207
Kitab-ul-Mahbar	517

The errata and indices of the following books were completed:—

Al Muntazam Vol. V.	176
Do Vol. VI.	400
Kitab-ur-Ruh	327
Amal-ul-Yaum wal Lailat	210
Ahadis-e-Qudsiyya	191
Rasayal-e-Tusi	205

The publication of the following books is included in the future programme of the Dairat:—

Kitab-ul-Af'aal by Abdul Qasim Ali Bin Jafar Al Quta' (d. 515).

(Professor Krenkow is editing this book, which relates to Lexicography).

Mizan-ul-Hikmat by Khazini.

(A rare MS. of this book written in 586 A.H. was discovered at Bombay. Another old MS. exists in the Leningrad University. Photographed copies of this latter have been prepared for the Dairat).

Kitab-ul-Mahbar by Mohammad bin Habib al Baghdadi (d. 245 A.H.).

(This book was originally intended to be published in the Gibb Memorial Series. On the request of Dr. Hamid-ullah of the Osmania University, he has been permitted to edit it. A photograph of this book has been obtained from the British Museum and is now being copied at the Dairat).

Durar al Akhbar al Mustakhrajat min Asdaful Asfar by Shahabuddin Abu Jafar Ahmad bin Yusuf bin Malik Ar Rayeeni al Undulusi al Gharnati.

(This book which is in the author's own handwriting deals with travels).

Tarikh-e-Jurjan by Hamza bin Yusuf

(This is a history of the Seljuq dynasty. A rare MS. exists in the Oxford University Library).

Kitab-uz-Zuhd by Imam Ahmad bin Hambal.

The publications of the Dairat were this year sent to the following academies and learned bodies in exchange for their publications:—

The Literary Academy, Kabul; The Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal; the Translation Bureau, Osmania University; The Darul-Musannafin, Azamgarh; The Oriental Society, Berlin; The Society of Holland; The Jamea Millia, Delhi.

Complimentary copies of the Dairat publications were sent to the Royal Library, Belgium, and the Islamic studies section of the university of Paris; The Oriental School of Studies, London; The British Museum; The India Office Library; The Shaikh-ul-Islam Library, Medina; The Khediv Library, Cairo; and to several libraries and oriental academies in India.

The preliminary arrangements about the transfer of the Dairat to the Osmania University site at Adikmet have been completed, and the Dairat expects to occupy its own premises early next year.

Income and Expen- diture.	The opening balance on Azur 1, 1348 F. stood at Rs. 15,267. The total income of the Department including last year's balance amounted to Rs. 67,166. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 57,044. The closing balance was Rs. 10,122. A sum of Rs. 4,355 was realised in cash from the sale of books, and a sum of Rs. 1,235 is still due from approved customers.
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CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

SECTION (A).

Government Income and Expenditure.

The year under review was the second year of the sixth triennial contract under the scheme of Departmentalization of Finances, which has been responsible for the continued progress and financial stability of the State ever since it was initiated in 1332 F. by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari.

The year under review began with an opening balance of Rs. 281.36 lakhs as against 386.90 lakhs in 1347 F. The total receipts and expenditure from current revenues including Departmental Balances amounted to 892.64 and 861.60 lakhs respectively leaving a surplus of 31.04 as against 28.15 lakhs in the preceding year.

[Statement.]

Revenue
Receipts.

The comparison under different heads of Revenue is tabulated below:—

Major Heads	1347 F. Actuals	1348 F. Actuals
<i>Ordinary.</i>		
1-A. Land Revenue	309.69	295.34
1-B. Forest by Revenue Officers ..	1.37	1.09
2. Forests	14.06	12.04
3. Customs	115.17	111.26
3-A. Excise Duty on Matches	10.70	11.33
3-B. Sugar Excise .. ..	..	1.99
3-C. Cigarette Excise .. ..	..	.73
4-A. Excise	187.51	168.92
4-B. Opium and Ganja	14.41	13.14
5-A. Stamps	20.32	17.38
5-B. Registration	3.45	2.58
6. Mines	5.15	5.38
6-A. Petrol Cess	3.39	3.39
6-B. Motor Vehicle Tax	3.45	3.86
7. Berar Rent	29.17	29.17
8-A. Interest	28.66	30.54
9. Mint	1.84	2.20
10. Paper Currency	22.48	20.75
11. Exchange .. ..	.99	.25
12. Post Office	13.81	14.05
32. Irrigation .. ..	.45	.47
33. Railways	122.68	141.22
34. Electricity	1.65	3.03
37. Telephone .. ..	..	..
41. Miscellaneous	5.06	2.53
Total ..	915.46	892.64
<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Transfers from Famine Reserve	18.34	14.44
Transfers from Industrial Reserve .. ..	.84	1.62
Transfers from Road Fund	5.33	6.02
Total ..	24.51	22.08
Grand Total ..	939.97	914.72

The appropriations from Departmental Balances for expenditure during 1348 F. amounted to 74.26 lakhs against 48.93 lakhs in 1347 F. The Departmental Balance carried to the credit of Departments was 114.61

lakhs (76.83 from the grants from current Revenues and 37.78 lakhs from the grants from past surpluses) as against 113.06 lakhs in the previous year.

The increase under Excise duty on matches is owing to the share of the pooled receipts received from the Government of India for the year ending 31-3-1939, having amounted to B.G. Rs. 9.71 lakhs against B.G. Rs. 9.17 lakhs received for the year ending 31-3-1938. Excise duties on sugar and cigarettes newly imposed have yielded 1.99 and .73 lakhs respectively. The increase under interest is chiefly due to the interest received on the loans advanced to the Industrial Trust Fund. The increase under Railways is mainly due to a part of net revenue for the previous year having been credited during 1348 F. The increase under Electricity is chiefly on account of the balance due from the City Electricity out of the profits for the years 1346 and 1347 Fasli having been received during the year. Small increases under other heads do not call for any remarks.

The decrease under Land Revenue was due to remissions and suspensions granted in view of scarcity conditions and bad crops. The fall under Forests is attributable to suspension of grazing fees on account of famine conditions. The decrease under Customs has occurred mainly on account of bad crops. The fall under Excise, Opium and Ganja is due to the scarcity conditions that prevailed in some districts during the year. The decrease under Stamps and Registration is due to various measures adopted by Government to relieve the indebtedness of the ryots such as passing of the Money-Lenders Act, the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards and Land Mortgage Bank. The conversion of 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India Securities into 3 per cent. is mainly responsible for the decrease under Paper Currency. The fall under Miscellaneous mainly occurs under unclaimed deposits lapsed to Government.

[Statement.

Service
Expend-
iture.

The variations under different Major Heads are tabulated below:—

Major Heads			Actuals 1947 F.	Actuals 1948 F.
Ordinary.				
1-A.	Land Revenue ..	..	66.01	65.42
1-B.	Land Irrigation ..	..	6.68	7.08
2.	Forests ..	..	9.83	10.15
3.	Customs ..	..	22.07	22.18
4-A.	Excise ..	..	37.18	35.32
4-B.	Opium and Ganja ..	..	1.08	.97
5-A.	Stamps ..	..	1.15	1.80
5-B.	Registration ..	..	1.81	1.89
6.	Mines ..	..	.45	.51
6-A.	Petrol Cess ..	..	3.39	3.39
6-B.	Motor Vehicle Tax ..	..	3.45	3.86
8-A.	Interest ..	..	46.83	48.46
8-B.	Debt Redemption ..	..	20.34	20.34
9.	Mint ..	..	1.50	1.87
10.	Paper Currency ..	..	.85	.98
11.	Exchange ..	..	.55	.36
12.	Post Office ..	..	15.12	15.24
12-A.	Subsidy for Air Mail ..	..	.23	.23
13.	Payments to H.E.H. ..	..	50.00	50.00
13-A.	B.C.D. & E. Princes Civil List .etc. ..	..	13.69	15.92
14.	General Administration ..	..	43.15	44.44
15.	Political Charges ..	..	7.07	9.92
17.	Insurance ..	..	.07	.06
18.	Mansabs ..	..	16.22	14.01
19.	Military ..	..	79.36	89.21
20.	Courts ..	..	25.19	24.09
21.	Jails ..	..	4.69	6.05
22.	Police ..	..	69.84	64.10
23.	Education ..	..	92.29	93.08
24.	Medical ..	..	29.25	30.76
25.	Ecclesiastical ..	..	13.40	14.01
26.	Agriculture ..	..	7.99	7.55
27.	Veterinary ..	..	4.81	5.28
28.	Co-Operative ..	..	4.36	4.67
29.	Misc : & Minor Departments ..	..	5.56	10.78
30.	Municipalities and Public Health ..	..	13.89	22.68
31.	Buildings and Communications ..	..	73.73	50.75
32.	Irrigation ..	..	13.50	14.65
33.	Railways ..	..	1.56	1.45
34.	Electricity ..	..	.39	.25
36.	Printing ..	..	.77	.43
38.	Industrial ..	..	3.34	3.92
40-B.	Famine Insurance ..	..	15.00	15.00
41.	Miscellaneous ..	..	1.93	1.53
41-B.	Reserve for Reorganization Develop- ment ..	..	..	..
43.	War Contributions ..	..	..	.23

Major Heads			Actuals. 1847 F.	Actuals. 1848 F.
<i>Extraordinary.</i>				
(a) FROM CURRENT REVENUES.				
1-A.	Land Revenue ..	..	..	.10
3.	Customs ..	..	.02	.13
4-A.	Excise ..	..	..	.46
5-B.	Registration ..	..	.12	..
13-A.B. & C.	Princes Civil List, etc. ..	..	.25	3.62
14.	General Administration ..	..	1.75	2.51
15.	Political Charges ..	..	17.79	7.12
15-A.	Agent Berar ..	..	..	1.54
19.	Military ..	..	..	.03
20.	Courts ..	..	.25	.55
21.	Jails ..	..	..	2.71
22.	Police ..	..	.05	.62
23.	Education ..	..	.71	.87
24.	Medical ..	..	.19	.13
25.	Ecclesiastical ..	..	.03	.04
29.	Miscellaneous and Minor Departments ..	..	2.20	.05
30.	Municipal and Public Health ..	..	8.23	..
31.	Buildings and Communications ..	..	1.15	.67
41.	Miscellaneous ..	..	3.34	2.93
Total (a) ..			36.17	24.16
(b) FROM PAST SURPLUSES.				
5-B.	Registration ..	..	..	.05
14.	General Administration ..	..	.67	..
15.	Political Charges ..	..	1.00	..
25.	Ecclesiastical ..	..	..	.06
26.	Agriculture ..	..	..	.12
29.	Misc : and Minor Departments ..	..	4.84	1.01
30.	Municipal and Public Health ..	..	3.52	5.37
31.	Buildings and Communications ..	..	8.00	25.95
Total (b) ..			17.53	32.56
(c) FROM RESERVES.				
Transfers from Industrial Reserve ..			.84	1.62
..	..	Famine Reserve ..	18.84	14.44
..	..	Road Fund ..	5.83	6.02
Total (c) ..			24.51	22.08
Grand Total ..			907.78	913.67

Owing to the expansion of the activities of the various departments especially of the nation-building departments, there has been increase in the expenditure. The decrease that appear under some heads are generally due to variation in the amounts transferred to the departments concerned on account of the cost of construction and repairs of their buildings and other adjustments and transfers from one major head to another.

The Financial position at the close of 1347 F. and 1348 F. is exhibited below:—

Heads	RECEIPTS		Heads	EXPENDITURE	
	Actuals 1347 F.	Actuals 1348 F.		Actuals 1347 F.	Actuals 1348 F.
Service Heads ..	939.97	914.72	Service expenditure from current Revenues	841.32	806.85
Appropriations from departmental balances ..	48.93	74.26	From past surpluses ..	17.53	32.56
Capital outlay recovered ..	44.41	.71	From departmental balances ..	48.93	74.26
Encashment of investments ..	.67	52.76	Savings credited to departmental balance accounts ..	113.06	114.61
Debt Heads ..	1,024.57	1,014.20	Capital expenditure ..	51.20	65.25
			Investments ..	12.83	58.66
			Debt Heads ..	1,079.22	901.56
Total ..	2,058.55	2,056.65	Total ..	2,164.09	2,053.75
Opening balance ..	386.90	281.36	Closing balance ..	281.36	284.26
Grand Total ..	2,445.45	2,338.01	Grand total ..	2,445.45	2,338.01

The comparative figures of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1347 F. and 1348 F. are exhibited below. The surpluses are worked out after taking into account the balances taken to the credit of the Department and also annual transfers to Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves.

Particulars				1347 F.	1348 F.
<i>Receipts</i>	..	..	..	915.46	852.64
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
(a) Ordinary	..	..	..	829.57	834.57
(b) Extraordinary from current revenues	..			36.17	24.16
Total				865.74	859.03
<i>Deduct : Appropriations from departmental balances</i>					
	..			48.98	74.26
Net from current revenues	..			816.81	784.77
<i>Add : Departmental balances carried forward to departmental accounts</i>					
	..			70.50	76.88
Total expenditure				887.31	861.60
Surplus				28.15	31.04

The opening balance of the Central Treasury in the year 1348 F. was B.G. Rs. 70,306-10-6, and O.S. Rs. 1,37,72,650-3-7 and the closing balance at the end of the year was B.G. Rs. 1,22,795-3-11 and O.S. Rs. 1,04,29,348-3-6. During the year under report 10,95,159 pieces of Currency Notes of an aggregate value of O.S. Rs. 4,18,37,275 were issued and 7,95,293 pieces of currency notes of an aggregate value of O.S. Rs. 2,65,44,776 were called back.

Match Excise Bandedrols of various types stocked during the year 1348 F. was of an aggregate value of B.G. Rs. 13,47,797-6-4, out of which banderols worth Rs. 8,99,500 were supplied to Mahbubabad Tahsil and Vijapur Tahsil Treasuries; and banderols worth B.G. Rs. 3,37,998-2-10 were supplied to local Match Manufacturing Factories. At the end of the year 1348 F. there was balance of stock worth B.G. Rs. 1,10,299-3-6 remaining unsold.

In the year under report the number of inheritance and other cases admitted and settled by the Office of the Atiyat Naqdi was as below:—

(1) Number of cases pending at the end of 1347 F.	236
(2) Fresh cases admitted during 1348 F. ..	618
	<hr/>
Total ..	854
(3) Cases disposed of during the year ..	634
(4) Cases under disposal at the end of 1348 F.	220

P. W. and
Commer-
cial
Accounts.

In addition to the Central Audit work 27 P.W. Divisions and Offices, 12 Local Fund, District Municipalities including some of the Taluq Boards and District Power Houses and Government Stationery Depot and Government Printing were inspected during this year. It may be mentioned here that the inspection of the Local Fund Offices along with the P.W. Divisions has not only improved the conditions of Local Fund Accounts but has also helped to adjust the objectionable items that were allowed to remain unattended for some years past.

SECTION (B).

Mint.

Gold.

During the year under report gold weighing 1001.74 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 42,507-5-10 through the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. Extraordinary recoveries weighing 1.56 tolas were credited to accounts. Gold coins minted during the year under report were as follows:—

Full Ashrafis	
Half „	549
Quarter „	548
One-eighth Ashrafis ..	1,807
	<hr/>
Total ..	2,904
	<hr/>

The following Ashrafis have been issued during the year 1348 F.:—

Full Ashrafis	..	..	1,933
Half „	..	..	279
Quarter „	..	..	582
One-eighth Ashrafi	..	..	2,209
Total			4,985

The closing balance of the Ashrafis on the 30th Aban 1348 F. was as under:—

Full Ashrafis	..	..	768
Half „	..	..	460
Quarter „	..	..	491
One-eighth Ashrafis		..	1,000
Total			2,719

No bar silver was purchased during the year under report and no silver coins were minted. The silver balance held in the Mint at the end of Aban 1348 F. was:—

			Rs.
1. Solid and refined silver	..	..	16,662.9
2. Standard silver	..	..	8,28,948.4
3. Small silver coins (8, 4, 2 anna denomination) value	..	..	3,19,000

18,20,756 tolas of copper were purchased from Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay, at the cost of O.S. Rs. 20,919-4-0. In addition to this pure copper weighing 3011 tolas was recovered from sweepings in the Melting Department and credited to accounts.

Copper,
Tin, Zinc
and
Bronze.

Neither Tin nor Zinc was purchased during the year under review.

Bronze coins were not minted during the year under review.

Copper, Tin, Zinc and Bronze held at the Mint at the close of the year under report was:—

				O.S. Tolas.
Copper	..	..	..	3,89,871.3
Tin	..	..	..	1,75,180.0
Zinc	..	..	..	63,633.9
Bronze	..	..	..	1,90,087.0

The balance of the bronze coins on the 30th Aban 1348 F. was:—

				Rs.
One-pie pieces	..	..	..	3,450
Two	„	..	..	2,03,100
Six	„	..	..	32,500

Nickel 64,08,000 one-anna nickel coins to the value of Rs. 4,00,500 were minted. The balance of the nickel at the close of the year was:—

				O.S. Tolas.
Pure Nickel	..	..	..	1,72,002.
Standard Nickel	..	..	..	6,84,004.
Phosphorous Copper	..	..	..	12,039.3
Aluminium Bronze	..	..	..	5,894.1
One-anna nickel coins value				Rs. 2,54,750.

Coins issued for circulation. One-anna nickel coins and half-rupees respectively worth Rs. 2,75,000 and Rs. 25,000 have been issued for circulation during the year under review.

SECTION (C).

Paper Currency.

During the year under report notes of the denomination of 5; 10; 100; and 1000 were in circulation; of the recalled one-rupee notes 2405 pieces still remained in circulation. The Table below shows the gross and net circulation on the 30th Aban and the average circulation for the year with corresponding figures for the two previous years 1346 Fasli and 1347 Fasli.

Year	VALUE OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION ON THE 30th Aban		AVERAGE CIRCULATION FOR THE YEAR		Increase in average net circulation
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	
1346 F. ..	1,417.26	1,245.41	1,367.97	1,194.17	61.41
1347 F. ..	1,402.79	1,336.35	1,393.68	1,255.63	64.46
1348 F. ...	1,525.03	1,437.66	1,460.04	1,333.88	75.25

The percentage of increase or decrease in circulation of notes in the denomination on the 30th Aban 1348 F. compared with the circulation on the same date of 1347 Fasli is shown below:—

Decrease in one-rupee notes ..	1.11
Increase in five-rupee notes ..	35.71
Increase in ten-rupee notes ..	17.14
Increase in hundred-rupee notes ..	5.13
Increase in thousand-rupee notes ..	6.53

Of the different denominations ten-rupee note was the most popular whilst the thousand-rupee note was the least according to number. The percentage between notes of all denominations in gross circulation on the last day of the year was as follows:—

Five-rupee notes ..	2.50
Ten-rupee notes ..	20.01
Hundred-rupee notes ..	25.82
Thousand-rupee notes ..	51.67

Of the recalled one-rupee notes 2405 pieces still remained in circulation as against 2432 pieces at the close of the year 1347 Fasli.

Cancellations.

The number of Notes of each denomination cancelled up to 1346 Fasli and in 1347 Fasli and 1348 Fasli is as below:—

Year	One Rupee Notes	Five Rupee Notes	Ten Rupee Notes	Hundred Rupee Notes	Thousand Rupee Notes
up to 1346 F.	20,98,007	8,88,198	22,19,348½	3,04,826½	6,413
In 1347 F.	Nil.	2,734½	1,87,088	24,229½	5,300
In 1348 F.	Nil.	57,985½	89,488	19,842	3,000

Of these cancelled notes the value of the number of half and altered notes shown below is credited to Government.

Re 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
	27½	130	..	..

Claims for Mutilated Notes.

Claims in respect of mutilated and destroyed notes were admitted during the year to the extent of Rs. 2,125. The number according to denomination is noted below:—

	Re. 1	Rs. 5	Rs. 10	Rs. 100	Rs. 1,000
Wholly destroyed Notes	5	19	6
Mutilated Notes	6	22	8
Forged Notes	4	2	..
Half Notes	2	1	2
Total	17	44	16

The composition of the balance in currency chests ^{Currency} Chests.
at the close of the year was as follows:—

Districts		Notes	Coins	Total
1.	Warangal	16,04,500	9,00,002	25,04,502
2.	Aurangabad	1,40,275	1,70,000	3,10,275
3.	Parbhani	4,37,145	8,04,001	12,41,146
4.	Nanded	11,24,600	27,24,000	38,48,600
5.	Jalna	8,50,000	12,10,000	20,60,000
6.	Raichur	24,25,000	3,50,000	27,75,000
7.	Gulbarga	2,50,000	5,50,000	8,00,000
8.	Osmanabad	40,000	3,60,000	4,00,000
9.	Karimnagar .. ..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
10.	Bidar	1,10,000	1,70,000	2,80,000
11.	Adilabad	1,90,000	3,10,000	5,00,000
12.	Beed	50,000	1,50,000	2,00,000
13.	Mahbubnagar	7,70,000	4,50,000	12,20,000
14.	Nalgonda	8,28,000	2,10,000	10,38,000
15.	Nizamabad	9,85,000	2,10,000	11,95,000
16.	Medak	70,000	2,50,000	3,20,000
17.	Latur	10,03,000	9,25,000	19,28,000
Total ..		1,08,72,520	98,43,003	2,07,15,523

Paper
Currency
Reserve.

The composition of the Paper Currency Reserve at the close of the year, which is equal to the total value of the notes in circulation was as follows:—

Form	QUANTITY		Value in O.S. currency
	B.G.	O.S.	
Silver coin in Ex- change Branch ..	..	5,91,86,712 8 3	5,91,86,712 8 3
In Imperial Bank of India ..	2,66,89,000 0 0	..	3,11,37,166 10 8
In Central Bank of India ..	9,20,227 6 1	27,78,094 0 7 ⁵ / ₈	38,51,692 10 5
Silver coin in Cur- rency Chests ..	..	98,43,003 0 0	98,43,003 0 0
B.G. securities in, Imperial Bank ..	4,45,05,700 0 0	..	4,72,84,115 2 8
H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Pro. notes ..	..	12,00,000 0 0	12,00,000 0 0
Total ..	..	..	15,25,02,690 0 0

Investment
and
Reserve.

The fresh addition to the Securities during the last month of the year was of the face value of B.G. Rs. 44,96,800 only. The securities held during the year at different periods were as per details given below:—

FROM BEGINNING OF THE YEAR TO THE 6TH OF ABAN 1348 FASLI.			FROM THE 7TH OF ABAN TO THE END OF ABAN 1348 FASLI.	
B.G.	O.S.		B.G.	O.S.
36,00,000	..	2½ per cent. Government of India Stock Certificate	57,00,000	..
1,80,36,700	..	3 do do ..	1,99,58,500	..
1,12,76,000	..	3½ do do ..	1,12,76,000	..
70,96,200	..	4 per cent. do ..	75,71,200	..
..	10,00,000	5½ per cent. Nizam's Govern- ment Promissory Notes	..	10,00,000
..	2,00,000	8½ do do ..	..	2,00,000
4,00,08,900	12,00,000	Total ..	4,45,05,700	12,00,000

Receipts
and Ex-
penditure.

The interest during the year is expected to be O.S. Rs. 20,80,174 and the total expenditure is estimated at O.S. Rs. 47,535.

Stock of
the Note
Forms.

Stock of Note Forms at the close of the year was of the value of Rs. 10,64,00,000 of which

Rs. 6,40,00,000 were of thousand-rupee denominations.

Rs. 1,61,00,000 were of hundred-rupee "

Rs. 2,40,50,000 were of ten-rupee "

Rs. 22,50,000 were of five-rupee

CHAPTER IX.

CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS.

The year under review saw a slight change in the composition of the Constitutional Affairs Committee, the Hon'ble the Vice-President of the Executive Council, Nawab Sir Akeel Jung Bahadur, having been included in the Committee. Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, though no longer Political Member, continued to be a member of the Committee in his personal capacity. Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Executive Council and Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Constitutional Affairs Department, continued to be President and Secretary respectively of the Committee throughout the year.

(A) External Section.

The Constitutional Affairs Committee held eight meetings during the year under review and dealt with matters both external and internal. In the sphere of external affairs, the labours of the Department and the Committee were chiefly devoted to the framing of recommendations with respect to the final draft of the Instrument of Accession which was received in January 1939 (Isfandar 1348 Fasli). In the course of examination of that draft the opinion of Counsel in London was also obtained, and in the light of that opinion and the results of Hyderabad's own examination of the draft, it was decided to report to His Exalted Highness through the Council that the terms offered were fundamentally unsatisfactory, with respect specially to the protection of Treaty rights, Defence, Railways and Land Acquisition, Development of Industries and the Administrative and Executive Authority of the proposed Federation. This was particularly true of the last-mentioned subject as regards which the State's stand was made known almost

from the first day of the discussions in the Federal Structure Committee. The reply finally sent in June 1939 (Amardad 1349 Fasli) to the terms of the offer reflected the above view, which had also been expressed by the Informal Committee of Ministers (of which the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari was Chairman)—a view based upon the results of Hyderabad's scrutiny of the draft. The same view was taken also by the General Conference of Rulers and Representatives of States held in Bombay in June 1939. With the declaration of war in September 1939 (27th Mehir 1348 F.), His Majesty's Government decided not to pursue the question of Federation for the present.

Reference has already been made in last year's report to the part played by Hyderabad's representatives in connection with the reorganization of the Chamber of Princes on the lines of the Hyderabad statement made by Sir Akbar Hydari in 1934. The proposals made in that statement served as the basis of the scheme put forward by the Informal Committee of Ministers and the State's representative in the Reorganization Committee was able to secure acceptance of the principles of that scheme with the approval of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Chairman of the Reorganization Committee. As a result, a permanent Committee of Ministers has been established of which Sir Akbar Hydari has been Chairman since March 1940. The Constitutional Affairs Department continued to be in charge of cases arising from Hyderabad's participation in that Committee and all the matters coming before it.

Besides dealing with subjects arising out of Hyderabad's relations with Indian States and examining constitutional issues referred by the Departments (as in the case of Trunk telephones, Aircraft legislation, etc.) the Department also pursued *inter alia* the question of retrocession of Railway jurisdiction, of reciprocity in the free carriage of Imperial Mails and of the interpretation of the Commercial Treaty of 1802. Mention may also be made of the fact that the claim put forward by Government and first prepared in the Department for the rendition of the Civil Area of Secunderabad having in principle been accepted, the task of settling the principles governing the rendition and of preparing the lines

on which rendition was to be effected was entrusted to the Constitutional Affairs Department under the direct guidance of His Excellency the President of the Council. That work having in the main been completed, the remaining problems, chiefly administrative and financial, were subsequently left to be worked out in the Political, in consultation with the Finance Department, the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, continuing to be member of the Committee appointed for discussing various matters connected with rendition.

(B) Internal Section.

Next in importance to the examination of and the formulation of opinion on the final draft Instrument of Accession was the work undertaken during the year under review, firstly, of submitting to the Constitutional Affairs Committee, after consulting all the Departments the results of scrutiny of the Iyengar Committee's Report; secondly, of submitting the recommendations of the Constitutional Affairs Committee to the Executive Council and, thirdly, of preparing the scheme of reforms as determined by the Council for final submission to His Exalted Highness. The recommendations of the Council and the commands of His Exalted Highness thereon have since been published by Gazette Extraordinary dated the 19th July 1939 (12th Shehrewar 1348 Fasli).

The scheme envisaged in the Gazette Extraordinary differs in certain essentials from the Iyengar Committee's report but is largely based upon its recommendations. These have already been summarised on pages 260-263 of the last Administration Report, and only the points of difference between them and the Government's scheme as finally passed need be dealt with here.

First, where the majority of members of the Iyengar Committee had recommended only the right of discussion in respect of the Budget, and the minority was of the opinion that the Legislature should be given the right to pass or reject or reduce any demand for grant, the final scheme makes obligatory the presentation of the Budget statement to the Assembly, indicating the major as well as minor heads, and, in addition to the right of general discussion, also empowers the Assembly to move specific

resolutions relating to major and minor heads provided that they do not relate to matters expressly excluded from the purview of the Legislature. The resolutions passed by the Assembly will be considered by Government and the final budget published together with a note showing the extent to which Government have been able to give effect to the resolutions.

Secondly, where the Iyengar Committee had recommended the appointment of a Commission to investigate the religious grievances of the people and to suggest remedial measures that may seem necessary in the light of the investigation, the final scheme recommends a Standing body to be provided in the constitution itself to which Government could refer such issues for advice. The fact of the different communities living side by side is likely to raise issues requiring determination from time to time and, therefore, no temporary Commission could serve the purpose. Accordingly, a Statutory Advisory Committee for Religious Affairs is to be constituted to advise on the memorials or petitions of any community or sect which may purport to bring to Government's notice disabilities or restrictions in the performance of worship or religious rites, whether arising from rules or regulations or from their administration, and found to be of sufficient public importance. This Committee is to be composed in such a manner that, while it will be sufficiently representative of the various communities to command public confidence, there will be equality of representation both among the officials and non-officials between its Hindu and Muslim members.

Thirdly, where the Iyengar Committee had recommended the establishment of Panchayats in all villages having a population of 1,000 to 5,000, the final scheme provides that a village will not be ordinarily eligible for Statutory Panchayat unless its population is between 2,500-5,000. Provision has at the same time been made that where, in any village of a population of 1,000 or more, an effective Rural Reconstruction Society has been established, such a Society may be recognised as a Statutory Panchayat.

Fourthly, where the Iyengar Committee had recommended the formation of judicial Benches to deal exclusively with Civil cases under the supervision of the

Munsiffs within whose jurisdiction they may lie, the final scheme agrees with the policy of forming such Benches as an abstract proposition but states that under the circumstances it cannot go beyond what has already been provided for by law under which Honorary Munsiffs and Magistrates can be appointed with certain limited powers.

Fifthly, where the report of the Iyengar Committee did not suggest any remedy for the representation of special communal interests, only the proceedings throwing some light on what some members appear to have envisaged as a possible solution, namely, the development of unwritten conventions within associations of interests which would make it possible, in the case of interests given, for example, 2 seats, to send jointly one Hindu and one Muslim representative, the final scheme makes an award of 50:50 as the ratio between the Hindus and the Muslims in the Assembly and in all the local bodies, both among the elected and among the nominated members.

Lastly, where the Iyengar Committee had recommended a system of joint electorates, Government, while agreeing in principle with such electorates, have prescribed a minimum of 40 per cent. which a candidate must obtain of the votes of his own community as cast in each interest within the framework of joint electorates.

The summary of the scheme as a whole, giving points of similarity as well as of difference between the Iyengar Committee's recommendations and the scheme as finally passed is contained in Annexure (G).

It may be added that the Reforms announcement found critics in unexpected quarters, and certain sections of the Muslims in the Dominions agitated against certain features of the scheme. Those features were satisfactorily explained to the Muslim spokesman, and, accordingly, work was begun on the drafting of the different enactments necessary for implementing the scheme.

While these Reforms were still on the anvil, their intention having been made clear in the wide terms of reference prescribed by His Exalted Highness' Government for the Iyengar Committee, the Arya Samaj, the

Hindu Civil Liberties Union and the State Congress launched a movement of Civil Disobedience. It was evident from the outset that the three movements, though separate in name, were in fact one in object and direction and were not only inspired by outside guidance and assistance but were also preponderatingly sustained by outside help in the shape of money and men. Concerned as it is with publicity, with the putting forward of the State's point of view and the correcting of misrepresentations, a considerable burden of work was placed on the Secretariat on account of these developments. The problem was all the more difficult and complicated because of the systematic spreading of false information as part of the technique adopted by the State's adversaries. Thus, lurid stories of rape and murder, torture in jails and intolerance were published in order to raise the cry of "religion in danger." Conditions were ascribed to these Dominions which never existed while motives were assigned to certain legislation which never entered the calculation of the legislators. It is neither desirable nor necessary to deal here with the technique of publicity adopted for meeting this new menace; suffice it is to say that it resulted in a considerable widening of organization for publicity and propaganda which had its effect in due course. Thus, every lie was nailed, every misrepresentation corrected and facts regarding conditions in Hyderabad and the laws in force were placed before the public both in the State and outside. In some cases, the circulation of State literature on the subject reached several hundreds of thousands in different languages and, as far as the Arya agitation was concerned, a White Paper on the Arya Samaj in Hyderabad was published in order to show, from quotations from Arya writers and speakers, the objectionable nature of their activities. Finally, two authoritative Communiques on the alleged grievances of the Arya Samajists were issued on 17th July 1939 (10th Shehrewar 1348 F.) and 8th August 1939 (1st Mehri 1348 F.) respectively to show the existing position with regard to some of the matters which had been the subject of much misrepresentation or misinformation and the position with regard to them in the light of the Reforms as announced.

Mention has already been made in a speech by H.E. the President before the Legislative Council of the absence of co-operation during the Satyagraha from the neighbouring governments which were then presided over by the Congress, with the notable exception of the Madras Government: this in itself created certain difficulties no less in importance pertaining to the press than with regard to Jathas: thus, despite admission by the Provincial Government concerned that certain newspapers published in its jurisdiction were objectionable from the point of view of creating communal ill-will and contempt against His Exalted Highness and his Government, no steps were taken beyond a simple warning to prevent them from continuing such conduct. When, as a result of this attitude, the papers concerned had reluctantly to be banned in the State, they obtained advance permission from the competent authorities in the Province in the name of several new papers so that the moment one was banned, it could issue in a new name and thus make the ban ineffective. To meet this situation, the Secretariat was forced to recommend the adoption of a method of notifying, with respect to certain centres in the province from which the papers concerned were published, a list only of those papers which were allowed entry in the State, thus banning by implication all those mushroom papers which were being brought into existence to spread poison in the Dominions. New papers coming into being which were not objectionable were allowed entry by supplementary notifications issued from time to time. This method received legislative sanction and was provided for in the Public Security Regulation which was subsequently placed on the Statute Book by an Act of the Legislature.

(C) Private Secretary to the President.

It is not possible to enumerate in detail the work done by this section which also had similar burdens to share with the rest of the Secretariat due to the developments dealt with by the Internal Section. Correspondence dealing with the developments both in the external and in the internal spheres was handled in reply to various enquiries and suggestions, and following H.E. the President's own contacts. On the recommendation of the Secretariat, H.E. the President had been

pleased to approve, at the commencement of his period of office, of the plan to address the Legislative Council annually in order that the occasion might be utilised for giving to the members of the Legislative Council and to the public a general picture of the administration during the year, of the measures under consideration and of the external and the internal policy of the State. The preparation of this address, on the basis of material annually collected from the different Departments which is carefully collated in this section, fell to the lot of the Private Secretary's Office which has undertaken the work, along with other duties, ever since.

(D) Berar Agency.

In pursuance of Article II of the Agreement between His Majesty the King Emperor and His Exalted Highness dated 24th October 1936. His Exalted Highness was pleased in the course of the year under review to appoint Sir Venkat Subba Rao, ex-judge of the Madras High Court, as his Agent at the seat of the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar. Provision was made with the sanction of His Exalted Highness for an adequate staff and a suitable residence for the Agent who took over his duties on 1st July 1939 (25th Amardad 1348 F.). An extensive tour programme within the Dominions was arranged by the Department prior to the Agent's departure to Nagpur so that he might acquaint himself at first hand with the conditions obtaining not only in the capital city of Hyderabad but also in the districts.

(E) Information Bureau.

The year 1348 Fasli was one of great activity for the Information Bureau which, in addition to its normal duties, was called upon to bear its share of the burdens of the triple Satyagraha campaigns launched by the Hindu Mahasabha, the Hyderabad State Congress and the International Aryan League. These activities disturbed the peace and tranquillity of the State for the first ten months of the year under review. The situation was aggravated by the fact that all the three movements obtained their material, their inspiration, guidance and their finances from certain sections outside the

Dominions which, through their publications and periodicals simultaneously launched a campaign of misrepresentation against Hyderabad. Notwithstanding this additional burden, the Information Bureau continued to function smoothly and accomplished much useful work, a chief feature being the special publicity undertaken, under the guidance of the Secretariat, for the Reforms proposals announced in the course of the year.

Certain changes were effected during the year in the internal organisation of the Bureau. The Assistant Publicity Director was transferred to the Broadcasting Department as Deputy Controller and as a measure of economy the post vacated was amalgamated with the post of Assistant Secretary in the Constitutional Affairs Department, the amalgamated post having been designated as that of Assistant Press Commissioner for purposes of *liaison* between the Secretariat and the Information Bureau in the conduct of the Press Commissioner's work which, until then, was exclusively in charge of the Secretariat. A small additional establishment was taken largely from the savings thus effected for carrying out a certain expansion, sanctioned by Government, in the technique of publicity both within and outside the Dominions. Even with this additional establishment, the Bureau continued to be a small and compact office, consisting only of a total of 26 hands, including the Director and 4 other Gazetted Officers. There was a reduction of one gazetted post in the Secretariat, as indicated above.

A redistribution and clarification of work was effected through a Secretariat Manual, introduced experimentally with the sanction of His Excellency the President, now directly in charge of the Press and publicity Portfolio. The Manual defines the duties and powers of the Secretary, the Director and the Assistant Press Commissioner. A new procedure was also laid down for the execution of the duties entrusted to the Bureau. Thus, the system of sending press cuttings to Secretaries and Heads of Departments for necessary action was replaced by the system of sending such cuttings directly to the Members of Council in charge of the Departments dealt with in the cuttings so that

subjects calling for immediate action might be dealt with more expeditiously and under the direct initiative of the Members themselves who would also thus be more directly kept in touch with public comments or criticisms. The administrative work of the Bureau was put directly under charge of the Assistant Press Commissioner, helped by an Assistant Director, the disbursement of the Press Commissioner's grant, the distribution of Government advertisements (entrusted to the Information Bureau in 1347 Fasli) and all other matters connected with the budget of the Bureau pertaining to that section. The remaining two Assistant Directors were, under the Manual entrusted with the new duty of collection of suitable material directly and often personally from the Government departments for purposes of publicity. For distribution of work with that object, the Departments were divided into two groups, one assigned to each of the two Assistants who would call on the Heads of Departments in their respective groups and collect data from which suitable write-ups could be prepared. This procedure intended not only to discard the routine and delays of correspondence but also to induce specialisation among the Assistants and to relieve the Departments of the burden of preparing publicity matter. The Manual also dealt with the duties of the Propaganda staff temporarily appointed to meet the exigencies of the situation created during the year.

Official
publicity. The aggregate number of statements of all kinds issued by the Bureau during the year under report was 454 as compared with 470 issued during the previous year, showing a decrease of 16 statements. This total comprised of 52 Communiques, 74 Press Notes, 273 Notifications and 55 Departmental Reports and Reviews. In addition, 191 journalists and others were supplied with material and photographs for special articles on Hyderabad, 117 enquiries were answered, 71 false and misleading statements were either contradicted or elucidated and explained as compared with 72 in the preceding year.

Com-
muniques. 52 Communiques were issued during the year 1348 F., as against 56 during the preceding year. Of these, 24 related to political, 15 to administrative and 13 to miscellaneous subjects. The subjects of the more important

Communiqués which Government issued were as follows:—

1. Remission in the wet rates and assessment of Land Revenue under old wells situated outside the Ayacut;
2. To explain the reasons which prevailed on Government to issue its order banning a procession which was intended to be taken out during the year in celebration of the anniversary of a local Hindu leader;
3. Government's decision to ban the Hyderabad State Congress in case it was formed on the ground that it was an avowedly communal organisation;
4. The decision to hold an enquiry into the alleged maltreatment of certain under-trial Satyagrahi prisoners;
5. The Bande Mataram controversy between the students of Osmania University hostels and the strike of some of the students;
6. The suspension of the Kharif Kist in view of the failure of crops;
7. The causes of the riot in the Warangal Jail;
8. The Banaji Enquiry report on the alleged ill-treatment of Satyagrahi under-trial prisoners mentioned in item 4;
9. The statement issued over the signature by Pandit Narayanswami and other important leaders, alleging ill-treatment of Satyagrahi prisoners;
10. The modified Regulations that were under consideration of Government relating to the State Legislative Council, Local Self-Government, the Press, the holding of Public Meetings, etc.;
11. The Government's resolve to adopt severe measures to check the demonstrations which a certain section of the public were contemplating in connection with the impending announcement of the Constitutional Reforms;
12. Statements issued over signatures of Dr. Paranjpye and Dr. Moonje in which they declared

that Satyagrahi prisoners in Hyderabad were not being ill-treated;

13. The release of the Hyderabad State Congress Satyagrahi prisoners;

14. The relief measures adopted by Government on account of failure of Rabi crops;

15. The causes and other facts concerning the deaths of certain Satyagrahi prisoners in the State jails;

16. The appointment of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Agent in Berar at the headquarters of the C. P. Government;

17. The Government's policy on the subject of the singing of the Bande Mataram song in educational institutions in the State;

18. The scheme for the expansion of Primary Education in the State;

19. Government's exposition of the true position regarding the alleged religious disabilities of the Arya Samajists and Hindus in the State;

20. Government's proposals for Constitutional Reforms in the State;

21. H.E.H.'s donation of a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Allahabad University;

22. The elucidation of certain points regarding the holding of public meetings, the construction of temples and mandirs, religious processions and rites, etc.;

23. The reorganisation of the State Broadcasting Department;

24. The Grain and Fodder Ordinance of 1348 F.;

25. H.E.H.'s Manifesto on the war in Europe;

26. The appointment of a committee for the control of prices; and finally

27. The Defence of Hyderabad Rules.

Press
notes.

During the year under report, 74 Press Notes were issued as compared with 75 in the preceding year.

Of these 15 related to administrative matters, 3 to political, 16 to educational, 13 to industrial, economic and agricultural, 1 to religious and 26 to miscellaneous subjects. 2 Press Notes related to the establishment of Co-operative Educational Colonies. Among the subjects of the remaining Press Notes the following deserve mention:—

1. The Osmanabad Water-supply Scheme;
2. The opening of the Hyderabad Sugar Factory by H.E.H. the Prince of Berar;
3. The Tuljapur Water-supply and Electrification Scheme;
4. The ban on the entry of certain Arya Samajist newspapers into the State;
5. The Carpet Industry in the State;
6. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner's speech at the Osmania University Convocation;
7. The result of Government's investigations into the causes of Pandit Shamlal's death in jail;
8. Diet Surveys in Hyderabad;
9. The construction of a Mental Hospital;
10. The Hyderabad Veterinary Investigation Scheme;
11. The progress of the anti-Tuberculosis Scheme;
12. The monetary returns of the Hyderabad Cotton Research Scheme;
13. The arrangements made for the sale of Gaorani Cotton No. 6;
14. The formation of unofficial committees of religious preachers;
15. The hand-made paper industry in the State;
16. The expansion of Technical and Vocational Education in the Dominions and the establishment of an Employment Bureau;
17. Decommunalised History Text-books;
18. The reorganisation of Education in the State;

19. The establishment of Technical and Vocational Schools;

20. The institution of the Ph.D. Degree course in the Osmania University;

21. Dry Farming Research in Hyderabad;

22. The indiscipline of Satyagrahi prisoners detained in the Aurangabad jail;

23. The scheme for the improvement of Castor cultivation in Hyderabad State;

24. H.E.H.'s offer of help to Britain in the European War; and finally;

25. The award of prizes to the best Rural Reconstruction Societies in the State.

Notifica-
tions.

273 Notifications were issued in the year under report as compared with 300 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 27 Notifications compared with the figure for the previous year. Of these 36 related to administrative, 12 to educational, 5 to religious and 20 to economic, industrial and agricultural matters. 129 Notifications were devoted to malaria and plague reports, declarations of plague-infected localities and taluqs and allied subjects, 42 Notifications related to commercial intelligence and 29 to miscellaneous subjects. There was a decrease of 32 in the number of Notifications issued during the year dealing with commercial intelligence as compared to the previous year's total of 72. This was due to the fact that no statistical information relating to the production of cement, matches, cotton goods and the number of cotton bales pressed in factories was issued to the press.

The following were the more important subjects dealt through Notifications:—

1. The establishment of a school for the education of blind, deaf and dumb children;

2. The rules regarding the registration of Births and Deaths;

3. The installation of the Automatic Telephone System in Hyderabad City;

4. The opening of an Industrial and Vocational School at Hyderabad;

5. The registration of foreigners under the Defence of India Regulations; and

6. The appointment of a Programme Advisory Committee for the Broadcasting Department.

Cases requiring elucidation or refutation were disposed of either through general statements or through letters addressed to the newspapers concerned. 71 such statements and letters were issued and published during the year, as compared with 72 during the preceding year.

Letters to
editors.

The above by no means represents all the publicity work undertaken in the year 1348 F.; a large part of the problem of publicity was tackled unofficially and the circulation thus obtained reached hundreds of thousands both within and outside the Dominions. For obvious reasons, it is not possible to disclose the technique adopted; suffice it to say that the greater part of the work during the year was in connection with the counteracting of the campaign of vilification and false reports deliberately given currency by interested sections outside the State. An illustration of it is the report published by no less a person than Bhai Parmanand that Hindus in the State were not allowed to wear white or to ride on horseback, a report which open refutation by the State was admitted by Bhai Parmanand to be a mistake—a typist's mistake! One of the methods adopted for exposing such propaganda and for disseminating correct information was the publication of material in support of and accompanying any statement of Government, such as the White Paper on the Arya Samaj in Hyderabad. Other methods were also adopted of widening contacts and of reaching to an increasing extent not only the literate but also the illiterate elements. Much of this work was effected by co-ordination with the Police Department which was successfully maintained not only by the Bureau but also by the participation of the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, as ordered by His Excellency the President, at first in the Public Safety Committee and later in the Police Committee.

Unofficial
and other
publicity
re:
Satya-
graha.

Sholapur, in the Province of Bombay, having been selected as the base for Arya Samajist incursions into and propaganda against the State, a number of periodicals was started both in Sholapur and in other centres in the

The white
list.

Province in order to sustain the Satyagraha movement. The worst offenders among such periodicals, admitted by the Congress Government of the Province to have written articles calculated to create racial hatred and communal ill-feeling among the peoples of the Dominions, were banned entry when, despite the above admission, the Government of the Province did not take any adequate action against them. In order to circumvent the ban, the organisations concerned adopted the technique of taking advance permission for several periodicals at a time under different names so that as soon as a paper was banned entry into the Dominions it appeared under a different name and secured entry. In order to arrest this process, the Press Commissioner had, with the sanction of Government, to resort to the method of notifying a White List of newspapers published from certain named centres in the Province of Bombay and allowed entry into the Dominions, papers published from those centres and not included in the White List being by implication banned. Provision legalising this method was made also in the Public Security Regulation which was afterwards passed as an Act of the Legislature.

“Religion
in
danger.”

One of the difficulties at first felt in the handling of publicity was the deliberate attempt made to raise the cry of “religion in danger” and thus to appeal to passions rather than to reason. With the steady exposure to which this cry was subjected and the dissemination of correct information with regard to every case splashed against the State, the common-sense point of view began gradually to prevail. Publicity in these directions was much assisted by the co-operation willingly extended by the local press and by the more honest sections of the press in British India—a co-operation much appreciated by the Government and the subjects of His Exalted Highness.

Reforms
publicity.

Second in importance only to the publicity in connection with the Satyagraha was the organisation of publicity in connection with the reforms announced by Gazette Extraordinary on the 19th July 1939. Despite the short interval of a day and a half between the receipt of His Exalted Highness’ Commands regarding the reforms and the date fixed for their announcement, the

Secretariat which has also been in charge of Constitutional Reforms prepared a full press summary of the scheme in all its aspects and the distribution effected by the Bureau was organised in such a way that the press both in the Dominions and outside, assisted as it was by the summary which accompanied the advance copies of the authorised Gazette, was able to publish full particulars of the announcement almost simultaneously with the announcement itself.

Both the Satyagraha and the Reforms served to increase the number of requests received for supply of literature bearing on the State. Thus, 191 such requests were received from journalists and 117 from private individuals as against a total of 143 during the preceding year. Special and exclusive material was supplied, upon request, to twelve leading papers outside the Dominions.

Request for literature and special material to newspapers.

The distribution of newspapers purchased from the funds available under the Press Commissioner's grant was carried out under the reorganisation scheme approved by Government. Lists of approved papers were previously circulated to the various Government offices in the Capital City and in the districts, and the newspapers selected by them out of these lists were supplied.

Press Commissioner's grant.

The system of issuing Departmental advertisements and notices for publication in newspapers was examined and certain proposals were submitted to Government in 1347 F. to the effect that the responsibility for issuing all Departmental advertisements and notices for publication in newspapers, with the exception of Railway advertisements, should be centralised in the Information Bureau, that the rates for such advertisements should not be in excess of the rates charged to the general public; that the Bureau should prepare half-yearly a list of newspapers for the approval of Government to which alone such advertisements should be given, and that the bills for advertising should be paid by the Departments concerned after having been certified by the Bureau. These proposals were accepted by Government and were put into force in the year under review. Altogether 1207 advertisements were dealt with by the Bureau during the year, involving expenditure of O.S. Rs. 12,406-4-2 and

Co-ordination of Government advertisements.

B.G. Rs. 2,736-6-3. Sixty-eight of these advertisements went to British Indian newspapers and 1,139 to the newspapers published in the Dominions.

Reports. During the year 1348 Fasli 55 Departmental reports and 6 Government Reviews were issued to the Press. Summaries of each, prepared by the Bureau, accompanied their distribution. The Bureau also completed and issued the General Administration report for the year 1345 Fasli both in English and in Urdu while the Administration Report for 1346 Fasli was similarly completed in both languages and sent to the press.

News-papers in the State. The total number of newspapers and periodicals, etc., published in the State in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and English during the year 1348 F., was 79 of which 6 were dailies and 10 weeklies and bi-weeklies.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Bureau in the year under review was Rs. 1,56,905-4-8 as compared with Rs. 1,15,792-12-3 in the previous year.

Proposed Legislation. Mention may be made of the announcement, in connection with the reforms, that a new regulation as regards newspapers, more or less on the same lines as the legislation in British India and suitably adapted to local conditions, would be brought into force at the same time as the other enactments in connection with the constitutional reforms.

Administrative. Upon His Excellency the President assuming the Political portfolio, Press and Publicity were also brought under his direct charge, having previously been under the Political Member, Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur continued as Secretary to Government, Constitutional Affairs, with the Secretariat continuing to be in charge of Press and Publicity. He also remained Press Commissioner. Mr. Habibur Rahman continued to be Director of Information enjoying certain delegated powers from the Press Commissioner under sanction of Government.

(F) Wireless and Broadcasting.

Administration. On 23rd Isfandar 1348 F., corresponding to 4th Zilhej 1357 H., the recommendations of Government

(on the basis of the report of the Special Committee appointed by Command of His Exalted Highness) on the Reorganization of the Wireless Department received the assent of His Exalted Highness. The wireless Board was accordingly abolished and its powers transferred to the Member-in-charge, Nawab Sir Akeel Jung Bahadur. The Secretary to Government, Constitutional Affairs, continued to be Secretary in charge both of Wireless and of Broadcasting, and co-ordination of all wireless activities in the State was vested in the same Secretariat.

Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Deputy Controller of Broadcasting, successfully completed his training at the British Broadcasting Corporation and returned within the time prescribed after a short stay at Cairo for acquainting himself with the working of the Broadcasting service in Egypt. Upon his return Mr. Mahboob Ali, temporary Director of Wireless, was reverted to the Postal Department as Deputy Postmaster-General, the duties of Director of Wireless and of Controller of Broadcasting having been taken over by the Secretariat pending the completion of the reorganization. On the technical side, Mr. Afzal Ali Khan, the officer recommended by the Public Works Department for the post of Wireless Engineer, continued his special studies in England during the year, undergoing training in Marconi's Works. Mr. P. J. Donnelly continued as Wireless Adviser, his services having been obtained for two years pending Mr. Afzal Ali Khan's return from England. (Mr. Donnelly's services were terminated according to plan in June 1940, soon after Mr. Afzal Ali Khan's return to Hyderabad, the temporary post of Wireless Adviser having since been abolished).

Briefly the Reorganization Scheme envisages the eventual development of Broadcasting so as to cover the whole area of the Dominions not only through a central station at Hyderabad but through regional stations at Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal, these regional stations to cater for the local needs of the Maratwada, the Telingana and the Carnatic Provinces, in particular, the needs of rural areas. Contact with the Departments concerned, particularly the nation-building departments, and with the public, in the arrangement

Reorgani-
zation.

of programmes is to be maintained through Programmes Committees attached to each station and functioning subject to certain rules. Each of the programmes Committees is to have a lady in its personnel. A conservative beginning in rural broadcasting in twenty villages is contemplated in the Aurangabad District, the experiment, if successful, to be extended to more villages. The scheme anticipates that by the time the Department thus acquires experience of rural broadcasting, the stations at Warangal and at Gulbarga will also have been completed so that villages in those districts would at that stage be also included in the scheme. Wireless in the State is not to be confined only to broadcasting; steps were recommended in the direction of developing Air, Military and Police Wireless as well.

The Sururnagar station.

The new 5 KW. Transmitting Station at Sururnagar was started experimentally from 1st July 1939 (25th Amardad 1348 F.). The Broadcasting studios had to be shifted to Sururnagar due to the land-line connection between the studios and the Transmitting Station having proved defective. For reasons of economy, bearing in mind the fact that standard broadcast cables are expensive, it was decided to use the Transmitting Station at Sururnagar for broadcasting as well and to order the cables only when the permanent Broadcasting Studios were built. This decision, based upon considerations of economy, has naturally resulted in some strain on the programme section because of the distance between the studios and the city. Attempts have in the meantime been made for the acquisition of a suitable central site for the permanent studios and office, and although the site has since been made available, the advent of war has made it difficult to procure at any early date the necessary equipment for the studios or the cables required for connecting them with the Transmitting Station.

Technical Staff.

Another difficulty experienced at first was the absence of technically qualified Mulokies to fill the higher posts. The difficulty was partly surmounted by the temporary recruitment of non-Mulokies pending the return of qualified Mulokies from England, information as regards whom was obtained by advertising. All the permanent posts of Technical Assistants were, however,

filled by Mulokies, while the Wireless Engineer Mr. Afzal Ali Khan, is himself a Mulki and was, as stated above, given a period of special training in England for Wireless and Radio Engineering.

During the course of the year under review, 14 ^{Programmes.} outside artists performed as against 97 local artists. The musical programmes included both classical and popular music and some items of Canarese, Marathi and European music were also broadcast. From the beginning of the year 1348 Fasli until the Reorganization scheme came into effect, 25 talks, 170 articles and short stories and 93 poems were broadcast in the general programmes, in addition to the broadcast of selected compositions from different poets and 25 talks, 427 articles, 287 short stories, 620 poems and 11 miscellaneous items broadcast during the children's hour. After Reorganization Scheme and up to the end of the year under review, i.e., the remaining 5 months of the year 1348 Fasli, 98 talks were broadcast of which 20 were light and the others instructive including 5 accompanied by demonstrations, but exclusive of two debates, 33 sketches, a short story, 14 serial talks (a new feature), and book reviews. During the same period, 201 talks and short stories, besides 4 debates, 7 impersonations, and 3 sketches, were broadcast during the children's hour. A beginning was also made in the direction of featuring dramas and 8 of them were put on the air.

Despite difficulties beyond the control of the Department, due to the telegraphic rules then in existence, it was not found possible to get up-to-date news for broadcasting purposes and to broadcast them prior to publication in any local newspaper. The demand for news, specially after the declaration of war in September 1939, induced the Department to move Government in the matter and correspondence with the Government of India has since resulted in certain welcome changes in the telegraphic rules. But the difficulties continued during the year under review and it was only with much inconvenience and at considerable cost that a certain technique was developed for obtaining the latest news as a result of which the standard of news broadcasts in Urdu and English was considerably raised. Co-ordination through one and the same Secretariat with the

News,
publicity
and
listeners'
letters.

Information Bureau also resulted in the broadcast of State news and Government publicity while contacts with the public were maintained by developing the work of inviting and answering listeners' letters. These letters play a considerable part in shaping programme and the Department acknowledges the assistance it has received by way of constructive criticisms which have largely helped to improve the broadcasts.

Program-
me ex-
penditure.

Rs. 34,527 were spent on the programme in the course of the year under review. Besides rules for broadcasts, certain rules were also made by the Secretariat for regulating expenditure under programmes while the Department introduced prescribed forms for entering into contracts with artists.

Import of
Wireless
receivers
and
compo-
nents.

The spread of radio-mindedness in the public is shown by the fact that wireless receivers and components of the total value of Rs. 2,29,796 were imported into the Dominions during the year under review as against importation of the total value of Rs. 1,76,064 in 1347 Fasli; the total number of wireless receivers imported in the year 1348 F. was 821 as against 564 in the year 1347 Fasli.

Air
Wireless.

Steps were taken in the year 1348 Fasli to evolve a scheme of Air Wireless for fulfilling the needs of air navigation in the State.

(G) Annexure.

SUMMARY OF THE REFORMS SCHEME.

A Gazette Extraordinary, announcing a comprehensive Scheme of reforms, has been published.

It might be recalled that in September 1937, His Exalted Highness had appointed a Reforms Committee with the following terms of reference:—

“ Keeping in view the conditions in, and the requirements and circumstances of, the State, to investigate and report on all suitable alternatives for the more effective association of the different interests in the State, with the Government, whereby the latter may be placed in continuous possession of their needs and desires.”

The Committee, which was composed of three non-official and two official members and had for Chairman a distinguished Hindu Lawyer of the State, held eighty sittings and spent two hundred and thirty-five hours in discussions. It also examined eighty-five representations received from different associations and individuals, for which an extended period of time was specially allowed.

The Reforms Committee's Report was submitted to Government on the 31st August 1938. The views of the different Departments were then invited after which the Executive Council submitted its final proposals to His Exalted Highness, who has now issued a Firman sanctioning the entire scheme, including a new constitution, which, to use the Ruler's words, “ will provide both a large measure of present advance and a wide scope for future expansion.”

REFORMS COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

The scheme proposed by the Reforms Committee falls under the following heads:—

- (1) A suitable agency for recruitment to Public Services that would ensure the unbiassed selection of deserving Mulki candidates of character and ability.
- (2) The extension of Civil Liberties consistent with the requirements of Law and Order,

- (3) The appointment of a Commission to investigate into and report on alleged religious grievances. ..
- (4) The expansion of the present Legislative Council, which has existed since 1893, to the proportions of a legislature fully representative of the main interests with a view to bring them into effective association with the Government.
- (5) The creation of Statutory Advisory Committees consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members to advise Ministers of nation-building departments on questions of policy and on all new schemes involving expenditure.
- (6) The reconstitution of all existing Local Self-governing institutions and the establishment of village Panchayats.
- (7) The holding of annual conferences in all the districts to ascertain the needs and desires of the people.

The Reforms Committee has described the Constitutional position of the Ruler of the State in the following words:—

“The head of the State represents the people directly in his own person, and his connection with them, therefore, is more natural and abiding than that of any passing elected representatives. He is both the Supreme Head of the State and an embodiment of the ‘peoples’ Sovereignty.’ Hence it is that, in such polity, the Head of the State not merely retains the power to confirm or veto any piece of legislation, but also enjoys a special prerogative to make and unmake his executive or change the machinery of Government through which he meets the growing needs of his people. Such a Sovereignty forms the basis on which our Constitution rests, and has to be preserved.”

Government state that they regard this declaration as fundamental.

The recommendations of the Reforms Committee under each of the above heads, Government’s proposals

thereon and His Exalted Highness' orders are given below:—

(1) PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Reforms Committee has emphasised that Public Services should form the exclusive monopoly of the sons of the soil, while, in order to do away with nepotism, a system of selection should be devised on the strength of merit and character and an impartial agency for recruitment should be constituted.

To give effect to this recommendation, Government have proposed that the existing Mulki rules should be made more stringent. Where most Departments act under rules and after due advertising in the matter of selection, all Departments should now have an Appointments Board, selections to be made only after due advertisements and in strict accordance with prescribed rules which must in each case be published. Control over the action of Departments in this respect and co-ordination in the matter of Departmental rules for recruitment should be maintained by the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee which should, in future, be a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, presided over by the President, and having on it at least one Hindu and one Muslim member.

His Exalted Highness has sanctioned these proposals of Government.

(2) CIVIL LIBERTIES.

The Reforms Committee has recommended that Civil Liberties may be extended within "legitimate bounds." They say that in order to establish equilibrium between opposite tendencies and maintain stable conditions in the life of the people, certain checks will naturally be needed on absolute freedom of speech and writing; a few in the form of penal regulations and a few others to be imposed in abnormal situations.

In accepting this recommendation, Government have proposed that the existing rules, whereby previous permission is required for public meetings of a political or communal nature, should be repealed and provision

made, instead, for previous intimation only, with powers to the competent local authorities to prohibit a particular meeting if in their opinion it is likely to promote sedition or enmity between classes or cause a disturbance of public tranquillity. In the absence of any such prohibition reaching in time any public meeting may be held. The convener will have a right to appeal to Government against a prohibitory order while all possible local facilities will be provided for easy observance of the procedure of intimation. Government express the hope that the relaxation thus afforded will not be abused by either of the two great communities for purposes of mutual recrimination.

As for freedom of association, it is pointed out that no law exists in the State regulating the formation of associations.

As regards newspapers, a new Regulation, more or less on the same lines as the legislation in British India, is proposed to be brought into force together with the other enactments.

His Exalted Highness, sanctioning the proposals, observes that a responsible press and a responsible public platform are assets of great value to any State, and expresses the hope that the proposed changes will have the effect of encouraging the growth of such a press and platform.

(3) RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

The Reforms Committee has recommended that a Commission should be appointed to investigate into such religious grievances, if any, as may be alleged to exist and to suggest remedial measures.

Government hold the view that instead of a purely temporary Commission, appointed *ad hoc*, a standing statutory body should be provided for in the constitution itself, to which Government could refer issues which are more or less bound to arise from the very fact of different communities living side by side. The Committee will advise Government on such memorials or petitions of any community or sect as may purport to bring to Government's notice disabilities or restrictions in the performance of religious rites, whether arising from rules and

regulations or from their administration and found to be of sufficient public importance. The body should be composed in such a manner that while it should be sufficiently representative of the various communities to command public confidence, there should be equality of representation, both among the officials and non-officials, between its Hindu and Muslim members.

His Exalted Highness, sanctioning the proposal, has observed:—

“I have, since my accession, always favoured the establishment as far as possible of institutional in place of personal agencies; a Religious Affairs Committee, composed in such a manner that there shall always be equal representation in it of the two major communities, will give effect to my own desire to have such an institution for this purpose, and it is my earnest hope that it will maintain the traditions of good-will and mutual toleration, which have distinguished the long course of Asafia rule in the Deccan and base its advice on the greatest possible measure of common agreement.”

(4) THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Reforms Committee has recommended a unicameral legislature with a non-official but a nominated majority, the total membership to be 70, excluding Members of the Executive Council, who will be *ex-officio* members of the Legislature. The President of the Executive Council should be *ex-officio* President of the Legislative Assembly with power to nominate another Member of the Council to act as President of the Assembly in his absence.

The constituencies have been proposed on the basis of economic interests. Of the 70 members, 33 are to be elected and 37 nominated, out of the latter 19 being non-official. As such, there would be 52 non-officials and 25 officials, including the Members of the Executive Council, in a House of 77.

Though not in the Report, the proceedings of the Committee envisage a system of joint electorates and the development of a convention under which a constituency, which has to send, for example, two members, may send

one Hindu and one Muslim member, as is the case with the Bar Association at the present time.

Four different legislative lists have been proposed as follows:—

- (1) A list of subjects in respect of which the Assembly would have the power of initiating legislation, asking questions and moving motions or resolutions without the previous permission of the Government, such as Public Works, Health and Sanitation, Education, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce within the Dominions, Charitable institutions and endowments, Co-operative Societies, Civil Procedure, Irrigation and Water-supplies, etc.;
- (2) A list of subjects in regard to which the initiation of legislation, questions, motions and resolutions would be subject to the previous permission of Government, such as, Criminal Law and Procedure, Welfare of Labour, Unemployment Insurance, Trade Unions, Local Self-Government, Agricultural lands, Forests, Liquors and drugs, etc.;
- (3) A list of subjects regarding which legislation can be initiated by Government alone, such as, Public Services, Osmania University, imports and exports, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, including Telephones, Wireless and Broadcasting, Air-craft and air navigation, Taxes other than local taxes, Law and Order, etc.;
- (4) A list of subjects expressly excluded from the purview of the Legislative Assembly for all purposes such as the Ruler and the Royal family, Foreign relations; the Military and other armed forces; Currency coinage and Legal tender; Ecclesiastical Department and Religious endowments; Powers of the Ruler in regard to the existing or future grants; and the provision of the Legislative Assembly Act, etc.

The Reforms Committee has further recommended that all Bills passed by the Legislature should be of a recommendatory character and be subject to the vetoing powers of Government, which should also have the power of certification. No Bill should be deemed to become law without the assent of His Exalted Highness. Government should have power to pass emergency legislation, to be in force for a period of six months, subject to a further extension of six months. Similarly, Government should have the right to interpret whether a particular matter does or does not come within a given list. The official language of the State should be the official language of the Legislative Assembly namely, Urdu, but the President may permit such members as do not know Urdu sufficiently to address the House in Telugu, Marathi, Canarese or English. The term of each Legislative Assembly should be five years.

With regard to the budget, the majority opinion of the Committee is in favour of the Assembly being given the right of discussion only. The President, in his discretion, might allow or disallow motions for adjournment.

The Government proposals represent an advance on the above. The number of elected members has been increased so as to give them a majority over the nominated members, including the representatives of the Sarf-i-Khas (Crown lands). The constituencies have been recast and the number of seats has been increased and redistributed in such a way as to make the Assembly far more representative, the most notable increase being in the number of representatives of agriculturists, that number having been increased from 12 to 16. Representation of labour has also been doubled.

Thus, according to the Government scheme, in a house of 85 members, 42 shall be elected; 28 shall be nominated, of whom 14 shall be officials and 14 non-officials; 3 shall represent the Sarf-i-Khas (Crown lands) and 5 the principal landed estates. The members of the Executive Council, who at present are 7, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Assembly. The 42 elective seats have been distributed as follows:—

Samasthans and Jagirs 4; Maashdars 2; Agriculturists 16, of whom 8 are to be peasant proprietors and 8

land tenants; Labour interests 2; Industries 2; Commerce 2; Banking 2; Legal profession 2; Medical profession 2; Graduates 2; District Boards 2; District Municipalities and Town Committees 2; Hyderabad Municipal Corporation 2.

Among the nominees, one, selected from the Senate, will always be nominated to represent the University and Government say that he need not always be an official; 5 from among the Hindu nominated members will always be Harijans and one will always be a Lingayat. Government will also nominate at least 2 Christians, one Zoroastrian, and two women, while provision is made for persons belonging to other unrepresented interests, like journalists and contractors, to be likewise accommodated by nomination. Government add:—

“ Even the power of nomination need not always be uninfluenced by the opinion of the interests for the protection of which it may be exercised, and where a large number from any one interest or community is to be nominated, for example the five members from among Harijans, certain elective processes may be set into motion by which Government may select the five out of a panel elected by a Harijan association or organisation recognised for the purpose.”

As regards the basis of interests, Government state that it is not necessary to repeat all that has been said by the Reforms Committee itself in support of that basis. They add, however, that “ political constitutionalism, if based on territorial representation, does not give to economic interests in a State as true a representation as that based on such interests themselves. A shifting of emphasis to the economic motif is likely to import a greater degree of realism into legislation, even into politics as such. In a State comprising different ethnic, linguistic and religious divisions, economic interests alone are likely, sooner or later, to transcend those barriers of race, language and religion on which such disproportionate emphasis tends to be laid.” Since the Government proposals imply that the representation of interests will be only by those who are engaged in the interests to be represented, Government state that they are aware of the criticism that the type likely to be

returned will not be sufficiently vocal or advanced. "That in essence," they say, "is the plea of those who would import the professional politician into the representation of every interest, for, as far as consciousness of his needs is concerned, the Council is fully convinced that the agriculturist or the labourer possesses it fully and does not stand in need of being represented by others engaged in occupations which may in some cases be even basically opposed to his interests." The direct association thus afforded will give to such interests for the first time the necessary training required in the art of legislation while creating at the same time a constitutional channel for direct ascertainment of their needs and desires in the matter of legislation.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

Government have rejected the demand for separate electorates and maintained the principle of joint electorates on the basis of economic interests. Government recall the recommendations of the late Rai Balmukund, a former Reforms Commissioner, endorsed subsequently by a Sub-Committee, that there should be equality of numbers between Hindus and Muslims in the representation given in the Legislature. It is pointed out that this was also the basis of the late Sir Ali Imam's scheme submitted nineteen years ago. Government recommend to His Exalted Highness that that ratio should now be accepted for purposes of all the representative bodies so that both among the elected and among the nominated members there should be equality of numbers as between Hindus and Muslims. Worked on the basis of joint electorates and within the principle of economic interests, Government opine that such reservation of seats would help to eliminate rivalry between candidates on communal lines which may otherwise so easily lead to communal friction within the interests themselves. In justifying the ratio recommended by Rai Balmukund, Government state:—"Certain sections of Muslims have, as a result, demanded separate and a statutory majority in all the representative bodies; corresponding sections among Hindus have referred to the standards of minority representation in the League of Nations according to which the Muslims would not be entitled to any special

consideration. In fact, these standards have never been applied to India where, in some Provinces, certain minorities have been given representation six times their number even though they did not form more than one per cent. of the total population. The Council does not find it possible to reconcile Deccani nationalism or a united State consciousness with either of these two extremes. Besides, the importance of the Muslim community in the State, by virtue of its historical position and its status in the body-politic, is so obvious that it cannot be reduced to the status of a minority in the Assembly."

Government's further observations in this connection read as follows:—

"After full consideration, the Council feels it cannot recommend separate electorates; reservation of seats must, in its opinion, be worked within the essential frame-work of interests and on the basis of joint electorates conditional on a candidate obtaining at least 40 per cent. of the votes of his community as cast in each interest. Such reservation of Hindu and Muslim seats will eliminate rivalry between candidates on communal lines which may otherwise so easily lead to communal friction within the interests themselves and defeat the very purpose with which the basis of interests has been prescribed. The requirement that a candidate should obtain 40 per cent. of the votes of his community in each interest safeguards the interests of the community in question while joint electorates provide for the assertion of the voice of the other communities in the election of the candidate." His Exalted Highness has accepted these proposals.

THE BUDGET.

Government's proposals in this matter too are in advance of the Reforms Committee's recommendations. The official members of the Committee were against the presentation or discussion the budget in the Legislature being made obligatory. The majority of the Committee were, however, in favour of this being made obligatory but only to the extent of a general discussion. Government have disagreed with the view of the official members; they say that the placing of the budget before the Assembly once a year is one of the

best means of effecting association in a matter of such public importance as the allocation of the revenue and expenditure of the State. They, therefore, recommend that the presentation of the budget statement, indicating the major as well as the minor heads, should be made obligatory for purposes of a general discussion. They go further; in addition to such a general discussion they recommend that the Assembly should be empowered to move and vote on specific resolutions relating to the major and the minor heads, excluding only matters which are otherwise excluded from the purview of the Assembly itself.

ASSEMBLY'S POWERS.

With regard to the transfer of subjects, Government have entrusted a longer list to the Legislature for purposes of interpellation, resolutions, motions, Bills or other proceedings, leaving a small and undefined residue with respect to which all such proceedings may be initiated but with the previous permission of Government. A specified class of matters has been indicated, covering generally matters which require All-India co-ordination or Law and Order, in regard to which Bills are left to the initiative of Government but questions may be asked and resolutions and other proceedings initiated by permission. Where the Reforms Committee had recommended 44 subjects to be within the purview of the Legislature, Government have extended that list to cover 52 subjects. The result of such a rearrangement is, firstly, that the new list of matters expressly excluded from the purview of the Legislature does not contain, unlike the list recommended by the Reforms Committee, matters ordinarily requiring legislation, for which recourse to the Assembly has been made necessary. Another result is the inclusion of many important matters within the purview of the Legislature, which according to the Committee's recommendation, were subject either to the initiative or to the previous permission of Government. Thus, Post Office Savings Bank, Quarantine, Corporations, the law of Insurance, the conduct of Banking, Standards of Weight, Factories, Welfare of Labour, Conditions of Labour, Unemployment, Insurance, Development of Industries, have now been expressly included within the Legislature's purview.

A proviso has been added to the effect that no Bill on any matter within the purview of the Legislature shall, if it affects the religious belief or practice of any community or sect in the Dominions, be initiated by the Assembly without the previous permission of Government.

NIZAM'S INSTRUCTIONS.

In according sanction to the above proposals of Government, His Exalted Highness has added the following instructions:—

“The basis of interests has been selected not only to bring the different interests into closer association with each other and with my Government but also in the interest of the poorer classes of my subjects. Financial limits may be necessary in certain cases for determining the franchise, but I would regard any too high a limit, in a country which is largely agricultural, as defeating to some extent the object with which the economic basis has been prescribed.

“Although, as unanimously recommended by the Reforms Committee, the Legislature will be of a recommendatory character, nevertheless, the duty will rest on the executive no less than on the non-official members of the different bodies of importing into the working of the Constitution that spirit of accommodation and response which must be its keynote. Motions and resolutions of the Assembly should, after consideration by the Departments concerned, be reported on to my Council for such action as may be deemed necessary. My Council itself should not ordinarily move for the exercise of the power of certification or veto with respect to any legislation without referring it back to the Assembly for further consideration. A similar spirit should govern the grant of permission to ask questions, move resolutions or motions or to introduce Bills with respect to any matter not expressly included within the purview of the Assembly.”

His Exalted Highness the Nizam adds:—

“The expansion of the present Legislative Council to the proportions of the proposed Assembly will be of

help to me, whenever I may require it in a particular case, in going outside the usual circle of noblemen and officials for selecting Members of my Executive Council, as I shall then have before me the names of such members of the Assembly as may by their character, loyalty and judgment of public affairs have merited my confidence and proved their ability to discharge the onerous duties attached to membership of my Council."

(5) STATUTORY COMMITTEES.

As recommended by the Reforms Committee, Government have proposed the appointment of Statutory Advisory Committees to advise Ministers in respect of (1) Finance, (2) Public Health, (3) Agriculture, (4) Industries, (5) Education, (6) Hindu Endowments and (7) Muslim Endowments.

The Committees will have the power to discuss and record for the consideration of the Government, their opinions on questions of policy and on all new schemes involving expenditure. In the composition of the Committee the proportion of officials to non-officials will always remain equal. Members of these Committees will ordinarily be the members of the Assembly, the Chairman to be the Minister-in-charge, who will not have the power of voting.

The Finance Committee will consider, discuss and record its opinion on the budget note, on any scheme or measure involving fresh or additional taxation, on important proposals for the improvement of finances or for retrenchment, on reports or recommendations of such special Committees as may be appointed by the Government to consider any of the above matters and on Bills proposed to be introduced in the Assembly with respect to any of the above matters.

Sanctioning the proposal, His Exalted Highness has added the following instructions:—

"Such Members of my Government as will be assisted by Statutory Advisory Committees must have due regard to their advice, and must refer cases where they may disagree with such advice to my President of the Council. Here, too, it should be open to him to refer any case of disagreement back to a Committee for further consideration."

(6) LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The present position with regard to Local Self-Government has been explained in a separate Communiqué issued simultaneously. It shows that, besides the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation which is governed by an Act based on the Bombay model, there are District Boards in all districts and Taluq Boards in each taluq, with revenue officers as Presidents and half the members officials and half nominated non-officials. Municipal Committees exist in 8 major towns, consisting of official members and nominated non-officials. In 57 other towns, taxes are levied under the Hyderabad Local Cess Act; in 14 of these, Town Committees have been sanctioned, while the budgets of the other 43 towns are administered by the Taluq Boards as Town Committees.

The Reforms Committee had recommended that Taluq Boards should be abolished and District Boards reconstituted, each consisting of 24 members and having an elected majority in the proportion of 7:5. These Boards should, like the Legislative Assembly, be constituted on the basis of economic interests. Communications, Public Works, Health and Sanitation, and education were to be included within the purview of the District Boards. The finances of the Board were to be based on Local Cess, Profession tax, Pilgrim tax, Amusement tax, Tolls (Motor cars to be exempted as the Central Government levies the tax), grants from Government and contributions from private individuals or local bodies, and income from (a) remunerative enterprise, (b) the property of the Board, (c) license fees and fines, (d) local cess on the excise revenue.

The Reforms Committee had also recommended that towns with a population of 15,000 and above and all District Headquarters should have municipalities constituted on the basis of interests.

Government, in agreeing generally with the recommendations, have suggested that separate Illaqa or Jagir Boards should be established for any compact Jagir area with a land revenue assessment of Rupees two lakhs or more. All other Jagir areas should be comprised within the District Boards area and the local cess collected from

them should be paid by the Jagirdars into the District fund. The amount thus realised would, as far as possible, be spent for the benefit of the Jagir people.

Where the Reforms Committee had suggested an elected majority in the proportion of 7:5 over the nominated members, Government have enhanced the ratio to 5:3 stipulating that half the number of nominated members should be non-officials. The interests to be represented in the District Boards are now to be Samasthans and Jagirs, Maashdars, Peasant proprietors, Land Tenants, Members of Rural Co-operative Societies; Labour interests, Industry and Commerce, Banking, Legal and Medical professions and women. The representation of the two major communities through each interest and otherwise is to be effected *mutatis mutandis* in the same manner as proposed for the Legislative Assembly.

The duties and powers and sources of revenue of the District Boards are to be much the same as proposed by the Reforms Committee, except that the staffing and control of primary education will remain directly under Government. Government have not accepted the recommendation that the Boards should receive a local cess on Excise revenue as this would give them a vested interest in Excise, which was undesirable. As regards sources of revenue for the Boards, Government have added to the list Market fees and tolls, water tax and a special rate leviable on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands, in respect of non-agricultural property and income within the village assessment. Receipts from cattle pounds have also been added to the sources of revenue.

As regards District Municipalities and Town Committees, Government have generally agreed with the Reforms Committee's recommendations but have increased the number of members to 24 in the case of Municipalities, while retaining the proposed strength of 10 for the Town Committees will now have an elected majority in the proportion of 5:3 over their nominated members.

Government are also in general agreement with the Reforms Committee where it emphasises the need for

the effective control of local bodies by Government. They observe:—

“The marked deterioration of local administration has been strongly commented on year after year in the annual reviews of the working of local bodies in almost every Province of British India, and the present tendency is, therefore, towards overhauling the machinery of local government in such a way as to end the divorce that has taken place between the district officers and the local bodies in the last 20 years since the abolition of official office-bearers. The Council feels strongly that the administration of a local body should always be able to feel that it has behind it the weight and full support of Government's officers and that the latter should feel it their duty to act in sympathy and co-operation with the various local bodies.”

CANTONMENT BOARDS.

The Reforms Committee was silent about State Cantonment areas and the local government of such areas. Government, however, propose to have a Cantonment Regulation dealing briefly with the applicability to such areas of the taxation provisions of the Municipal and Town Committees Regulation and the Sanitary Powers Regulation. Cantonment Boards, where established, will also contain an elected element on the basis of interests.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

According to Government's proposals, all villages, having a population between 2,500 and 5,000, will now have a Panchayat. In villages, where Rural Reconstruction Societies have been formed, they will be recognised as Statutory Panchayats. About a thousand villages will thus have Panchayats.

The Hyderabad Municipal Act is also to be so amended as to provide for electorates on the basis of economic interests and an elected majority in the proportion of 5:3.

Sanctioning the schemes of Local Government, His Exalted Highness observes:—

“Much responsibility will rest under the new constitution on my local officers, whether in the conduct of District Boards or of the Hyderabad Municipal

Corporation or the District Municipalities and Town Committees. I am confident that they will prove equal to the new burden. They will now share the administration of certain local matters with a majority of elected colleagues and I trust that the closer association thus effected will bring out still more the real identity of interests which exists between them."

(7) DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

The Council has agreed with the recommendation of the Reforms Committee that public Conferences should be held in the Districts every year under the presidency of the Subedar in order to enable the people of the District to give expression to their needs and to present petitions.

His Exalted Highness has characterised this scheme of District Conferences as a "useful revival of past practices."

Speaking of the system of joint electorates with an equal reservation of seats to each interest for Hindus and Muslims, Government observe:—

"It is on the successful working of such an association of the different interests in the representative bodies and of the different communities within the interests that the gradual evolution of the constitution to its full stature must ultimately depend." Characterising the proposals as a whole as a large measure of advance, Government state that they introduce elected majorities in the case of all local representative bodies while giving to the elected members of the Legislature a majority over the nominated members. A wide range of matters, including all those affecting the moral and material welfare of the people, is entrusted for legislation to the Assembly and for administration to the local bodies. Village Panchayats in nearly a thousand villages will provide the foundation for the development of local government with the village as the unit. Statutory Advisory Committees will advise Members of Government with respect to nation-building activities and particularly, religious affairs. New legislation with respect to newspapers and public meetings will

extend the civil liberties at present enjoyed while recruitment to Services will be subjected to rules supervised by a Sub-Committee of the Council itself of which at least one member of each of the two communities will form part. "No scheme can pretend to be for all time" and Government hope "that increasing association, education and experience in the art of local government and in the conduct of representative and other bodies will result in the gradual extension of their spheres of influence." His Exalted Highness' Firman ends with an appeal to all classes to whom he commends the new Constitution and with a similar appeal to all the communities to continue the tradition of mutual respect for the sentiments and interests of each other and to regard the State as the indivisible asset of all. Speaking of the Constitution, the Nizam says:—

"I am confident that, if worked in the spirit in which it has been conceived, this constitution will provide both a large measure of present advance and a wide scope for future expansion as, in course of time, both my Government and my people acquire sufficient experience. I trust that both will share the spirit and the desire which have actuated me throughout."

CHAPTER X.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION (A).

Ecclesiastical Department.

The ideal and fundamental object of the Ecclesiastical Department is to afford the maximum amount of facilities for the religious and spiritual betterment and progress of the various communities and creeds who are living peacefully under the ægis of His Exalted Highness. The Ecclesiastical Department strives to fulfil this aim. As will be seen from the reports of previous years, jagirs fetching lakhs of rupees and *inam* lands have been granted to Mosques, Temples and Durgahs of the State. They also enjoy cash grants which are meant on the one hand as remuneration for working priests and on the other hand to provide means for the propagation of spiritual and religious knowledge as well as help to students of religious lore. The Department has devoted special attention in this direction and has so arranged that the income of numerous rich jagirs and land grants is expended on objects actuating these grants and that the public benefits therefrom to the fullest capacity. A special officer has been temporarily appointed to carry out this particular work. This officer is at present engaged in organising the Waqfs in the Aurangabad Suba.

The special officer prepares the income and expenditure budget of all conditional Maashes. A portion of the income is earmarked for the establishment of religious boarding houses and the expenditure items are scrutinised with a view to seeing if the conditions imposed for such expenditure are fulfilled. Accordingly as many as 82 budgets were prepared till the end of 1348 F. and were sanctioned by Government. Of these budgets, 14 related to Mosques, 32 to Temples and 36 to Durgahs, etc.

In regard to the applications submitted for the construction of Mosques and Temples, the applicants used to complain against the inordinate delay involved—sometimes of years—owing to the various stages of sanction they had to traverse. With a view to redress these grievances, the Ecclesiastical Department issued a circular to the Subedars of the four Subas detailing the new procedure to be adopted for the speedy disposal of such applications. As a further step towards this object, the Tahsildars were invested with powers formerly enjoyed by Collectors to dispose of these cases.

During the year 1348 Fasli, permission was granted in the City and Districts for the repair and construction of 47 old Temples and Dharamsalas and 14 new Temples and Dharamsalas. The number of old Mosques, Idgahs, Durgahs and Ashurkhanas permitted to be repaired and constructed was 24. Eight new Mosques and 3 Idgahs were newly constructed and 4 Churches and Mission Schools were built.

During the year under review Rs. 17,978-5-4 were sanctioned for the repair and construction of Temples in the City and Districts, Rs. 8,455-12-10 for Mosques in the City and Districts and Rs. 1,995-0-0 for the construction of compound walls for cemeteries.

In the month of Bahman 1348 Fasli the Bishop of Dornakal wrote to the Rt. Hon'ble the President of the Executive Council that a Church was being constructed at Dornakal, the opening ceremony of which would be performed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The Bishop requested for a Message from His Exalted Highness on the occasion as well as some donation. Accordingly, as recommended by the Executive Council, His Exalted Highness was pleased to send a Message and also sanctioned a donation of B.G. Rs. 3,000. The Bishop of Dornakal, replying stated that the participants of the ceremony expressed great delight on both the Message and the donation and that this gracious act of kindness on the part of His Exalted Highness further strengthened the bonds of loyalty of the Christian population of the State.

The Department appointed with the sanction of Government a Committee composed of respectable and influential Hindus for the purpose of improving the

administration of Temples in the city. This Committee is doing its work with great earnestness. This Committee holds its sittings which are attended by the Ecclesiastical Member and the Director of the Department when the Committee submits its reports. During 1348 Fasli the Members of the Committee inspected 68 Temples and forwarded reports to the Department in connection with the repairs, construction and supervision of these Temples. The Department took suitable action on these reports.

Similarly, Muslim preachers were made to work with their duties specified. The reports of the activities of these preachers are placed before meetings. The Ecclesiastical Member and the Director of the Department attend these meetings. Schools for imparting religious instruction have been established in Mosques under the supervision of these preachers.

The religious tolerance of the Asaf Jahi Rulers is proverbial. It has been a matter of great concern for the Rulers of Hyderabad to see that every community is at liberty to perform its own religious ceremonies. At the same time care has been taken to see that this liberty is not so exercised as to injure the religious susceptibilities of other communities. The Department has observed profound caution in issuing orders from time to time in so far as it lay in its power to fulfil this object. It has promulgated complete rules and regulations which provide proper freedom for the exercise of religious rites on the part of every community according to its own faith and such observance has never given any cause for complaint to the other communities. Details of these rules and regulations have been published in reports of previous years. In the presence of these rules and regulations no need was felt to issue any further orders during the year under review.

SECTION (B).

Electricity (City and Districts).

Further spectacular improvements were achieved in the quantity and quality of the Hyderabad Street Lighting. The number of points increased from 4524 to 8362

Street
Lighting.

during the year, and the consumption rose from 480,128 units (in 1347 F.) to 993,486 units (in 1348 F.). This increase was accompanied by a further decline in the average price per unit from As. 2.365 (in 1347 F.) to As. 2.146 (in 1348 F.), as a result of the form of the two-part commercial tariff offered to the Municipality. The revenue rose from Rs. 70,973-14-2 (in 1347 F.) to Rs. 1,33,217-14-2 (in 1348 F.). The average wattage per point also rose from 57.7 watts to 65.1 watts during the year, thus showing a slight increase in the average brightness of lamps in addition to an increase in the number of lamps. By the end of the year under review Hyderabad could claim to be one of the best illuminated cities in India.

**Substa-
tions.**

During the year 1348 Fasli, one new substation was built by the Water Works Department in their new pump-house at Mir Alam Sagar; one new substation was built to replace a temporary shed at Moula Ali Road; and another new substation was built to replace the old Troop Bazar Substation in order to relieve congestion. Two old-style substations, Salar Jung and Chaderghat, were also enlarged in order to accommodate extensions to their equipment. All of these buildings except Mir Alam are now in the new standard style of Hyderabad Substation architecture thus raising the total number of substations built in this style to sixteen. Of these five new substations, four may be regarded as replacements, and one as an addition to the number of substations. Two new pole transformers were erected at Karmanghat and Lingampalli. Thus at the end of the year there were 105 substations altogether (including 17 pole-type transformers).

**Mains and
Exten-
sions.**

There were fifteen main feeder lines at the end of 1348 Fasli; no new main lines having been added, but only two branch extensions to Karmanghat and Lingampalli. Cables of various sizes, measuring 4 furlongs 112½ yards, and costing about Rs. 5,925; and overhead lines, measuring 6 miles 3 furlongs 25½ yards, and costing about Rs. 22,505 were laid, giving supply to 621 new consumers during the year. Supply was thus taken to two entirely new localities, namely, Lingampalli and Karmanghat. The initial supply to Lingampalli was at 6600 volts, with the intention of subsequent conversion to 11,000 volts. Further local extensions were carried

out to the mains in many localities. The feeder from Char Minar to Mahbub-ki-Mehndi was converted from 3300 volts to 6600 volts, thus continuing the steady policy of slowly eliminating the 3300 volts system as far as possible over a number of years.

One new boiler unit (No. 6) and a new mechanical stoker with ancillary apparatus for an existing boiler (No. 5) formerly fired with pulverised fuel, were purchased during the year 1348 Fasli, thus equipping the Power House with four modern stoker-fired boilers of almost identical design. Boiler Ex-
tensions.

A further improvement was effected during the year in fuel costs. Fuel Costs. The cost per unit generated fell from As. 0.190 to As. 0.186 and the cost per unit sold from As. 0.230 to As. 0.224. This improvement was due to a slight reduction in freight, the effect of which was to reduce the average price per ton of coal delivered to the Power House from Rs. 9-4-2 to Rs. 8-13-3.

As mentioned in paragraph 2, the average price per unit for Street Lighting fell from As. 2.365 to As. 2.146. Reduced
Rates. But a far larger reduction resulted from the new Bulk Supply Agreement with the Secunderabad Electricity Supply Company. This new agreement came into being during the preceding year, 1347 Fasli, and affected part of that year; but during 1348 Fasli it had effect for the whole year. Thus the average price charged to the Secunderabad Electricity Supply Company was As. 1.358, As. 1.116, and As. 0.875, in the years 1346, 1347 and 1348 Fasli respectively. As a result of these reductions there was a fall in the average price per unit sold by the whole undertaking from As. 1.933 (in 1347 Fasli) to As. 1.828 (in 1348 Fasli), a reduction of 5.432 per cent. There were also small reductions in the rates to the Nizam's State Railway and the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Mills as a result of the reduced price of coal in terms of the bulk supply agreements. These reductions were from As. 1.28511 to As. 1.26013 per unit for the Nizam's State Railway and from 9.276 pies to 9.061 pies per unit for the Mill, as compared with the preceding year.

Owing to chemical troubles that had been experienced with Hussain Sagar Water in the boilers, a new Softening Plant was commissioned into service during the year, a Water
Treat-
ment
Plant.

Chemist was appointed, and a small laboratory was established for treating and testing the boiler water, etc.

Financial results.

The financial results of the year were not quite so satisfactory as those of the preceding year, but were nevertheless very good. Conditions during the year cannot be regarded as normal, as prices became unsteady during the months preceding the outbreak of War and soared during the first few weeks thereafter. Moreover, the reductions in the bulk supply rate to Secunderabad made a marked reduction in the revenue.

Revenue from Sale of Current.

It will be observed that the increase in revenue from sale of current over last year amounted to Rs. 7,208 only. Though the increase is small as compared with the advance in previous years it may be considered satisfactory as it has been obtained in spite of the big loss in revenue from the Secunderabad Electricity Company of about Rs. 1,36,000 due to the reduction in the bulk supply rate granted to them from the second half of 1347 Fasli, as already remarked in last year's report.

Other Receipts.

As against Rs. 39,470-12-9½ last year, other receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 50,549-11-8½ derived from profit on sales and other sundry receipts.

Working Costs.

The total working costs for the year amounted to O.S. Rs. 8,13,044 or 0.813 anna per unit sold as against Rs. 7,40,846 or 0.787 anna per unit in 1347 Fasli.

Receipts.

The total receipts for the year on all accounts amounted to O.S. Rs. 18,77,665-7-4½. The gross surplus for the year amounted to O.S. Rs. 10,64,621 as against Rs. 11,18,532 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 53,911.

DISTRICT ELECTRICITY.

No new electrification scheme was sanctioned during the year. The generation and distribution of electric power at Aurangabad, Raichur and Nizamabad was carried on by the power houses installed at these places and at Gulbarga, Narayanpet and Yadgir by means of Portable or Stand-by sets. For the two towns of Nanded and Warangal, energy was obtained in bulk for distribution, as in previous years, from the Osmanshahi and Azamjahi Mills respectively.

The number of units of energy generated or purchased and the units sold by each District Concern during the year, as compared with the figures for 1947 F. is given below:—

Name of scheme	1847 FASLI				1848 FASLI				
	Generated	Purchased	Total	Sold	Generated	Purchased	Total	Sold	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Aurangabad	..	531,290	..	531,290	427,316	503,594	..	503,594	397,108
Raichur	..	1,062,760	..	1,062,760	925,966	1,140,220	..	1,140,220	1,006,688
Nizamabad	..	190,645	..	190,645	121,984	200,229	..	200,229	138,393
Warangal	307,237	307,237	255,856	..	312,256	312,256	262,491
Nanded	..	148	252,211	252,359	220,560	..	270,554	270,554	237,943
Gulbarga	..	161,106	..	161,106	121,915	184,064	..	184,064	143,284

The above figures show that there was an increase in the number of units consumed during the year, as compared with that of 1347 F. in all the Centres except Aurangabad. The decrease in the latter place is due to less consumption in the Cantonment area. It is expected that the consumption at Nizamabad will still increase in view of the probability of the prospective Rice and Oil Mills taking power.

The following table shows the Capital Outlay on the Schemes, the number of running Consumers and the Receipts and Expenditure during the year:—

[*Statement.*

[illegible]

SECTION (C).

Statistics and Gazetteer.

The National Economic Planning Conference in which Hyderabad participated required from the Department a wide range of statistics of economic interest to the State. The Reforms Committee's labours roused the intelligentsia of the State to seek facts and figures. The Department was constantly occupied answering enquiries, official and non-official. A noteworthy feature was a reciprocal exchange of statistical publications with statistical organizations in and outside British India.

General.

During the year eight publications of the Department were printed and 28 periodical reports were issued.

Publication Branch.

Government provided a sum of Rs. 4,780-6-2 for the purchase and installation of new rain-gauges. Thirty-two gauges were bought and distributed to the Revenue Headquarters. For 75 more gauges the Government had been approached to sanction Rs. 10,219-9-10.

Rainfall Statistics.

The inspection of District statistics by the officers and inspectors of the Department was maintained.

District Statistics.

During the year another improvement was effected; the Tahsils which had hitherto been sending to the Department of Statistics, first 38 and later 61, Crop Forecasts from time to time, were now required to furnish only one monthly return of the acreage of all crops, food and non-food, noting therein such additional information as to progress of agricultural operations, condition of crops, probable outturn in Annawari, etc. This arrangement has tended not only to curtail the number of returns from Tahsils from 61 to 12 but also to ensure promptness and precision. It also helped the Department of Statistics to gauge the distribution of crops in a given area at a particular season.

Crop Forecasts.

(a) The Trade Statistics for 1347 F. with reviews thereon were printed and issued.

Trade Statistics.

(b) *Trade Blocks*:—There being a considerable demand in commercial circles for an expansion of the scope of the Statistics relating to the inland (rail and river-borne) trade of India, which found expression at the Indian Industries Conference held in Lucknow in

December 1938, the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider proposals for the revision of the form and scope of the accounts relating to the inland trade of India and to prepare an estimate of the additional expenditure, which the proposals would involve, and the proportion in which the expenditure should be divided between the Central and the Provincial Governments. The Committee met and examined the questions relating to registration of road traffic in respect of (A) Municipal Areas, (B) Water-borne Traffic by Country Craft, (C) Statistics from Indian States and (D) Approximation of additional cost involved. The Committee further recommended reconstitution of the Provinces into convenient trade blocks for the purpose of registering the trade by rail and river (i) between one Province and other Provinces, (ii) between an internal block in one Province and other Provinces and (iii) between internal blocks of the same Province. In the reconstitution of blocks the Committee treated the whole of these Dominions as one block. It was pointed out in this connection to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta that it would be of great value administratively to know the trade move as between Telin-gana, Marathwara and Carnatic.

A formal representation setting forth our requirements was also made to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, through the Political Department, the decision is awaited.

(c) The Customs Department began to furnish nakawar statistics of export of cotton by road and rail, and they were analysed and registered.

(d) The nine regulated markets of Government which had been sending returns of prices of cotton, some weekly and others for a select day of the month, were given standardized forms in which they were required to fill the daily prices and return them at the end of every month. A consolidated statement was prepared and furnished to the Banks and others who required it.

(e) On the approval of Government, stock figures for linseed were collected from ten additional market centres, as suggested in the 1347 Fasli report. The result was very satisfactory.

(f) A census of the cotton stocks held by the trade and industry was taken on 31st August 1939, as usual, and the result communicated to the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

Owing to the European War and the partial failure of rains by the North-East Monsoon of 1347 F. and the South-West Monsoon of 1348 Fasli, the prices of agricultural produce and all other commodities steadily advanced. Government established a Price Control Committee with the Director of Statistics as a Member to watch the trend of prices with a view to check profiteering. For the benefit of this Committee daily retail prices of important commodities were prepared by this Department. A statement similar to the one compiled by the Government of India was also prepared for comparison with the local prices. Arrangements were also made to get a weekly statement of retail prices of all the important food-grains from Tahsils along with the weekly season report (which recorded only the price of the staple food-grains—rice, jawar and wheat) and a weekly consolidated statement of retail prices was prepared and supplied.

Prices
Stati-
stics.

In addition to the compilation of monthly statistics of production of (i) cement, (ii) matches, (iii) vegetable oils and (iv) liquor, figures for the output of sugar, cigarette and glass factories as well as those of marble and coal mines and Shahabad stone quarries were collected.

Industrial
Stati-
stics.

The collection of statistics relating to leather and hide from the tanneries scattered throughout the Dominions also engaged the attention of the Department during the year.

(a) Data relating to slaughterhouses, building permits, life insurance, list of patels and patwaris, desh-mukhs and sardeshmukhs and sardeshpandias and kanungos were collected.

Other
Stati-
stics.

(b) *Jagir Statistics*:—Steps were taken for the collection of these. Hitherto no attempt had been made to collect statistics relating to Sarf-i-Khas and Jagirs—exempted and non-exempted—which occupy well-nigh 40 per cent. of the area of the Dominions.

(c) *Waqf*:—The Ecclesiastical Department was supplied with a form for the annual supply of a complete

return of Waqf properties registered in these Dominions for the Year Book. It shows the number, their value, annual income and the nature of property of Hindus, Muslims, Adi-Hindus, Christians, Jains and Sikhs.

(d) *Statistical Wall Sheets*:—Realising that tourists, inspecting officers and others have no means of ascertaining the area of the Taluq, which is the administrative unit, its population, length of communication, the number of medical and educational, police, postal and judicial institutions and other particulars, statistical wall sheets for Taluqs and Districts were prepared, printed and mounted for distribution.

(e) *Famine Statistics*:—In the wake of scarcity which appeared in some parts of the Dominions towards the close of 1348 F. statistics in the form of "Famine Intelligence" were prepared and furnished to the Government in the Revenue Department regularly week by week.

Legis-
lation.

A Bill to regulate proper collection of statistics from industrial and business concerns, banks, insurance companies and agencies, live-stock breeders and dairies was drafted and submitted to Government for approval.

District
Gazet-
teers
(Stati-
stical).

The Statistical Gazetteers for all districts were compiled and sent to the Press. All the titles and column headlines were rendered in English and Urdu—thus enhancing the usefulness of this *vade-mecum* and curtailing the expenses of printing it separately in two languages to meet the public demand—the Warangal District Volume was published in Aban. The Manuscripts of other Districts were in the press.

Descrip-
tive
Gazet-
teers.

Government decided that the Archæological Volume of the Descriptive Gazetteer should be revised and published by the Department of Statistics. The compilation of the other two volumes, one dealing with general information and the other with the Castes and Tribes, will be undertaken immediately after the next Population Census.

Stati-
stical
Year
Book.

The statistics for 1347 F., Statistical Year Book, were ready to go to press with a full complement of departmental histories revised and brought up to the end of 1347 F. Brief sectional notes bringing into relief noteworthy points in every section of statistics were also

written and added to the book. These improvements were designed to make the Year Book as informative as possible.

The explanatory work in connection with the cost of living index was continued in the year of report.

Cost of
Living
Index.

Intimation having been received from the Government of India about the next Population Census in 1941, a scheme was submitted to the Government for necessary establishment to do the preliminary work in 1349 Fasli.

Population
Census.

The Government of India had sent a very elaborate schedule for the quinquennial live-stock census. To ensure accuracy arrangements were made to print and issue bilingual schedules, such as, Urdu-Telugu, Urdu-Canarese and Urdu-Marathi, for the use of rural and urban enumerators, and in English for the Cantonment and Railways. Proposals for the employment of a temporary staff for one year were submitted to Government.

Live-stock
Census.

It is customary to take a census of urban wages—agricultural, pastoral and industrial—of skilled and unskilled workers simultaneously with the Live-stock Census. The forms, questionnaire and the list of occupations were prepared and scrutinised.

Labour
and Wages
Census.

As a Government representative, the Director attended two half-yearly meetings of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in Bombay and the Annual Statistical Conference in Lahore in January 1939.

Delegation
and
Tours.

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 66,102. The expenditure over all heads was Rs. 67,371-10-1, the excess having been met from the departmental income.

Income and
Expenditure.

SECTION (D).

Archæology.

Several new monuments were surveyed during the year in Raichur, Gulbarga, Medak and other Districts. The Curator, Hyderabad Museum, was deputed to explore the area near Kallur, a village in the Manvi Taluq, Raichur District. The efforts were highly fruitful as they resulted in the discovery of Stone Age and Copper Age finds. In addition to the three copper swords that were discovered at this place a broken piece of copper axe

Survey of
Monu-
ments.

was also found in the trial excavations. Besides, pieces of pottery and other finds which resemble the specimens found at Maski were also discovered. The Curator also discovered a big mound—a very interesting one—near Kondapur in the Medak District. The mound shows signs of brick alignments. Some of the bricks found on the surface measured about $17'' \times 10'' \times 3''$. Besides, an Andhra coin was also found lying on the surface. The Director of Archæology visited the site and arrangements have been made to acquire it. It is expected that the site will yield finds of Andhra period or even of an earlier culture if excavations are conducted at this place.

Conservation.

The campaign for the conservation of the Ajanta Caves and their frescoes continued as usual during the year under report. The conservation of the Ellora Caves and of the historical monuments of Aurangabad, Daulatabad, Khuldabad, Bidar, Gulbarga, Atrai-i-Balda and Medak also made steady progress during the year. These works will be described in detail in the Annual Report of the Department.

Epigraphy.

In his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Muslim Inscriptions the Director of Archæology contributed five articles to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. The work of editing the Telugu Inscriptions of the Dominions, which was entrusted to Dr. P. Sreenivasachar, M.A., Ph.D. (London), has now been almost completed. This will shortly appear as Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 13.

Museum.

During the year under report the Curator, Hyderabad Museum, was deputed to Allahabad to attend the All-India History Congress where he delivered a lantern lecture on the Maski Excavations which was very much appreciated and the exhibits that were sent from the Museum were seen by the visitors with great interest.

The work of collecting exhibits for the Museum made a steady progress. Some beautiful pieces of Jaina Sculpture which were lying in a neglected condition at Pattancheru were removed to the Museum. A big monolithic arch measuring $11' 7'' \times 6' 6''$ along with its two pillars each measuring $8' \times 2' 2''$ was removed to the Museum from Dichpalli. The arch and pillars represent extremely neat workmanship. A beautiful and exquisitely carved

image of a Jaina Goddess, 4 feet in height, which was lying uncared for at Mahur has been removed to the Museum and set up in the Sculpture Gallery.

Among the manuscripts acquired during the year some deserve special mention. Two copies of Riaz-ul-Insha, i.e., a compilation of the letters written by the renowned Bahmani Minister, Mahmud Gawan, were acquired for the Museum. The copies are important as they contain some letters which are not to be found in other manuscripts.

It was learnt that a Gowsami at Purshottampuri was in possession of a set of three copper plates of Yadava King Ganapatideva. Through the kind offices of the Director of Archaeology the plates have been now acquired for the Museum and arrangements are being made to get them edited by Dr. C. Krishnamachari, Epigraphist, Government of India.

The ever-growing collection of the Museum has necessitated the construction of a spacious building for the Museum and the Director of Archaeology has submitted to the Government a detailed scheme mentioning the requirements of different sections of the Museum. It is hoped that the sanction would be obtained in the near future.

SECTION (E).

Government Central Press.

The strength of the permanent staff was the same as in the previous year, namely 181. There was an increase of 10 in the number of temporary workers, whilst at the same time there was a decrease of 29 in the number of piece-workers employed. There was also a decrease of 20 in the daily number of convicts whose services were placed at the disposal of the Press. The total number of employees was thus 630, as compared with 669 in the previous year. Staff.

The total working expenses of the Press amounted to Rs. 4,54,064-11-3, as compared with Rs. 4,57,548-10-4 for the previous year. Wages on productive work amounted to Rs. 1,30,467-2-6, whilst overhead charges were Rs. 3,23,597-8-9. Working Expenses.

Receipts.

Printing to the value of Rs. 3,65,632-3-3 was done mainly for Government Departments during the year under review. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of Rs. 24,812-8-8 in the actual amount of work done, this decrease being due to the fact that the annual indents of some of the consuming Departments were not received till towards the end of the year. Of the amount stated, Book Adjustments came to Rs. 3,12,718-15-6, and Cash Payments to Rs. 52,913-3-9. There was another item of Rs. 4,123-14-6 under head Receipts on account of income of motor lorries used for transport work done for the Stationery Department. The Government subsidy was Rs. 93,600, and the total value of receipts during the year was thus Rs. 4,92,599-12-4, as compared with Rs. 5,10,507-9-9 for the previous year.

Value of Plant.

The book value of the Press Plant at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,37,077-12-0. Depreciation charges during the year came to Rs. 47,959-14-6, and new purchases (less depreciation) amounted to Rs. 10,802-6-6. The book value of the plant was thus Rs. 5,99,920-4-0 at the close of the year.

Press Buildings.

By a redistribution of buildings and by certain additions and alterations to existing buildings the Press was made a separate entity with its own approaches.

Outstanding Accounts.

At the end of 1347 Fasli, a sum of Rs. 3,52,758-11-10 was outstanding against various Government Departments on account of work done for them by the Press. Unadjusted book transactions for work done during the year for these Departments amounted to Rs. 6,426-3-0, and at the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 3,59,179-2-1 outstanding against Government Departments. For many years past, consuming Departments have been in the habit of having much more work done by the Press than could be met from their printing grants. A Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. Liakatulla Khan, Financial Secretary, was set up during the year to examine the whole question. In pursuance of the order of Government on the recommendations made by the Committee it is hoped that consuming Departments will find savings in other heads of their budgets to cover any excess expenditure they incur under head Printing Charges.

There has been a further increase in the number of departmental presses, and the question of the necessity of such presses is under the consideration of Government. If Departments are at liberty to set up their own presses, there will eventually be no justification for the maintenance of the Government Central Press.

Departmental
Presses.

Little headway has been made towards establishing Nastaliq type as a commercial proposition. Though the type is universally admired, it is expensive, and there is little hope that it will ever become popular.

Nastaliq.

The Press has a capital of Rs. 10,18,967-8-9, and it is in a sound financial position. The Auditor however insists that as the Press is a commercial concern, it should pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on this capital which was borrowed from Government in the first instance. The interest on this sum comes to Rs. 50,948-6-5 per annum, and will prove a heavy drain on the Press till such time as Government accept the proposal that the Depreciation Fund of Rs. 4,89,271-12-1, together with interest should be treated as an offset against the original cost of the Press.

Financial
Position.

SECTION (F).

Stationery Department.

There were twelve meetings of the Directing Board during the year.

Directing
Board
Meetings.

A meeting of the Stationery Committee presided over by the Financial Secretary was held on the 8th of Meher 1348 Fasli for the consideration of Annual Tenders. The Stationery Committee confirmed the proceedings of the Directing Board connected with paper and stationery supplies for 1349 Fasli.

Station-
ery Com-
mittee.

The value of new stock purchased during the year aggregated to Rs. 6,27,275 against Rs. 6,01,448 in the previous year.

Pur-
chases,
Issues,
Stock on
hand.

The value of paper and stationery articles issued to Government offices during the year, including packing and overhead charges, aggregated to Rs. 7,35,531 against Rs. 7,13,435 in 1347 Fasli.

The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued by the Audit at Rs. 1,25,051 against Rs. 1,47,455 in the previous year. This decrease in stock is due to efforts during the year to hold as minimum stock as is possible.

Working
Capital.

The opening balance under this head was Rs. 1,50,000 bearing 5 per cent. Government interest. During the year a sum of Rs. 30,000 was refunded to Government out of the profits of the Depot, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,20,000 as working capital.

Profit and
Loss and
Balance
Sheet.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 54,031. The gross receipts of the year stood at Rs. 58,317-15-0 against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 54,030-10-8 towards the working of the Depot. A net profit of Rs. 4,287-4-4 thus results as per certified figure of the Audit which is a matter for satisfaction especially in view of the fact that the Depot is not permitted to charge more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. as overhead charges. Of the total profits of Rs. 83,535 obtained up to date since the inception of the Depot a sum of Rs. 46,355 has been utilised towards the purchase of buildings, furniture and racks. In addition to Rs. 25,829 as stated in the previous year's report a sum of Rs. 4,171 has been remitted to the Central Treasury thus making a total of Rs. 30,000 in part liquidation of Capital. It is hoped that the balance of Rs. 7,180 will be paid in the following year.

[Statement.

The value of no-stock certificates issued by the Depot to the various offices during the year for standardized and unstandardized articles amounted to Rs. 10,773-10-0 and Rs. 17,237-12-7 respectively as per details given below:—

	Standardized		Un-standardized	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Articles purchased by Government offices after consulting the Depot ..	7,537	15 6	9,694	15 4
2. Articles purchased by Government offices without consulting the Depot ..	3,129	7 6	7,475	9 3
3. Articles purchased by Government offices with the sanction of Finance Department ..	106	3 0	67	4 0
Total ..	10,773	10 0	17,237	12 7

The value of desi paper purchased during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,631 against Rs. 19,439 ^{Desi Paper.} in the previous year showing an increase in the consumption of desi paper.

SECTION (G).

Nizamiah Observatory.

The domes of the equatorial houses were painted and the usual work of maintenance for the preservation of the several buildings was carried out satisfactorily by the Public Works Department. The fencing of the enclosure containing the meteorological instruments was repaired and some of the wooden posts that had become deteriorated were replaced by iron ones embedded in masonry foundation. The grounds have been maintained in neat order and, after the rains present a good appearance.

Buildings
and Equip-
ment.

Library.

A large number of publications and reports have been received as presents from various observatories and our grateful thanks are due to the Directors of the several institutions for these gifts which form valuable additions to the Library. Eleven scientific periodicals and eight books have been added by purchase. New book-cases have been made in the workshop to provide accommodation for the increasing number of volumes in the Library. Eighty-seven volumes were bound during the year. A catalogue revised up to date is under preparation.

Instruments.

The two equatorials are in good condition, and have been in continuous use during the year. The camera which was temporarily attached to the tube of the astrographic telescope had to be dismantled owing to difficulty in driving; it is proposed to provide a new mounting for the camera, utilising some spare parts including a driving clock that are lying unused at present.

The standard clocks and chronometers have been performing satisfactorily. The contacts recently fitted for transmitting impulses to the timing shutters of the seismographs, have been working with great regularity and it is now possible to read the times of the phases of the seismograms with greater precision than before.

The seismographs and the several meteorological instruments have been maintained in good order.

Towards the end of the year under report, a Hale Spectroheliograph has been received from Messrs. Howell and Sherburne, Pasadena. A suitable observing room has been designed for accommodating the instrument and arrangements are being made to complete the necessary preliminary work during this cold weather.

Astronomical Observations and Reductions.

1. *Astrographic Equatorial*.—Work was continued on the same lines as in the previous year and one hundred and fifty-eight plates were taken with centres in Declination -18° , -19° and -20° for comparison with the corresponding plates of the earlier series. Five plates were exposed for adjustment and other purposes. The computation of the plate constants based on the positions of the reference stars in Prager's "Katalog von 8803 sternern" was continued and the reductions of all the plates in zone $+39^\circ$ have been revised. Similar work is proceeding with the plates in zone $+38^\circ$.

The blink comparator has been in active use during the year. Pairs of plates in 158 areas of the Hyderabad zones have been compared and the proper motions derived from these comparisons have been published in the *Astr. Nach.* The number of stars found to have a proper motion exceeding $0''.15$ per year was 205. The star. Hyd. ph. $-18^{\circ}.9743$ (ptg. mag. 12.0) has the large proper motion of $1''.52$ per year.

The reduction of the measures of the photographs of Eros has been continued and the work is approaching its final stages. An effort will be made to complete it during 1349 F.

2. *Short Focus Camera*.—Twenty-two photographs of some regions in or near the Milky way have been obtained, besides six plates exposed on comet kosik-peltier when at maximum brightness.

3. *Grubb Equatorial*.—The observing programme remained the same as in previous years and 1585 visual estimates of brightness have been obtained, mostly of variable stars with faint minima. The observations have been as usual communicated to the variable star section of the British Astronomical Association, and the Harvard College Observatory. The observing conditions were much below the average during the monsoon months June to September.

Occultations.—Forty-four occultations of stars by the Moon have been observed.

Disappearances	..	37
Reappearances	..	7

Predictions have been kindly supplied as usual in MS. by H.M. Nautical Almanac Office. All the occultations observed in 1938 have been reduced. The mean difference for the year is $2''.6$.

4. *Transit Instrument*.—Observations were continued as in previous years for obtaining the error of the standard clock.

Seismological
and
Meteorological
Observations.

1. *Seismology*.—The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 187—somewhat larger than the previous year; the number of shocks registered each month are as follows:—

1938 October	..	19	1939 April	..	13
November	..	33	May	..	22
December	..	21	June	..	12
1939 January	..	16	July	..	8
February	..	12	August	..	7
March	..	10	September	..	14

Some of the important earthquakes that have been well recorded are given below with the places of origin.

1938 November	..	6	Japan.
November	..	10	Alentian Islands.
November	..	17	Alaska.
1939 January	..	25	Chile
April	..	30	Solomon Islands.

A record has also been obtained of the feeble earthquake that was felt at Hyderabad on 1939 March 19. The shock appears to be of local origin. The readings of the principal places of the seismograms have been regularly forwarded to the Colaba Observatory for inclusion in the quarterly seismological bulletin published by the Government of India. In the case of a few important earthquakes, photographic copies of seismograms have been supplied on request to certain seismologists for detailed study.

2. *Meteorology*.—Daily observations of surface weather at 8 a.m. local meantime and at 17^h00^m I.S.T. have been continued; since January 1, 1939, an additional set of observation at 12^h30^m I.S.T. have also been started, following the practice at the first-class observatories of the India Meteorological Department. Records from self-registering instruments have been maintained for wind velocity and direction, atmospheric pressure and rainfall. A monthly register containing the summary of eye readings has been regularly forwarded to the headquarters office at Poona. The total rainfall recorded from

1938 October 1 to 1939 September 30 was only 17.06 inches—very much below the average. The monthly totals are as follows:—

1938 October ..	1.04	1939 April ..	0.88
November ..	Nil.	May ..	0.07
December ..	Nil.	June ..	1.16
1939 January ..	Nil.	July ..	5.85
February ..	Nil.	August ..	4.56
March ..	1.10	September ..	2.40

The heaviest rainfall recorded in a single day was 1.89" on 1939 July 9.

The highest shade temperature during the period was 110° on 1939 May 14; while the lowest minimum was 46° on 1938 December 15.

The movement of wind for 24 hours was 424 miles on 1939 July 16, the highest recorded for the year and the maximum gust registered by the Dines Anemograph was one with a speed of 56 miles per hour at 15^h 40^m on 1939 June 15.

The readings taken in connection with surface weather are reported twice daily by telegraph to the Meteorological Office, Poona, and on nine occasions special weather telegrams were sent to forecasting centres on request.

3. *Upper Air*.—As in previous years, observations of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons have been continued in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department. The preliminary results from the morning and evening flights have been regularly telegraphed to the Meteorological Office, Poona, and to other forecasting centres according to requirement. The greatest height reached was 16.6 kms. on the afternoon of 1938 October 17. Special arrangements were made for supplying weather information to the pilots of the R.A.F. long distance flight from Ismailia to Sydney on 5th November 1938. The usual statements summarising the results of pilot balloon observations have been forwarded to the Upper Air Observatory, Agra,

for incorporation in the publications of the India Meteorological Department. Two messages in code giving results of pilot balloon observations and two on current weather are issued by telephone daily to the State Air Port at Begumpet, which are transmitted for broadcasting to W/T Station at Trimulgherry. A proposal is under consideration for connecting the Observatory to the wireless station by a direct line in order to facilitate weather messages being promptly issued for broadcast.

4. *Rainfall Organisation.*—The Department continued to be the controlling office of the rainfall organisation of the Dominions. The usual questionnaire was issued to all the Honorary Superintendents of reporting stations and from the replies received, almost all the rain-gauges appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The number of stations is still very small considering the area of the Dominions and it is desirable that some arrangement is made in the near future for increasing the number. The reports of daily rainfall received from the stations have been scrutinized at the Observatory and monthly tabular statements as well as the annual summary have been compiled for publication.

Reports
and Publi-
cation.

Vol. XI of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue (containing measures of rectangular co-ordinates of stars in zone $+37^\circ$) was completed and copies were distributed during the year. The copy for press of Vol. XII dealing with zone $+36^\circ$ was prepared and the MS. with the exception of the Introduction and Tables, has been despatched to the printers. It is hoped that the printing of the volume will be completed and copies will be available for distribution during 1940.

Among minor contributions and notes from the Observatory may be mentioned the following:—

70. Note on the proper motion of the Star Hyd. ph. $-18^\circ.9743$ (B.Z.A.N. 21.1).
71. Faint stars with large proper motions in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zone III. (B.Z. A.N. 21.7).
72. Occultations of stars by the Moon observed at the Nizamiah Observatory, Hyderabad, during the year 1938. (M.N. Vol. 99,575).

73. Faint stars with large proper motions in the Hyderabad Astrographic Zone IV. (B.Z. A.N.).

The numbering is continued from previous reports.

A brief summary of the work of the Observatory during 1938 was forwarded to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, and published in the Annual Report of the Council (M.N. Feb. 1939). The annual reports for 1346 and 1347 F. were printed and distributed.

The publication of data giving daily and monthly rainfall has been continued in connection with the Dominion Rainfall Organization. Copies of the monthly statements and the annual summary have been as usual supplied to the Meteorological Office, Poona, the Residency, and to certain Departments of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government who require these data.

SECTION (H).

Geological Survey.

During the year 1348 Fasli, parts of Nalgonda and General Gulbarga Districts were surveyed and mapped on the 2 miles to an inch sheets. An area of about 2,550 sq. miles was thus geologically surveyed.

1. *Nalgonda District*:—The geological survey of Work Done.
Miryalguda and Huzurnagar Taluqs was completed and the work continued into Devarkonda and Suriapet taluqs of Nalgonda District, covering a total area of about 1,600 sq. miles. The geological formations met with in the area are: (i) The Dharwars, (ii) The Peninsular Gneissic Complex, (iii) Dolerite dykes and (iv) The Purana sedimentaries. The Dharwar series of rocks consist mostly of shredded patches of hornblende-schist with one or two more prominent bands and are also represented by ferruginous quartzites, epidiorites, micaceous quartzites and quartz schists. The rocks of the Peninsular gneissic complex cover the major portion of the country and consist of an heterogeneous mixture of gneisses and granites with their associated pegmatite and quartz reefs and veins. An attempt has been made to study their relative sequence and to classify them into

specific type groups. Many dolerite dykes which are of a later age, traverse the country forming a network of ridges, some of them running into considerable lengths. The Purana sedimentaries fringing the north Kistna basin, consist of conglomeratic grits, quartzitic sandstones, shales and limestones.

2. *Gulbarga District*:—The country surveyed in Gulbarga Taluq covers an area of about 950 sq. miles, and consists of (i) granitoid gneisses, (ii) the Bhima sedimentaries and (iii) the Deccan Trap rocks. The granitoid gneisses occur only as small inliers amidst the Bhima rocks. The Bhima sedimentaries consist of sandstones and shales of the lower Bhima series, the limestones of the middle Bhima series, and purple shales and limestones of the upper Bhima stage. The Deccan trap rocks which cover the major portion of the country, consist of about 16 layers of horizontally disposed basaltic rocks which exhibit varied types of alteration. These rocks occur between 1900' and 1400' contours. A detailed sequence of the trap flows with special reference to the water bearing layers has been worked out and this information has been of great value to the Well Sinking Department. The Trap rocks are sometimes underlaid by fossiliferous infra-trappean sandstones.

3. *Economic Possibilities*:—Some useful minerals and materials of economic interest have been noted in the areas surveyed and the more important of them are mentioned here:.

Galena:—In parts of Devarkonda Taluq, galena with the associated calcite, copper minerals and fluorite have been noted in the quartzcalcite veins traversing the area.

Copper:—Old workings for copper occur in Chintryal, Huzurnagar Taluq.

Kaolin:—Good quality china clay is found near Chintryal.

Potstone:—Some of the ultra-basic dykes in Nalgonda District have weathered into steatite and soft serpentinous masses locally known as "Balphum."

Cement:—The massive limestones and mud shales near Bankur are used as raw materials in the Shahabad Cement Works. The yellow porous and siliceous shales near Shahabad and Martur are locally used as metal polish.

Ceramics:—The several pegmatites and quartz reefs in the granites may supply good feldspars and quartz for ceramic and glass industries.

Rock Crystals:—Clear and perfect crystals of quartz are found in parts of Nalgonda District. Sometimes crystals up to 1.5 inches in diameter and about 2.5 inches long can be picked up.

Semi-precious stones:—In the Deccan Trap area in Gulbarga Taluq, spreads of chert, chalcedony, banded agate jasper and plasma, etc., are available, which supply material for a lapidary to convert them into semi-precious stones and other useful ornamental and fancy articles.

Salt and Nitre Works:—There is scope to resuscitate the salt and nitre manufacture in the area on a cottage industry basis.

4. *Archæology*:—Several interesting archæological finds such as rock paintings dolmens, stone circled graves, stone alignments, and other protohistoric sites have been noted in the course of the survey.

5. *Advisory Work*:—Technical advice and reports were as usual given to the Well Sinking, Local Funds, District Water Works and Public Works Departments.

6. *Galena Prospecting*:—Galena prospecting work was started in Khurda 1348 F. under the control of this Department and financed by the Industrial Trust Fund. The old working sites near Chintakunta in Devarkonda Taluq were partially opened. The *in situ* mineralised veins near Devarkonda were also examined. Three prospecting trenches are being worked.

7. Headquarters Work:—With the increasing varied activities of the Department, the work at headquarters is also steadily on the increase. In addition to the routine office work, many technical enquiries from other Departments as well as the interested public received prompt attention. Among the various technical reports and notes prepared, the report on the Mineral Resources of the Dominions and that on the Iron Ore Resources of the State by Mr. Khurshid Mirza deserve special mention.

Museum. The departmental Museum was rearranged and a new catalogue of specimens prepared in which about 1500 collections were registered.

Drawing Branch. The Drawing Branch was kept specially busy during the year. All the field sheets were transferred to the office record sheets; about 25 sheets were reduced and 50 fair and rough tracings prepared, in addition to 14 map enlargements. An up-to-date geological map of the State was prepared and another map made to show progress of work. The services of the draftsmen were also utilised for taking a good number of photographs of geological interest.

Library. Twenty-five new books on various geological subjects were purchased and added to the library bringing the total to 219 books. About 252 Indian and Foreign publications were received in exchange against the departmental journals.

Publications. Volume III, Part 2 of the Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey was published early in the year. About 97 volumes of the departmental journals were distributed free, 95 sent in exchange and 27 sold, during the year.

Science Congress. Officers of the Department contributed papers to the Indian Science Congress Sessions held at Lahore in January 1939, and three of its officers attended the meetings.

Exhibitions. The Department participated in the Lord Reay Industrial Exhibition, Poona.

Expenditure. The cost of the Department amounted to O.S. Rs. 39,601 out of the allotment of O.S. Rs. 55,113 as against O.S. Rs. 39,587 in the previous year. A sum of O.S. Rs. 4,26,667 was allotted for Gold Prospecting work in Raichur District.

Inspection of the Department.—Dr. A. M. Heron, retired Director, Geological Survey of India, who was engaged by Government to inspect, report and advise on the working of the Department has recorded a satisfactory opinion on its personnel and work.

SECTION (I).

Life Insurance Fund.

There are two forms of investments open to officers of the Hyderabad State:—

(1) Life Insurance (2) Special Provident Fund not bearing interest.

The Special Provident Fund is meant for those officers who object to undergo medical examination owing to religious scruples.

Both the Funds are under the management of a Managing Committee consisting of the Finance Member as President, the Financial Secretary, the Accountant-General and seven other officers in active service nominated as members by His Exalted Highness' Government. The Secretary to the Managing Committee, Mr. Dilsukh Ram, B.A., LL.B., Chartered Accountant, is in charge of the Hyderabad Life Insurance Fund.

During the year under report 2696 proposals were received and of these 2508 proposals amounting to the sum assured of Rs. 18,73,482 with an annual premium of Rs. 43,220 resulted into policies.

The Life Insurance Fund at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,04,29,900-11-1 and interest on investments received during the year amounted to Rs. 4,39,040. Receipts in respect of premiums amounted to Rs. 8,04,307-8-5. Claims amounting to Rs. 5,48,657-10-4 and bonus to Rs. 2,76,402-4-10 were paid during the year. This also includes the amount of bonus that is being distributed to policy-holders or their heirs for the first valuation period of 1322 to 1344 F. The management expenses amounting to Rs. 73,209-7-10 were charged to the Fund. The year thus closed with a balance of Rs. 1,07,74,978-12-6.

During the year a report on the working of this office together with data for the second valuation of the Fund for the years 1345 to 1347 F. was submitted to the Consulting Actuary. As a result of this valuation he has again recommended a simple reversionary bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. to be paid to the policy-holders.

The Government propose to open a branch of this fund for insuring the lives of the public. The rules for the Public Insurance are under consideration. By the opening of this section to the public the Fund will be rendering useful service inasmuch as this will stop the permanent drain of insurance money from going out of the country.

